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JOURNAL OF THE DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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EDITED BY

REV. CHARLES KERRY

Rector of Upper Stondon, Beds.

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RULES.

I.—Name.

The Society shall be called the "Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society."

II.—Object.

The Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate the Archæology and Natural History of the County of Derby.

III.—Operation.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are:—

1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered interesting by their antiquities or by their natural development.

3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—Officers.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—Council.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—Admission of Members.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—Subscription.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—Honorary Members.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—Meetings of Council.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—Sub-Committees.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—General Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—Alteration of Rules.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

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*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

York, The Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of, Bishopsthorpe, York.

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE Fourteenth Anniversary of the Society was held in the School of Art (kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion) on Tuesday, February 2nd, 1892. The general business meeting was held in the committee-room, the Hon. Frederick Strutt presiding. The report for the past year, with balance sheet, was read, and adopted. Sir William Evans, in moving the adoption of the report, proposed that the Duke of Rutland, K.G., be elected President of the Society, in the room of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., recently deceased. The meeting was unanimous in approving the election of the Duke of Rutland, K G., to the office of President of the Society. The members of Council retiring under Rule V.—Messrs. Cox. Foljambe, Jolley, Jourdain, Keene, Robinson, Cade, and Gallop—were all re-elected, as were the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Secretary of Finance, and the auditors. Six new members of the Society were elected. A letter was read from the Duke of Devonshire returning thanks for a letter of condolence with himself and his family, sent by order of the Council, on the occasion of the death of his father, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., first President of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. The Editor, the Rev. Charles Kerry, expressed a hope that Vol. XIV. of the Journal, the first issued under his editorship, would meet with the approval of the members. The meeting then adjourned to the Lecture Room, when the Rev. Dr. Cox gave a most interesting and valuable lantern lecture, very fully illustrated, upon "The Sepulchral Monuments of England."

During the past year the Council has met five times; the *regular* attendance has been good, but the general attendance of the elected members is below the average. The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on Saturday, May 28th, to Dalbury, Radborne, and Kirk Langley. The party left Derby, at one o'clock, in brakes, and drove direct to Dalbury Church, where the Rector, the Rev. J. J. Wardall received and conducted them over the church, pointing out the interesting features. After an examination of some interesting old tombstones in the churchyard, and of the ancient registers, and the church plate at the Rectory, the party drove on to Radborne Church, where Miss Chandos-Pole, in the absence, through illness, of her father, the Rector, received them. The Rev. F. Jourdain, in addition to giving a description of the very interesting series of monumental effigies, read the following MS., compiled by Mr. Chandos-Pole, descriptive of the condition of the church prior to 1888, since which date the church has been completely and beautifully restored.

RADBORNE CHURCH.

In the year 1887 the church at Radborne consisted of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and a tower at the west end of the north aisle. Also there was a porch at the south door.

The portion of the church west of the door was taken up by the hall and rectory pews, up two steps, and over a family vault.

On entering at the south door (there was only one other door—a chancel door), immediately to the right was the font. It was cased up with five panels of ancient carved oak, and over it, stuck into the wall, was the ancient carved oak font cover, of which a drawing is given in Cox's "Derbyshire Churches." Beyond this was the "three decker," consisting of Clerk's desk, reading desk, and pulpit. There were four steps up to the reading desk, four more up to the pulpit. The stairs were made of oak, and there was a mahogany hand-rail. All the pews were made to face the reading desk and pulpit. There were six pews on the south side of the nave, reaching up to the chancel; opposite the reading desk were three pews on each side of a passage, six in all; a pew under the middle arch, and a pew under the western arch of the three arches. Behind these, in the north aisle, were the so-called free seats, that is to say, they were unappropriated, for no one had any prescriptive right to any seat in the

church. Under the eastern arch, also at right angles, facing west, as it were, round the monument of Sir Peter Pole and his wife, Elizabeth, sat the choir. The monument itself was covered with trellis work, which also formed a desk for books. In the chancel there were five pews on the north side, and five pews on the south side.

The altar rails were made of deal, having panels of cast-iron tracery, and were painted and grained dark oak. Many people believed them to be really old carved oak. All the woodwork was painted and grained in a similar manner, the inside of the pews being simply painted dark brown. The back to the choir seat under the arch had cast-iron tracery, like that in the altar rails, and had an ornament along the top of the same material—a kind of cornice.

The east window was a three-light window of much the same design as the one on the south in the nave, glazed with plain diamond panes, and having a border of purple. This was put up in the year 1844, the previous window having been, as regards stone work, of the same pattern. All the walls were thickly plastered. All the roof was painted and grained dark oak. The church was heated by stoves, not too successfully.

The church had been re-pewed and generally renovated about the time that I was born, that was in 1833. I have but small knowledge of what it was like up to that time. It must have been plastered at that time, as Isabella Lowe, an aged woman, could tell me of a figure of death, which, when the plaster was removed, came to light, as did several texts surrounded by a kind of rude canopy work, and, over what was the north door, the names of two Churchwardens (whose names I could not read), and the date 1671 or 1672. From this date, I conjecture that very likely the church was whitewashed at the time of the Plague, 1665, and, looking bare and cold, was decorated by the Churchwardens to the best of their knowledge and means. It must have been in the lifetime of German Pole. At the time of this restoration, about 1833, the hall pew was just outside the chancel, on the south side, the pulpit and reading desk being opposite. At the west end was some sort of gallery. There were some old oak open seats, of which three are now in existence. I believe the others were so decayed as to be useless. I believe that the nave was re-roofed at that time. It was then that some of the parishioners objected to sitting at the west end, being over a vault; so Mr. Chandos-Pole, my father, said—"Then I will sit there." This shews that the hall pew, in that place, does not date from time immemorial.

From the time I can remember up to 1857, or thereabouts, there was no kind of musical instrument in the church. There had been a small organ worked by hand, but when it was first placed there, or how long it remained, I do not know. At one time there was some kind of band,

but that in time proved a failure, as did the barrel organ. About 1857, my brother, Edward Sacheverel, placed an organ in the chancel, which he played during service. At the death of the Rector, in 1866, it was removed into the north aisle, and stood in the corner by the belfry. Owing to the damp, it was often, nearly always, out of order, and by my wish my nephew, Reginald Walkelyne, who had then succeeded his father, and who, as I think properly, claimed it as his private property, and removed it from the church, presenting to the church instead a harmonium, which, up to 1887, stood on a platform over a flat tombstone with a cross upon it, conveniently near the choir.

In the autumn of 1887 the pulpit had become unsafe, and I refused to use it in that condition. At this time I contemplated some alteration of the chancel, so I sent for Suggett, of Mickleover, to pull down the chancel pews, and to work them up into a kind of choir seat. He also put up for me a temporary reading desk. Reginald Walkelyne approved of the change, and proposed to have the pulpit pulled down, which, with the six pews on the south side of the nave, was done next day, the pulpit being reconstructed and placed just outside the chancel on the north side; the space where the six pews had been was seated with chairs. Matters remained mostly in this state till Trinity Sunday, 1888.

Driving on to Kirk Langley Church, the visitors were received by the Rector, the Rev. F. W. Meynell, who pointed out the recent additional restorations, which have been admirably executed. After being received and most hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Meynell at Meynell Langley, the party drove back to Derby shortly after seven o'clock.

A second expedition was held on Saturday, August 13th, to Langar and Wiverton. The party left Derby at 10.25 a.m., travelling by Great Northern Railway to Barnstone Station, the railway company very kindly providing a special train from Colwich to Barnstone. From the station, brakes conveyed the party to Langar, where the church, with some very interesting monuments and screen work, was inspected, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. H. Wood. Luncheon was taken at the "Unicorn," Langar, and after which the drive was continued to Wiverton. Here the owner, Mrs. Chaworth Musters, received the visitors, and herself conducted them over this important and most interesting "cavalier stronghold," calling attention to and explaining the series of features which mark the history of its

past. Mrs. Musters also exhibited many valuable relics and objects of interest connected with the history of her house and family, and afterwards most hospitably entertained the visitors at tea. The return journey was made from Bingham, where the Great Northern Company kindly stopped a fast train, and Derby was reached at 6.50 p.m.

In July last a letter was received from the Derby Free Library and Museum Committee, informing your Council "that a portion of the space in the museum is now available for the reception of archæological objects connected with the town and county." This should supply a need which has long been felt; for, failing a museum of our own, the proper home for archæological objects connected with the county is, unquestionably, the public museum of the county town. Hitherto, having no headquarters of our own, it has been impossible to attempt to form the nucleus of an archæological museum. By availing ourselves of this suggestion on the part of the museum authorities, your Council hopes that objects of interest not as yet accessible to our members may form the starting point for a valuable collection of Derbyshire archæological relics.

The annual Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held in London on the 20th and 21st of July last. The delegates for the Derbyshire Society appointed by your Council, viz., your Editor, and your Hon. Secretary, both attended the Congress, and had the opportunity of visiting, under the most favourable auspices, the Romano-British city of Silchester, upon whose excavation and the "finds" connected with it Mr. St. John Hope gave so interesting a lecture at our anniversary in 1891. The excavations and the collections in the rooms devoted to them in the museum at Reading will well repay any effort made to inspect them.

At the meeting of the Congress, it was resolved—"That this Congress recommends to the various local archæological societies the transcribing and editing of the several inscriptions on tombs and memorial tablets which relate to charities and benefactions to the parishes in the churches of which they are found."

With a view to carrying out this resolution, your Council has appointed a sub-committee "to consider the best means of carrying out such a scheme." This sub-committee will be very glad to hear from any member of this Society who may see his or her way to help in transcribing such tables in any part of the county.

In the autumn of last year the local papers reported a "find" of Romano-British objects at Brough, in this country. We cannot, however, ascertain that anything of importance came to light, but should any further information come to us from friends in the neighbourhood, your Council is prepared to thoroughly investigate this matter.

Your Council believes that the efforts and influence of this Society, through its members, has been felt during the past year in several cases where the preservation of relics of the past was in question. The sepulchral monuments in Longford Church have been re-arranged, and are now disposed entirely in accordance with suggestions made by one of our members well able to give an opinion of value; the font of old St. Alkmund's Church, for many years reposing in the garden at the "Firs," has been restored to the church. We could wish that the font had been placed under cover, but hope that it may still be so protected. Also the old iron gates of the old Derby Post Office have been, by prompt action, rescued from destruction as old iron, and are now on the premises of the Free Library. Your Council would once again try to impress upon individual members the importance of reporting *at once* any contemplated demolition of ancient objects. Only a few days since we have heard of the almost inevitable pulling down of a specially interesting sepulchral monument, because the present representative of the family cannot afford to restore it. It is much to be hoped that prompt action in this case may be the means of saving to posterity one more relic of past history.

Our obituary this past year, although numerically small, six, includes two vice-presidents and two elected members of Council. First, we have to mourn the loss of the Dean (Bickersteth) of Lichfield, one of our vice-presidents, who was always most keenly

alive to the interests and work in which we are engaged. In the first year of this Society's existence, when an expedition was held at Lichfield Cathedral, the dean personally received the visitors, and minutely explained all the interesting details of the building he loved so well, and which owes the present splendid west front restoration to his untiring energy and zeal. Dean Bickersteth has presided for us here, and has helped us more than once or twice with sound advice and kindly support.

With regard to the other vice-president whose loss we mourn, we can only feel certain that neither this Society, nor any other community in the county, perhaps even his own immediate friends, scarcely realize as yet how much they have lost in losing Sir William Evans. Kindliest, most generous of men, he was interested in everything connected with his neighbourhood, and ever ready and anxious to give the support of his name, his personal presence, and his money, whenever and wherever he felt that it was to do good. Members do not need to be reminded of Sir William's constant presence with us at our anniversaries, and the Council has frequently had the benefit of his presidency at its meetings. We must all most sincerely mourn the empty place.

Of the elected members of our Council, we have lost Sir James Allport, who, though not often seen at our gatherings, always kept himself posted up in our doings, and took great interest in our published proceedings.

Besides Sir James Allport, we have lost Mr. F. J. Robinson, one of the most regular attendants at the Council, as well as at our general meetings and expeditions. Mr. Robinson had the interests of our Society very truly at heart, and was constantly to the front, and to be depended upon if someone was required to serve on a sub-committee, or take part in any special movement He has also contributed to our Journal not unfrequently. We lose in him a staunch friend and supporter.

Another true friend claimed from us by death is Canon Olivier, one of our original members, and always ready to help on our work.

In addition to those removed from us by death, several names have been struck off our lists, either by their own desire, or on account of non-payment of subscriptions. Our numerical strength is, however, slightly in excess of last year's roll, so that we may believe the interest in our Society is still maintained.

The hon. secretary of the Natural History Section reports that the section met on February 22nd, when the Rev. W. H. Painter contributed a most interesting paper on "Field Botany, what it is, and how it should be pursued," in which he gave valuable hints as to outfit, and illustrated his remarks by notes from rambles round Derby and neighbourhood. Now that Mr. Painter is living in the town, it is hoped to arrange several botanical excursions with him. The annual meeting of the Midland Union was held this year at Oswestry, but our Society was not represented.

The accompanying balance sheet is not what we wish to see it; we allowed our expenses over last year's volume to exceed their proper limit, and this, with certain subscription arrears, will account for the deficit, one that we trust will not be found this time next year. From every other point of view your Council is satisfied with the result of the fifteenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Mill Hill, Derby, Hon. Sec.

January 17th, 1893.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1892.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Entrance Fees, Life Compositions, and Subscriptions	108	4	6	By Balance due to Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1892	11	2	7
,, Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	2	10	0	,, Printing and Plates for Journal	124	18	0
,, Interest on Investments	8	6	8	,, Extracting Fines ,, ,,	5	0	4
,, Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1892	57	16	0	,, Editing	20	0	0
				,, Printing and Stationery	7	8	2
				,, Expenses of Natural History Section	2	3	6
				,, Postage and other Expenses	5	12	9
				,, Interest on Overdrawn Account	0	11	10
	£176	17	2		£176	17	2

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to Dec. 31st, 1891	286	15	0	Invested on Mortgages on Derby Corporation Rates at 4 per cent	170	0	0
Entrance Fees (11), 1892	2	15	0	Do. do. do. at 3½ per cent.	50	0	0
				Balance	69	10	0
	£289	10	0		£289	10	0

Examined and found Correct.
JAMES B. COULSON, } Auditors.
WILLIAM BEMROSE, }

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Sec.
12TH JANUARY, 1893.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby, from their commencement in the reign of Richard I.

Abstracted by THE EDITOR.

[*Continued from Vol. XIV., p.* 15.]

1304. York. Octave of S. Martin, 32 Edward I. (No. 178.)
Nov. 11—18. Between **Richard de Curzon** and **Alianora** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **John de Curzon**, *Deforciant*.

Grant on the plea of warranty of charter and in consideration of £100, of the Manor of Breydesbake &c., and the advowson of the Church of the same manor by Deforciant to Plaintiff. Having and holding the same to the said Richard and Alianora for ever.

1305. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 33 Edward I. (No. 183.)
June 25. Between **John Corbet**, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert**, son of **Henry de Trusseleye**, *Deforciant*.

Grant, on plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of £20, paid by Plaintiff to Deforciant, of 30 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and a moiety of 2 messuages, with the appurtenances in Derby. Chaddesden & Normanton. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

1305. Westminster. Octave of S. Martin, 33 Edward I.
Nov. 11—18. Between **William de Ravenston**, chaplain, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard le Maresschal** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, that 1 messuage, 8 acres of land, and 7*s.* 8*d.* rent, in **Ravenston.** are the right of the said William. To be held of the lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

1305. Westminster. Octave of S. Martin, 33 Edward I.

Nov. 11—18. Between **Robert Abel** and **Margaret** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **John de la Bache** and **Johanna** his wife, *Deforciants.*

Grant, on the plea of covenant, to the Plaintiffs, and in consideration of 100 pounds sterling, of two parts of a sixth part of the manors of **CaldeWell.** with the appurtenances. The said John and Joan, Deforciants, released and quit claimed for themselves and the heirs of the said Joan, all their right in the third part of the sixth part of the said manor which **Christina,** who was wife of **William de Caldwell,** held in dowry of the inheritance of the same John, and the whole right and claim in the sixth part of one messuage, and of 2 virgates of land, and 4*s.* rent in **CaldWell** and **Lynton** which **John le Chaplain** held for life of the heirs of the same Joan in the said vill.

1305-6. Westminster. Octave of S. Hilary, 34 Edward I.

Jan. 13—20. Between **Osbert,** son of **Walter de Stretton,** *Plaintiff*, and **Leticia,** who was the wife of **Ralph le Machin,** of Wyneleslee, *Deforciant.*

Acknowledgment by Deforciant, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of the sum of £20, that one messuage, 3 acres of land, and a moiety of a virgate, with the appurtenances in **Wyneleslee.** are the right of the said Osbert, the Plaintiff. To be held of the chief lord of the fee by the accustomed services.

1306. Westminster. Octave of Holy Trinity, 34 Edward I.

June 8—15. Between **Avice,** who was the wife of **Richard,** son of **Michael de Assheburn,** and **John** his son, *Plaintiffs*, and **Henry Peeks,** of Assheburn, and **Matilda** his wife, *Deforciants.*

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 100 shillings of silver paid to Deforciants, that one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Assheburn.** is the property of the Plaintiffs. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1306. Westminster. Octave of Holy Trinity, 34 Edward I.

June 8—16. Between **Roger ffitz Herberd**, parson of the church of Northbury, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard**, son of **William de Grendon**, and **Joan** his wife; **Sarah**, daughter of **Leticia**, daughter of **John Soule**; **Henry**, son of **Robert ffiech**, and **Matilda** his wife; **Felicia**, daughter of **John Soule**, and **Ellen**, sister of the same **ffelicia**, *Deforciants*.

Concerning 2 messuages, 12 tofts, 2 carucates, 1 bovate of land, 11 acres of meadow, and 20*s*. rent, with the appurtenances in Snelleston, Northbury, and Doveridge, whence the plea of covenant, viz., that the said Deforciants for the sum of £40 sterling granted to the plaintiff and his heirs the aforesaid lands and appurtenances for ever.

1306. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Martin, 34 Edward I.

Nov. 11—25. Between **Alexander de Holond**, *Plaintiff*, and **William Chaumpeneye** and **Isabella** his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of warranty of charter by the Defendants of the right of the Plaintiff to a messuage, with the appurtenances in Derby, for the sum of ten marks of silver, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1306-7. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 35 Edward I.

Jan. 13—27. Between **Clement del fforche**, *Plaintiff*, and **John Pychard**, of Bellesoure, and **Avice** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by Deforciants to Plaintiff, on plea of covenant, and for 10 marks of silver, of 1 messuage, 1 toft, and 24 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Hayfeld.

1307. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, 35 Edward I.

June 24—July 1. Between **William de Walton**, *Plaintiff*, and **Thomas le Machin**, of Horseleye, and **Emma** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on the plea of covenant, by Deforciants to Plaintiff of 4 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Horseleye, in consideration of the sum of 100 shillings. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

1307. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 35 Edward I.

June 25. Between **John**, son of **Henry ffitz Hereberd**, *Plaintiff*, and **Geoffry**, son of **Henry Smalhevid**, of Peverewych (Parwich), *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgment, on a plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20 by the Deforciant to Plaintiff, that 1 messuage, 3 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Peverebych**, are the right of John, son of Henry ffitz Hereberd. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1307. Westminster. Within 15 days after S. John Baptist's day, 35 Edward I.

Between **John**, son of **Walter de Lemynistre** and **Margery** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Ralph de Grendon**, their attorney, to win or lose, and **Thomas Tyt**, of Compedon, and **Alice** his wife impeding.

Grant, on plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings sterling, of one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Little Clifton**, by the said Thomas Tyt to the Plaintiffs.

1307. Westminster. Within 3 weeks from Easter Day (Mar. 26).

Between **Roger ffitz Herberd**, parson of the church of Northbury, *Plaintiff*, and **Sarra**, who was the wife of **John Soule**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 1 messuage, 1 toft, 1 bovate of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 6*d*. rent, with the appurtenances in **Dovebrigge**, whence the plea of covenant. The said Sarra granted for herself and her heirs that the said messuage, lands, and rent, &c., which **John de Benteleye** held for life on lease of the same Sarra in the said vill on the day on which this agreement was made, and which after the decease of the said John ought to revert to the said Sarra and her heirs, should remain to the said Roger ffitz Herberd and his heirs, and for this covenant, warranty, &c., the said Roger gave to Sarre 20 marks of silver, and she did fealty to the said Roger in the same court.

1307. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter (Mar. 26).

Between **Henry de Pecco**, of Derby, and **Avice** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **John**, son of **Ralph de Ffeure**, of Quordon, near Mount Sorell, and **Reginald** his son, impeding.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings of silver paid to the said John and Reginald, that one toft, with the appurtenances in **Derby**, is the right of the said Henry and Avice.

1307-8. Court of K. Edward, son of K. Henry. Within 15 days from
Jan. 13—28. S. John Baptist, anno 34, and afterwards recorded in the Court of K. Edward, son of K. Edward, at Westminster within 15 days from S. Hilary, anno 1 (Edward II.).

Between **Henry de Ilom**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Dunston** and **Joan** his wife, *Deforciants*,

Who acknowledge, on plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10 sterling, that 1 toft, 3 acres, 1 rood of land, and 1 rood of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Fenny Bentelegh**. are the right, &c., of Henry de Ilom, Plaintiff.

1307-8. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Hilary, 1 Edward II.
Jan. 13—28. Between **William de Benteleye**, *Plaintiff*, and **Henry de Ffenny Benteleye**, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgment, on plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, that one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Ffenny Bentelegh**. belongs to William de Benteleye, Plaintiff.

1307-8. Westminster. Octave of S. Hilary, 1 Edward II.
Jan. 13—20. Between **William de Eyton**, *Plaintiff*, and **Ralph de Alsope** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20 sterling, that 1 messuage and 1 furlong of land, with the appurtenances in **Peverbych**. are the right of the said William the plaintiff.

1308. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, 35 Edward I. Afterwards recorded within a month from Easter Day, anno 1, Edward II. (Easter Day, 14th April).

Between **Richard**, son of **Richard de Curzon**, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard de Curzon** and **Alianora** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, concerning the Manor of **Breydesale** and the advowson of the Church of the same Manor, in the Court of King Edward, the son of Henry, viz.: That the Deforciants recognise the said manor and advowson to be the right of the Plaintiff as those which the Plaintiff had of the gift of the Deforciants; and for this recognition, fine, and concord the Plaintiff gave to Deforciants the said manor and advowson, with the appurtenances, to be held of the chief lords of the fee for the term of their lives; and after their decease the said manor and

advowson wholly to remain to **Henry**, son of the said Richard Curzon, and the heirs of his body begotten, and in case of failure of issue, then after the decease of the said Henry the said manor and advowson to remain wholly to **Ralph, brother of the said Henry**, and the heirs of his body; and if Ralph should die without issue then the said estate to remain to **Thomas, brother of the said Ralph**, and the heirs of his body, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee; and so in like manner to **Simon, brother of the said Thomas**, and then to the right heirs of the said Richard de Curzon.

1308. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter (April 14), anno 1 Edward II.

Between **Peter de Gresele** and **Johanna** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Nicholas de Hedon**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant to Plaintiffs, on plea of covenant, of 30 messuages, 300 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in **Luffinton**, to be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1308. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, 1 Edward II.

Apr. 14—29. Between **Ranulph**, son of **Ranulph de Snuterton**, and **Cecily** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Ranulph**, son of **Hugo de Aldewerks**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant to Plaintiff, on the plea of covenant, of 1 messuage, 4½ bovates of land, 6 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in **Ible**,* to be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1308. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter, 1 Edward II.

Apr. 14—29. Between **Thomas de Hynkelee**, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard**, son of **Nicholas Ffennybentelee**, and **Letitia**, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10 sterling, that one messuage and 26 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow and 6*s.* rent in **Fennybentelee**, are the property of Thomas de Hynkelee.

1308. Westminster. Within 15 days of Holy Trinity, 35 Edward I. (May 31—June 14, 1307), afterwards recorded in the Court of Edward II. at Westminster, anno 1 Edward II., in the Octave of Trinity (June 19-26, 1308).

* (Ible, a small village four miles N.W. of Wirksworth.—Ed.)

Between **Thomas**, son of **John de Bylleston**, *Plaintiff*, and **William**, son of **Roesia**, of Little Longesdon, and **Norota**, his wife, *Deforciants*.

Concerning 3 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Gauquelle**, whence the plea of covenant to be held of the chief lords of the fee. For this recognition, rent, warranty, fine, &c., the said Thomas gave to the said William and Norota 20 marks of silver.

1308. April 25—May 2. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, 35 Edward I. Afterwards recorded there in Octave of S. Mark, 1 Edward II.

Between **Henry de Ilum**,* *Plaintiff*, and **Henry**, son of **Henry de Ffennybenteleye**, and **Matilda** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10, that one acre of land and the fourth part of a bovate of land, with the appurtenances in **Ffennybenteleye**, are the property of the Plaintiff. To be holden of the chief lords of the fee.

1308. Westminster. Within 15 days after Trinity (June 14) anno 35 Edward I. Afterwards recorded there within 15 days after S. Mark (Apr. 25), 1 Edward II. (1308).

Between **Alice**, daughter of **Thomas de Kneveton**, *Plaintiff*, and **Thomas de Kneveton**, *Deforciant*.

Grant by Deforciant during his life, on the plea of covenant to the Plaintiff, at the yearly rent of a rose, payable at the feast of S. John Baptist, of 1 messuage, 25½ acres of land, 3½ acres of meadow, with appurtenances in **Marketon**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

1308-9. Jan. 13—20. Westminster. Octave of S. Hilary, 2 Edward II.

Between **John**, son of **William le Bret**, *Plaintiff*, and **William le Bret** and **Miriam** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20 sterling, that 8 messuages, 6 bovates, 18 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 1d. rent, "Et redditu unius clavis gariophili" (and the rent of one clove gilliflower) in **Birchoure** and **Calale** belong to the Plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

* Ilam, Staffs.

1308-9. Westminster. Within 15 days of S. Hilary, 2 Edward II.
Jan. 13—27. Between **Malculinus Musard** and Isabel his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Roger**, son of **Adam**, of Great Tapton, *Deforciant.*

Acknowledgment by Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, that one messuage, 1 carucate of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 14 shillings rent, with the appurtenances in **Great Tapton**, are the property of the Plaintiff; paying to the said Roger, the Deforciant, during his life the yearly rent of 10 marks, and one robe, and a mark at Easter. If the said Malculinus die without heirs by the body of Isabel his wife, then the whole to remain to **Reginald, the son of Malculinus**, and the heirs of his body. In case of failure of issue, then the estate to descend to **Elizabeth, sister of the said Reginald**, and the heirs of her body, and again, in case of failure, to **Emma her sister**, and her heirs, and finally to Agnes, the third sister. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1308-9. Westminster. Octave of Purification of B. V. Mary, 2 Edward II.
Feb. 2—9. Between **Simon**, son of **William Ponger**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Okebrook**, chaplain, *Deforciant.*

Acknowledgment by the Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20 sterling, that 4 messuages, 2 bovates, 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances in **Okebrok**, are the right of the plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1308-9. Westminster. Octave of S. Hilary, 2 Edward II.
Jan. 13—20. Between **William Swerd**, of Derby, senior, *Plaintiff*, and **Adam**, son of **Robert de Aldewerke**, of Derby, "**le Beu**," * and **Julian** his wife, *Defendants.*

Acknowledgment by the Defendants, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of £10 sterling, that one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**, belongs to the plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. York. Within 15 days of Easter, 31 Edward I. (April 7—27,
Mar. 30—Apr. 14. 1303). Afterwards recorded anno 2 Edward II., within 15 days after Easter.

* (?) "le Keu." Adam le Keu, of Edenesoure, occurs subsequently, *vide* Jan. 13—20, 1309-10.

Between **John de Wyssinton**, of Derby, *Plaintiff*, and **William le Chaumpeneys**, of Derby, and **Isabella** his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on the plea of warranty of charter, made between them in the first Court, and in consideration of £10, of one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**, by defendants to plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Octave of Holy Trinity, 2 Edward II.

June 4—11. Between **Stephen le Eyr**, of Cestrefeld, *Plaintiff*, and **William**, son of **Reginald del Holynes**, and **Alice** his wife, *Defendants*.

Grant, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of £20 paid by Plaintiff to Defendants, of 2 tofts, and 60, and 10, and 8 acres of land (evidently in three plots), 10 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in **Surton** (*sic*) **in Dale**, near **Bolleshoure**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, 2 Edward II.

June 24—July 1. Between **Richard le Ffoun**, *Plaintiff* (by **William de Benteleye**, his attorney, to gain or lose), and **Mark le Talleur**, of Yeveleye, and **Sarra** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant by Deforciants to the Plaintiff, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, of one messuage and 6 acres of land, with the appurtenances in **Yeveleye**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Octave of S. John Baptist, 2 Edward II.

Same date. Between **John**, son of **John le Lassul**, of Derby, and **John** his brother, *Plaintiffs*, and **Ralph Trilloks**, of Derby, chaplain, *Defendants*.

Grant by Defendant to Plaintiffs, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 100 shillings of silver, of one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. John Baptist, 2 Edward II.

June 24—July 1. Between **Adam de Waleton** and **Emma** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Ralph de Shirley**, *Deforciant*.

Recognition by the Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, that the Manor of **Howen** (?) *Hoon* in parish of Marston-on-Dove), with

the appurtenances, is the right of the Plaintiffs to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies for ever, at the yearly rent of one rose, payable on the Nativity of S. John Baptist. To be held of the chief lord of the fee. In case of failure of issue, the said manor to revert to Ralph de Shirley and his heirs.

1309. Westminster. Within Octave of H. Trinity, 2 Edward II.
June 4—11. Between **Stephen le Eyr,** of Cestrefeld, *Plaintiff*, and **Simon Cadigan,*** of Esshoure, and **Avice** his wife, *Defendants.*

Acknowledgment by the Defendant, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, that two messuages, 2 bovates of land, and 3½ acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Shirbrok.** are the right of the plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, anno 2 Edward II.
Between **Henry de la Chaumbre,** of Twyford, and **Emma** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Roger de Hopton,** *Deforciant.*

Grant, on the plea of covenant, by Deforciant to Plaintiffs of 1 messuage and 3 bovates of land in **Twyford.** To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Michael, 2 Edward II.
Between **Henry de Athelardestre,** Clerk, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard de Morleye,** *Deforciant.*

Acknowledgment by Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, that a fee of 20*s.* rent in **Derby** is the right of the Plaintiff.

* By a deed dated Nov. 11th, 1293, in the possession of John Gregory, Esq., of Ravensnest, in Ashover, **Simon Cadigan,** of Ashover, quit-claimed to his brother, Richard Cadigan of "Clatercotis" (Clattercoats, in Ashover), his heirs and assigns, all that bovate of land, with toft, croft, meadow, edifices, and appurtenances which Richard Fat formerly held in the territory of Overton, together with all that piece of land called "Sywarde parroc" with the appurts. Holding the same to the said Richard, his heirs and assigns—except religious and Jews—of the chief lord of the fee, at the yearly rent of 3 shillings. Witnesses:—Symon de Rerysby, William de Winefeld, William de la Grene, Ralph son of Robert, John de la Holms, Robert le Warde, Robert, clerk, and others. Given at Ashover on the Lord's Day, in the feast of S. Martin, Anno 24 K. Edward, the son of K. Henry (III).—*Circular seal, an inch in diameter, with the legend* "CREDE MICHI" *in Lombardic capitals.*—[EDITOR.]

1308. Westminster. Within the Octave of S. Martin, 2 Edward II.

Nov. 11—18. Between **Roger de Brailsford**, *Plaintiff*, and **John de Neuport** and **Sarra** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Grant, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10 sterling, of one messuage, 20 acres of land, and 12 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in **Dronefeld**, made by Deforciants to Plaintiff.

(*In dorso.*—"**Johannes de Orreby** opponit clameum suum.")

1309-10. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Hilary, 3 Edward II.

Jan. 13—27. Between **Richard de Deneby**, of Derby, and **Isabella** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **William Chaumpenays**, of Derby, and **Isabella** his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgment by the Defendants, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of £10, that one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Derby**, is the right of the Plaintiff.

1309-10. Feb. 3. Westminster. Edward I. Within the octave of S. Martin (Nov. 11—18) anno 33 (A.D. 1305). Afterwards recorded on the Purification of Blessed Virgin Mary (Feb. 3), 3 Edward II.

Between **William le Mareschal**, of Coggeshale, and **Alice**, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Andrew le Mareschal** and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, that 3 messuages and 1 carucate of land, and the twentieth part of a knight's fee, with the appurtenances in **Coggesshale**, are the right of the Plaintiffs for the term of their lives, to be held of the said Andrew and Margery and their heirs, at the yearly rent of a rose, payable on S. John Baptist's day for all services. To revert to the Deforciants and their heirs on the death of the plaintiffs.

1309-10. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Hilary, 3 Edward II.

Jan. 13—20. Between **Adam le Keu**, of Edenesoure, *Plaintiff*, and **Roger de Sheladun** and **Leticia** his wife, *Defendants*.

Acknowledgment by Deforciants, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 10 marks of silver, that 1 messuage and garden in **Bauquell** belong to the Plaintiff.

1310. Westminster. Within 3 weeks after Easter (April 19), 3 Edward II.

Between **William de Bereford**, *Plaintiff*, and **Roger de Englefeld**, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of the sum of £200, that the Manor of **Sutton** with the appurtenances which **William de Balliol** held for his life, as well in homages and services, as concerning freemen and villains, with their goods and chattels, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reliefs, escheats, and all other things appertaining to the said Manor, is the right of the said William de Bereford, and that after the decease of William de Balliol it ought to revert to the aforesaid Roger and his heirs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. This agreement was made in the presence of William de Balliol (he consenting unto it), and he did fealty for the same to William de Bereford in the same court.

1309-10. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter (Apr. 19), 3 Edward II.

Between **William de Benteleye**, *Plaintiff*, and **William**, son of **William de la More**, of Hokenastone, and **Avicia** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10 sterling, that one messuage, 3 acres of meadow, 4 pence rent, and three parts of a bovate of land in **Fennybenteleye** belong to William de Benteleye.

1310. Westminster. Morrow of S. John Baptist, 3 Edward II.

June 25. Between **Richard de Warmyngton**, *Plaintiff*, and **John de la Bache**, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgment by the Defendant, on the plea of warranty of charter, and in consideration of 20 marks of silver, that 20 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, 4 acres of wood, and a fourth part of a messuage in **Stratton**, near **Essoure**, belong to Richard de Warmyngton. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1309. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, 3 Edward II.

Between **Henry de Athelastr**, clerk, *Plaintiff*, and **Richard de Stone** and **Alice** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Recognition, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10 sterling paid to the Deforciants, that the said messuage, &c., is the property of Henry de Athelastr (**Alkestree**).

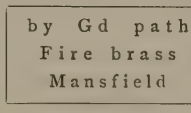
1309. Westminster. Within 15 days after S. Michael, 3 Edward II. Between **Robert fferebraz,*** *Plaintiff*, and **Richard de Coten,** *Deforciant.*

Acknowledgment by the Plaintiff, on the plea of covenant, that 3 messuages, 4 virgates, 15 acres of land, 21 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in **Mylyntone**, near **Elyntone**, are the right of Richard de Coton. And for this recognition, fine, &c., the Deforciant granted to Robert two parts of the same estate, and he surrendered them to him in the court. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. Afterwards the Deforciant granted for himself and his heirs that the third part of the said estate which **William de Brakenham** and **Ellen** his wife held in dowry of the same Ellen, out of the heritage of the same Richard, at the date of this acknowledgment, and which, upon the death of the said Ellen, ought to revert to the said Richard and his heirs, should, notwithstanding, remain to the said Robert, the Plaintiff, and his heirs, and after his decease should remain to John his son and the heirs of his body, holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. And the said William and Ellen did fealty to Robert Fferebraz in the same court.

1309. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, 3 Edward II. Between **William de Bereford,** *Plaintiff*, and **Anthony, Bishop of Durham,** *Deforciant*, by **Robert de Lafford,** his attorney, to win or lose.

Acknowledgment by the Bishop (Deforciant), under the plea of covenant, and in consideration of one sparrow hawk, that the

* At North Winfield is an ancient stone finger-post, one side of which has the words—



I could not learn where Fire brass was situated.

Two more sides out of the four are engraven with the words :—





[EDITOR.]

Manor of Meysham,* with the appurtenances, which John de Walkingham held for his life, of William de Maul, is the right of the Plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter (April 11), 4 Edward II. Between John, son of John de Stapenhill, *Plaintiff*, and Ralph de Curzon, parson of the church of Sapecote, *Deforciant*.

Concerning 13 messuages, 13 virgates, and 56 acres of land, 21 acres of meadow, and 19*s.* 7*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stapenhull, whence the plea of covenant, viz., John (the Plaintiff) recognises the said premises to be the right of Ralph de Curzon as those which Ralph had of the gift of the said John; and for this recognition the said Ralph grants to John the said estate, and surrenders it to him in the same court. To be held of the chief lords of the fee, &c., during the life of the said John, and after his decease the said estate to remain to Richard, son of John, and his wife Margaret and their lawful issue, and finally to the right heirs of John. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within octave of Holy Trinity, 4 Edward II.
May 30—June 6. Between William de Burley, junior, and Margaret his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by Richard de Bredon, their guardian, and William de Burley, senior, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20 sterling, that 40 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, and the third part of a messuage in Burley † which Johu de Lavington and Mirabella his wife held as the dowry of the same Mirabella, should, upon the death of the said Mirabella, remain to William de Burley, junior, and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of his body. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within the octave of Holy Trinity, anno 4 Edward II.
May 30—June 6. Between Richard, son of Hugo de Mackeworth, and Isabel his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and Richard de Ketleston, clerk, *Defendant*.

Acknowledgment by the Defendant, on the plea of warranty of charter, that 1 messuage and 2 bovates of land, with the appurtenances in Mackeworth, are the right of the said Richard,

* Measham, 3½ miles S.SW. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
† "Burley Hill" and Burley Farm lie by the highway between Duffield and Quarndon.

son of Hugo, and Isabel his wife. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee. For this recognition, &c., the Plaintiffs gave Richard de Ketleston £10 sterling.

1311. Westminster. Within octave of Holy Trinity, 4 Edward II.
May 30—June 6. Between **Henry de Hambury**, *Plaintiff*, and **William de Chaumpeneys**, of Derby, and **Isabella** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 40*s*., that one messuage, with its appurtenances in **Derby**, is the right of the said Henry and his heirs. To be held of the chief lord of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within 15 days from the feast of S. John Baptist,
June 24—July 8. 4 Edward II.
Between **William de Burley, junior**,* *Plaintiff*, and **Henry de Deneby**, *Deforciant*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, that 2 messuages, 24 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, and 2 parts of one messuage, with the appurtenances in **Burley**, are the right of the Plaintiff during the whole of his life, and after his decease to remain to William, son of the said William, and Margaret his wife, and their procreated heirs, and to the right heirs of the said William, the son.

1311. Westminster. In octave of S. John Baptist, 4 Edward II.
Between **Ranulph de Ry** and **Christiana**, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Ralph de Wyrkesop** and **Isabella** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Recognition by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, that 1 messuage and 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood, with the appurtenances in **Whytewell**, are the right of the Plaintiffs and their heirs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1310. Westminster. In the octave of S. Michael, 4 Edward II.
Between **Edmund de Hull**, of Aston, and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Master Richard de Aston**, parson of the church of Bonington, near Sutton, *Deforciant*.

* Evidently a mistake for *senior*. See the fourth preceding entry.

Acknowledgment by Deforciant, on the plea of agreement, that 12 messuages, 6 virgates of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 15 shillings rent, with the appurtenances in Aston, near Shardelawe, are the right of the Plaintiffs and their heirs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1310. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, 4 Edward II.
Between **Alan de Mersshe**, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert atte Personnes**, of Asshoure, and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10, that 1 messuage and a moiety of a bovate of land, with the appurtenances in Assboure, are the right of the Plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1310. Westminster. Octave of S. Michael, 4 Edward II.
Between **Walter Walteshef** and Joan his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **John de Stafford** and **Margery** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Acknowledgment by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £20, that one messuage, with the appurtenances in Assheburn, is the right of the Plaintiffs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1310. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, 4 Edward II.
Between **Robert de Dethic** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs* (by **Adam**, son of **Adam le Ffeuere** (*Le Ffevere*), of Lounts, their attorney, by the King's letter, for gain or loss), and **Ralph**, son of **Hugo de Aldewerk**, *Deforciant*.

Recognition by the Deforciant, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £100 sterling, that 7 messuages, 13 bovates of land, 13 acres of meadow, and 27*s*. 8*d*. rent, with the appurtenances in Lutchirche, Bolton, Osmandeston, Chelardeston, Ambaldeston, Makworth, and Derby, are the right of the said Robert and Joan, to whom the Deforciant surrendered the said property in the court. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within 15 days after S. Mark, 4 Edward II.
April 25—May 9. Between **Roger de Braylesford**, *Plaintiff*, and **Peter**, son of **Walter Bate**, of Edwaldele, and **Matilda** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Recognition by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of £10, that 1 messuage, 12 acres of land, and 5*s.* rent in Dronfield are the right of the Plaintiff.

1310. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Michael, 4 Edward II.
Between **Richard de Overton**, *Plaintiff*, and **Henry de Makworth** and **Agnes** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Recognition by the Deforciants, on the plea of covenant, and in consideration of 100 shillings of silver, that 6 acres of land and 4*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Derby, are the right of the Plaintiff. To be held of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Morrow of Annunciation, 5 Edward II.
Mar. 26. Between **William le Burdeleys**, *Plaintiff*, and **Walter Waldeshef** and **Joan** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Concerning the Manor of Boyleston, with the appurtenances and the advowson of the church of the same manor, whence the plea of agreement. The said Walter and Joan recognise the manor and advowson to be the right of the said William ; and for this recognition, fine, and concord, the said William gave to Walter and Joan two parts of the manor and advowson, which he surrendered to them in the same court. To be held of the chief lords of the fee. The said William also granted for himself and his heirs that the third part of the said manor and advowson, which **Juliana de Basyng** held in dowry of heirship of the same William, and which, after the death of the said Juliana, ought to revert to the said William and his heirs, should, after the death of the same Juliana, remain to Walter and Joan, to be held together with the other two parts which remain to them by this fine. And after the death of the said Walter and Joan, the said manor and advowson shall wholly remain to **Walter, son of Thomas de Rydeware** and **Joan** his wife, and their procreated heirs ; and if the said Walter, son of Thomas de Rydeware, die without issue by the said Joan, then after their decease the said manor to remain to the right heirs of Walter Waldeshelf. This concord was made in the presence of the said Julian, she assenting, and he did fealty to Walter and Joan Waldeshelf in the same court.

1312. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Michael, 5 Edward II.
Between **Robert**, son of **Alice de Thurleston**, *Plaintiff*, and **William**, son of **Robert**, son of **Alice de Thurleston**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning one messuage and 2 bovates of land in **Alwaston**, whence the plea of convention. Robert and his heirs warrant the same to William and his heirs against all men, at the yearly rent of one rose flower, payable at Christmas and S. John Baptist's Day. If William die without issue, then the said lands and tenements wholly to revert to Robert and his heirs.

1311. Westminster. Within the octave of S. Martin, 5 Edward II.

Nov. 11—18. Between **Henry**, son of **John in Lecrees**, of Littelhalum, and **Agnes**, his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **Warchin de Cotegrave**, guardian of the same **Henry** and **Agnes**, to win, and **John**, son of **Walter in Lecrees**, of Littelhalum, *Deforciants*.

Agreement, on the plea of covenant, concerning one messuage and 2 bovates of land in **Hilkeston**. If the said Henry die without heirs by the body of Agnes, then after their decease the said lands and tenement to remain to Richard, son of the aforesaid John and his heirs. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1311. Westminster. Within 15 days from S. Michael's, anno 5 Edward II.

Between **William Rosel** and **Alice** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **William de Gratton**, *Deforciant*.

Concerning the Manor of **Deneby**, with the appurtenances. Except seven messuages, 11 bovates of land, and 100*s*. rent in the same manor, whence the plea of covenant.

W. Rosel recognises the said manor as the right of William de Gratton, and as that which Gratton had of the said Rosel. If W. Rosel die without heirs by Alice his wife, then after their decease the said manor to return to the right heirs of Will. Rosel. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

1313. Westminster. Within 15 days after Easter (Easter Day, April 15), anno 6 Edward II.

Between **Walter Waldeshef** and **Joan** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, by **William de Bentele**, in the place of the same **Joan**, for gain or loss, and **Robert le Porter**, of Kersinton, and **Emma** his wife, *Deforciants*.

Concerning three and a half messuages and 9 acres of land in **Bradeleye**, which the Deforciants alienated to the Plaintiffs for 100 shillings of silver. Holding the same of the chief lords of the fee.

The two following Derbyshire fines have been recently discovered by Mr. W. Boyd among the fines for Lincolnshire. They follow the series at p. 204, *in the seventh volume of this Journal.*

1208. Derby. Monday next before the Feast of S. Edmund, anno 10 K. John.

November. Between **Adam**, son of **Mauger**, *Plaintiff*, and **Robert**, son of **David**, *Tenant*, of 2 bovates of land, with the appurtenances in Calvoure.

Wherefore the Assize of Death of Ancestor was summoned between them in the same court. That is to say, that the aforesaid Robert hath acknowledged and granted all the aforesaid land to be the right of the said Adam, to have and to hold to him and to his heirs, together with the culture which lies at **Wistan**, and with the whole meadow which lies in **Sackesmit**, of the said Robert and his heirs for ever, by the free service of 28*d.* by the year. And for this acknowledgment, &c., Adam quit-claimed to the said Robert and his heirs the whole right which he had in two cultures in the aforesaid vill, *i.e.*, a culture which lies upon the **Peak** ("Pecus") and in a certain meadow which lies in **Silvercroft** for ever.

1208. Derby. Wednesday next before the feast of S. Edmund, November. 10 John.

Between **William Basset** and **Matilda** his wife, *Plaintiffs*, and **Henry, Prior of Turgarton**, *Deforciant*, of the advowson of the **Church of Langwath**.

William and Matilda acknowledged the said advowson to be the right of the Prior and of his church of **Turgaton**, and for this acknowledgment, &c., the Prior granted to the said William and Matilda that after the decease of **Reginald, son of Master Silvester**, who is parson of the said church, they can present three parsons, and after the decease of the aforesaid three parsons the said church shall remain quit of the said William and Matilda and their heirs to the said prior and his successors for ever.

Roman and other Coins found at Little Chester; with Historical Notes, etc.

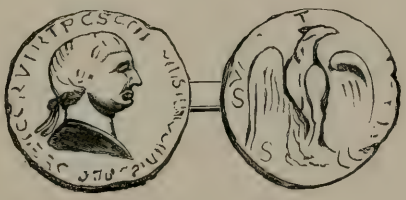
By George Bailey.

SINCE writing on this subject two years ago, Vol. XIII., p. 108, when we promised a supplementary article, a few additional specimens have been lent to us. Very imperfect and battered though they most of them are, we shall offer no apology for bringing them under the notice of the readers of this Journal; because the fact that engravings of them are given on the accompanying plates may be the means of fully deciphering them eventually, or they will, we hope, be a help in the decipherment of others. We have little doubt that good examples of all exist, but the difficulty now is to ascertain in whose possession they are, and even though we could, the probabilities are that the owners would not be able to say with anything like certainty whether they came from Little Chester or elsewhere in the county.

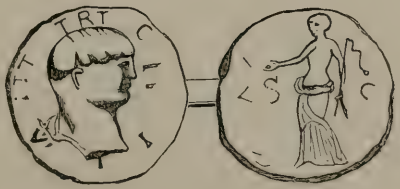
We give sketches of four coins lent to us by Mr. Shaw, of College Place; they are of the Strutt's Park find, and would have been described in the former article, only that it was found that time would not allow of their being sufficiently studied so as to enable us to say anything very definite about them, because they are all of them very much corroded, and the images upon them difficult to decipher; and even now we are obliged to confess that we can only speak of them uncertainly, though we have had the valuable assistance of the authorities of the British Museum; yet, under the circumstances, we feel that we have done our best,



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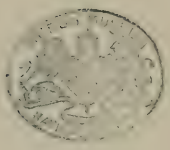


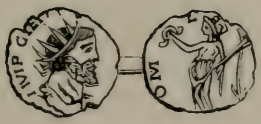
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4.

ROMAN COINS FOUND IN STRUTT'S PARK.





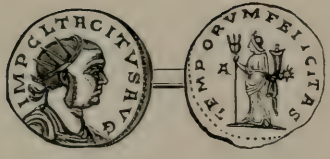
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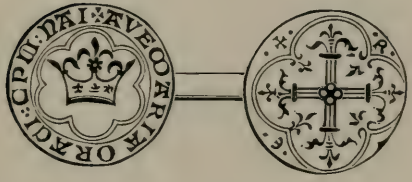
8.

ROMAN COINS FROM LITTLE CHESTER.

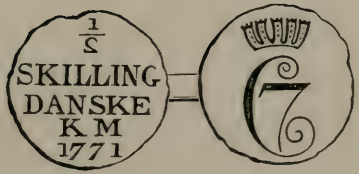




1.



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4.

MEDAL AND COINS FOUND AT LITTLE CHESTER.



and there we must be content to leave them. They are thought to be coins of Caligula, Vitellius, and Vespasian; as for the fourth, we cannot assign either name or date for it; the coin has been a pretty one, and has evidently been obliterated by wear more than by corrosion. In addition to these, we have a number of Chester coins, lent by Mr. A. Ellis, of St. Peter's Street, some of which are here engraved, though they are much broken and corroded. We know, however, when they were found, and are able to give the dates; of these there are eight coins, but two are undecipherable. They were found in 1875 and 1878.

We have now to call attention to what is not a little curious, though it is of almost everyday occurrence. Most people know that very often when they are looking for one thing, they find something else they were not expecting to find. And so it has happened at Little Chester. Quite a number of odds and ends have been turned up, together with Roman coins, and we give here some illustrations which will most likely interest a number of our readers, though they, like the coins, are much worn, and in one or two instances nearly obliterated. The largest of these (Plate III., Fig. 1) is a copper medal, having on the obverse the bust of a gentleman in military dress, who wears a peruke, and his head has been encircled by a wreath, and there appears to be a star or some kind of order on the breast; but so far, no clue has been found as to who he was, or for what commemoration the medal was struck. The reverse has remains of a vigorous battle, naked men fighting with clubs, and remains of horses, but their riders and nearly all the contour of the horses are worn smooth, and only a leg remains here and there to show there had been horses at all. A long inscription under this battle scene has been so filed that it is now quite obliterated. We sent this medal to the late S. S. Lewis, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He thought the date might be the middle of the past century, and said the head had a strong family likeness to King George II., but he could not certainly identify it. We shall be glad if any of our readers will kindly say if any similar medal has come under their observation. Mr. Lewis at first thought this medal had

some satirical allusion to the Duke of Cumberland, who conquered at Culloden, but he abandoned the idea on further consideration. Next we have one of the coins often found in churches and churchyards (Plate III., Fig. 2), when the soil has been turned up for restorations or other purposes, known as coffin money. These coins are of brass, and usually very thin, and it must be said they are generally of excellent design. There was most likely a small ornament under the crown, but we were unable to make out what—probably a cross or a flower. The late F. J. Robinson, the architect, had several similar coins which had come into his possession in the course of his professional duties, and recently two of these coins came to light at Worthington Church. One of them we saw. It was a Nuremberg token, but had evidently been used for the same purpose as that we here engrave. Then we have a Danish coin of thin brass, also figured (Plate III., Fig. 3), and next, oddly enough, a token or medal having a good head of her present Majesty, and on the reverse a very spirited representation of a soldier on horseback riding over a dragon or some such beast, with the legend "To HANOVER." There is part of a date 183 , quite plain, but the fourth numeral flattened so as to be undecipherable. It looks like a 1, or 1831. It is of copper, and has the edges milled. Can it have been a spurious sovereign? The Rev. C. Kerry suggests that it may be 1837, the year of the Queen's accession; if so, the die has been struck by someone *adverse* to the House of Hanover. The design is excellent (Plate III., Fig. 4). There were also the three small leaden circlets, of which an illustration was given in the previous article, with some remarks upon them by Dr. Cox. No satisfactory *raison d'être* has yet been found for them. We now proceed to give a continuation of the list of coins, describing them, as far as we are able, and supplying such historical notes as may seem desirable.

First, the coin—thought to be one of Caligula—and the three that follow, were all so much corroded that we are only able to describe them with some hesitation, and we shall be glad to be corrected if we have been misled into an error in the case of any one of them.

CAIVS CÆSAR AVGVST. called CALIGVLA. Bust looking to left, no legend plain enough to read; *rev.*, a seated draped figure looking to right, perhaps Vesta holding wheat and a palm. The head appears to be that of a dog, but it may only be through corrosion it has assumed that form. It may, however, be Anubis. Legend quite indistinct, there being only a few disconnected and broken letters.

Caligula received this name because of his habit of wearing in the camp a kind of boot called the *caliga*, the sole of which was thickly studded with hobnails. Examples of these have been recently found at Silchester, and may now be seen in the museum at Reading. The upper leathers have for the most part perished, but the soles, with their hobnails, are perfect. They were discovered, with other Roman relics, in an ashpit. He was the son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson of Tiberius. His character may be judged of by what historians have related of him. They say he often wished the Roman people had only one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. He caused a favourite horse to be made high-priest and consul, which was kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls the empire could furnish. This madman was put to death in A.D. 41, in the twenty-ninth year of his age and fourth of his reign (Fig. 1, Plate I.)

VITELLIVS GERMANICVS. Bust to right, head wreathed; legend indistinct, though many broken letters remain; *rev.*, an eagle; legend illegible.

This Emperor, who was a friend of Caligula and his two successors, Claudius and Nero, was proclaimed, at the death of Galba, by the legions he commanded in Lower Germany, in opposition to Otho, whom the Senate and people had elected. He defeated his rival after four battles; but the people soon tired of his profligacy, and after a reign of about a year they beat him to death. His head was cut off and stuck on a pole, his body being dragged by a hook and thrown into the Tiber, A.D. 69. (Fig. 2, Plate I.)

TITVS FLAVIVS VESPASIAN. Bust looking right;

legend gone; *rev.*, a female, partially draped, looking left, one hand holds an offering, in the other is a flagellum, S.C.; no legend left.

Another coin of this Emperor was given in Vol. XIII. (Plate I., Fig. 4, p. 116), but it differs very much from this. (Fig. 3, Plate I.)

The next coin, Fig. 4, we know nothing about; perhaps someone will supply a clue to it.

IMP . C . VICTORINVS . P . F . AVG. Head to right, with rayed crown; no legend visible; *rev*, part of standing female, holding in left hand a cornucopia, the sceptre, reversed, in right is all gone; legend, PR]OVIDENT[IA. (Fig. 6, Plate II.)

There were two of this name, father and son, both so bad that they were assassinated. It is curious to note that there were fourteen usurpers in the reign of Gallienus, all of whom came to a violent end. Victorinus reigned in Gaul, A.D. 267.

IMP . TET[RICVS . P . F. AVG .] Head with rayed crown, looking to right; legend only partly legible; *rev.*, a female standing to left, holds in one hand a crown, in the other an anchor; legend gone except two letters OM and part of another, perhaps E or A, for ROMA.

This Emperor and his son, C . PIVESV . TETRICVS, reigned five or six years in Gaul, but not liking to be slaves of the legions, surrendered to Aurelian, who thus acquired the provinces of Spain, Britain, and Gaul. The two Tetricus were permitted to retain the rank of Senator, and also their property in Rome. They were prominent figures in the triumph of Aurelian, together with Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, A.D. 273. (Fig. 5, Plate II.)

Fig. 7, Plate II., has another head of the same Emperor; there is part of the legend, but it is not clear enough to decipher; *rev.*, a female, partly draped, holds cornucopia in one hand, and supports her robe with other; legend probably PAX, the remainder illegible.

IMP . CL . TACITVS . AVG. Head to right, rayed crown; *rev.*, a female erect, to left holding a long caduceus, in right a

cornucopia; legend TEMPORVM . FELICITAS . A., and a star on each side. (Fig. 8, Plate II.)

Tacitus succeeded Aurelian, who had been assassinated in March, A.D. 275; he was seventy-four years of age when raised to the purple, and he made his age a plea for declining the honour; this, however, was overruled by the Senate, and much against his will he accepted the offer. His reign was distinguished by moderation and simplicity; the only indulgence he permitted himself was reading and conversing with literary men. He took great pains to prevent the writings of his ancestor, Tacitus, the historian of Rome, from being lost to posterity, and gave orders that ten copies of them should be transcribed every year, for distribution to the libraries. He reigned about two hundred days, and died at Tyana, in Cappadocia; but whether by the hand of an assassin or from the fatigue of a campaign in which he was engaged is not clear.

CONSTANTINOPILIS. Two more coins of this city have come to hand, they are not good specimens, and are of small brass. These coins have been described and illustrated in Vol. XIII., Plate III., No. 12.

This brings to an end all we have been able to gather towards a complete list of authentic Roman coins found at Little Chester; doubtless the list might have been extended very much had we been able to ascertain into whose hands the coins, found in such numbers, have fallen. We are free to confess that very little interest has been excited by our endeavours; this is perhaps not cause for surprise, since probably no town in England cares less for objects of antiquity than Derby, though a host of writers have of late years been fiddling on this string until it is worn quite through; still the fact remains, Derby cares nothing for antiquities, but prefers the newest jangle that the craze of the hour presents, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!"

Botanical Walks Round Derby.

By the Rev. W. H. Painter.

THE plants enumerated in the following pages were seen by me in the various localities mentioned during the years 1871-8, when I was living in Derby. They are distinct in a great measure from those which grow in the other parts of Derbyshire. This is owing to the Geological Formations of those parts.

In the Peak district, as is well known, there are the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, and Millstone Grit. In the district between Sheffield and Belper there are the Coal Measures, whilst the remaining portion of the county rests upon the New Red Sandstone, with an outline of Mountain Limestone at Tickenhall, and Coal Measures on the borders of Leicestershire. The difference in altitude between the country north of Belper and this district is also a factor in the difference of the Flora, which must not be overlooked; for whilst the northern part of the county is elevated and hilly, the southern portion is much lower, and consists for the most part of a plain. Again, the land round Derby, and especially to the south of that town, is highly cultivated, and very much of it is arable. Hence, as might be expected, a large number of plants are to be found here which are usually found upon similar ground.

In some of the cornfields round Derby, I met with the Field Buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis, Lin.*), or as it is called in Buckinghamshire, "the Devil-on-both-sides," on account of its prickly fruit. In the lanes near these fields the Wood Crow-foot

(*R. auricomus*, *Lin.*) is to be met with, a plant which is easily distinguished by its long-stalked, almost circular root-leaves, and *small* flowers on a long stem. And close to Borrowash Railway Station I found another species of this genus, the "Celery-leaved Crow-foot" (*R. sceleratus*, *Lin.*), with its celery-like leaves.

The Water Crow-foots, with their white flowers, are to be found widely dispersed over the district. The largest of them, with white starry flowers (*Ranunculus fluitans*, *Lin.*) is to be found in the Derwent, just above Darley Mills; whilst a smaller one (*R. peltatus*, *Schrk.*) occurs in ponds; *R. circinnatus*, *Sibth.* at Repton; whilst *R. hederaceus*, *Lin.*, the Ivy-leaved Crow-foot, is of frequent occurrence.

Morley and Breadsall Moor will delight the botanist. In the lane near Morley Church he will find the Barbery (*Berberis vulgaris*, *Lin.*), a shrub which also grows near Boulton Church; whilst in the Rectory grounds he will see the Dusky Geranium (*Geranium Phæum*, *Lin.*), for the knowledge of which I am indebted to my old friend Mr. Whittaker, of Morley. On Breadsall Moor, in the clay pits, are to be found the Water Violet (*Hottonia palustris*, *Lin.*), a plant which I gathered in the old bed of the Derwent near the London Road; the true Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*, *Lin.*, *var strigulosa*, *Reichb.*), and the variety of the Marsh Horsetail, with its head on a peduncle (*Equisetum limosum*, *Lin.*, *var fluviatile*, *Lin.*); whilst on the Moor itself, the Marsh Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Lin.*), the small Lousewort, with its pink flowers (*Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Lin.*), the Marsh Speedwell, with flesh-coloured flowers on long stalks (*Veronica scutellata*, *Lin.*), and the Marsh Speedwell (*V. officinalis*, *Lin.*), are to be met with. The Bird's-eye Speedwell (*V. Chamædrys*, *Lin.*) is to be found on all the banks, enlivening them with its bright blue flowers. On this common, as well as upon all others, the Marsh Sedges are of common occurrence, such as *Carix ovalis*, *Good.*; *C. echinata*, *Murr.*; *C. remota*, *Lin.*; *C. panicea*, *Lin.*; and *C. flava*, *Lin.*

Near Breadsall Moor is a wood called Horsley Car. Here is to be found the Black Alder (*Rhamnus Frangula*, *Lin.*), a shrub

which also grows at Drakelowe and Repton Rocks, the Marsh Violet (*Viola palustris*, *Lin.*), and the Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*, *Lin.*), with its gracefully branched fronds, the barren one being longer and more branched than the fertile one. In the lane leading from this wood to Little Eaton are to be found a small but beautiful grass (*Aira caryophylle*, *Lin.*), and the Buck's-horn Plantain (*Plantago Coronopus*, *Lin.*), both of which grow upon sand.

Not far from this wood and lane are the ruins of Horsley Castle, round which are to be found about Easter thousands of the Lent Lily (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, *Lin.*), a plant which abounds in the valley of the Derwent between Cromford and Ambergate.

The neighbourhood of Spondon and Ockbrook will well repay a botanist. At Locko Park he will find the Nodding Bur-marigold (*Bidens cernua*, *Lin.*), and the Spiked Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Lin.*); whilst in the lane between this place and Spondon he will meet with the Bastard Stone—Parsley (*Sison amonium*, *Lin.*), and in the canal at Spondon two Pondweeds (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*, *Lin.*, and *P. zosteræ folius*, *Schum.*); the Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*, *Lin.*), and the Flowering Rush (*Bertomus umbellatus*, *Lin.*), which, after all, is not a rush; at Ockbrook, the Spurge Laurel (*Daphne laureola*, *Lin.*), and the Horned Pond-weed (*Zannichellia palustris*); whilst between Ockbrook and Dale Abbey he will see in July the sweet-scented Orchis (*Habenaria conopsea*, *Benth.*), and in the woods of Dale, the Tuberous Vetchling, with its tuberous roots (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus Wimm.*), the elegant grass *Milium effusum*, *Lin.*, and the Wood Speedwell (*Veronica montana*, *Lin.*).

Returning to Derby by way of Chaddesden, the Water Chick-weed (*Stellaria aquatica*, *Scop.*) was one day seen by me in a damp but small plantation—a plant of not unfrequent occurrence in various damp places about Derby; whilst in the meadows between the Derwent and the Nottingham Canal, *Crocus nudiflorus*, *Lin.*, used to be found in abundance.

Another rare plant in South Derbyshire is the Autumnal

Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale, Lin.*), which grows in the Breadsall meadows, the flowers of which appear in the autumn, and its leaves in June. In these meadows, also, in the spring, the large Bitter-cress (*Cardamine amara, Lin.*) is to be found growing abundantly on the banks of the Derwent.

The banks of the Derwent below Derby are a good hunting-ground for the botanist, as several good aquatic plants may be found upon them. The chief of those that I found there were two species of Nasturtium—*N. amphibium, R. Br.*, the great Water Radish, and *N. sylvestre, R. Br.*, the annual Yellow Cress, both of which grow to a great size. The former of these is remarkable for its small pods as compared with the size of the plant, whilst the last-mentioned one may be readily distinguished by its *linear* pods, which easily distinguish it from *N. palustre, D.C.*, with its swollen turgid pods.

Quarndon must not be overlooked by the botanist, as several good plants are to be found in its neighbourhood, such as the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Ornithopus perpusillus, Lin.*); and in Lord Scarsdale's park at Ireton, *Narcissus poeticus, Lin.*, a remnant of former cultivation, and *Galanthus nivalis, Lin.*, the Snowdrop, are to be found. Here, many years ago, Mr. Whittaker, of Morley, found *Tulipa sylvestris, Lin.*, the Yellow Tulip; may this interesting plant be re-discovered by some member of this society.

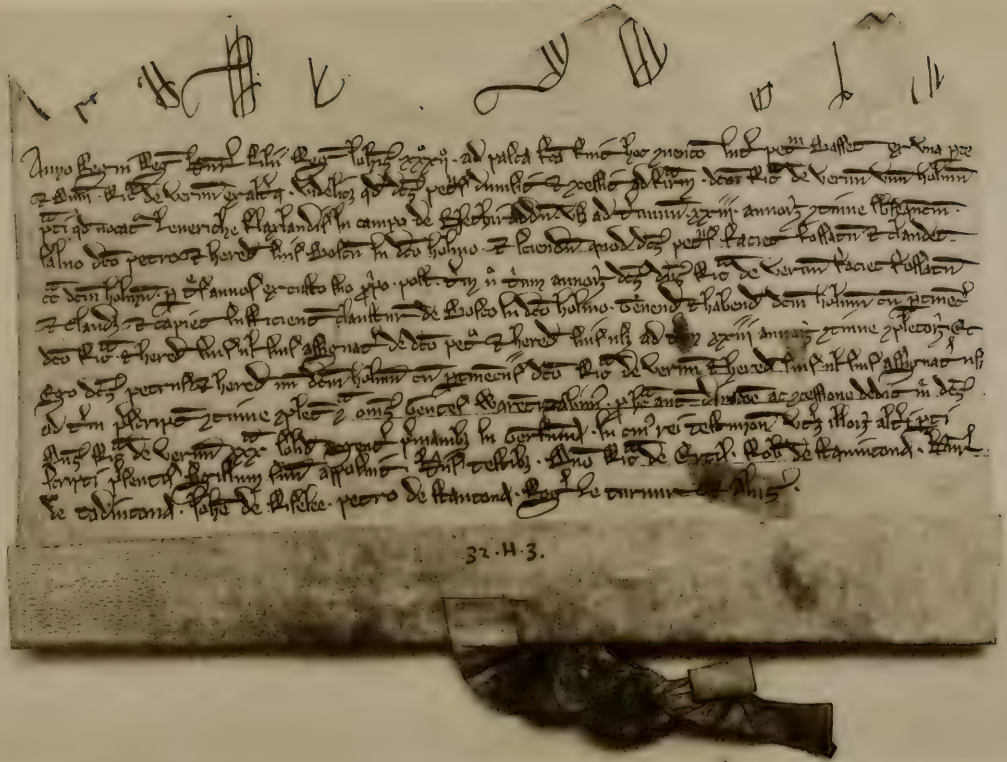
Passing over Derby to the meadows about Normanton, we find there the Green-winged Orchis (*Orchis Morio, Lin.*) and the Meadow Saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata, Lin.*), distinguished from the other saxifrages by the granules of its root, hence its specific name.

Sinfin Moor I found to be a most disappointing tract of country, the only plants I noticed there being the common ones that are invariably found upon cultivated land. At Swarkestone Bridge, in the pools there, an abundance of aquatic plants grow, such as *Helosciadum inundatum, Koch; Œnanthe fistulosa, Lin.;* and *Phellandrium, Lam.*, the Horsebane; and the Great Grass (*Glyceria aquatica*); but unfortunately I failed to find two

other plants which grew there many years ago—the Madder-wort (*Utricularia vulgaris, Lin.*) and the Golden Dock (*Rumex maritima, Lin.*); though I did find there the Great Water Dock (*R. Hydrolapatheum, Huds.*).

Such are some of the principal plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Derby, the list of which might be greatly extended; but I trust that the mention of these may be sufficient to stimulate some of the members of this Society who have hitherto shrunk from botanical pursuits to hesitate no longer, but rather to join the ranks of those who delight in studying the "flowers of the field," which manifest the wisdom, and love and care of Him who has created them for the well-being and happiness of man, and who thus reveals Himself in the Book of Nature as an all-wise and all-powerful Creator and Preserver.





Lease of "Leveriche Flaxlands" in Nether Haddon for 23 years by Peter Basset to Sir Richl. de Vernon, Easter, 32 Hen. III., a.d. 1239. (*Haddon Deed.*)

Illustrations of ancient Place-names in Bakewell and the Vicinity, from original Archives preserved at Haddon Hall, and from other sources.

By W. A. Carrington.

(*By the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland.*)

The warmest thanks, not only of the members of our Derby Archæological Society, but of every intelligent Derbyshire man, are due to Mr. Carrington for his devoted labours in the transcription of *all* the muniments at Haddon. The editor desires very heartily to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Carrington not only for this most valuable paper, but for the loan of all his transcripts of the Haddon muniments relating to the ancient Rutland estates in Derbyshire. They have all been copied by the editor, by the generous permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, for future use in this Journal. Mr. Carrington's work, extending over several years, has been purely a labour of love, and his transcripts are marvels of painstaking accuracy; indeed, none but those who have had similar work in hand can fully comprehend the intense amount of labour revealed by these volumes. Every quaint abbreviation, every peculiarity of orthography, has been reproduced by Mr. Carrington, so much so, that without sight of the originals, an expert might almost determine the date of the document from the transcript. May he long be spared to prosecute his devoted labours in the county.—Ed.

(1) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Rob. fil. Rich. de Stanton leges, to Dom. Rich. de Vernon, of all his right and claim in a messuage, land and wood, within the divisions of Addiseyerudingis lying in the territory of Stanton leyes, which the said Rich. formerly held, And also in his land and wood with a meadow adjoining, between Pipinde hulles and Colde broc, in the divisions aforesaid. *Witnesses:* Dom. Rich. de Herthill, Will. de Longesdun, Will. de Hotot, Will. Grim, Jurdan de Roulesleye, Peter Basset, Nich. de Wakebrugge, Roger the Clerk, and others.

(2) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Alldusa, widow of Will. de Winefeld, in free alms, to God, and for the support of a lamp at the altar of the blessed Mary in the church of Bakewell, for her soul and the souls of the said Will., Robert her father, and Will. her son, of half an acre of land in the fields of Overhaddon, of which one rood lies upon Neferewestfeld, near the Glade, and the other rood upon Adkyrkesti, near Crosgreve. *Witnesses:* Dom. Ralph de Cubele, Will. de Breydeston, Chaplains in the church of Bakewell, Rondulph de Huwerhaddun (Overhaddon), Hen. de Nedham, Will. le Wine, Matt. de Reyndun, Will. the Clerk, and others.

(3) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Mat. fil. Hen. le Surreis de Baucwelle, to Gervase de Notingham, for a certain sum of money, of half the land which the said Hen., his father held under Ailsicnol in the fields of Bakewell. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wine, John de Holewelle, Will. de Esseburne, Roger de Shelladon, Mat. le Marchant, Hen. fil. Hubert, Rob. Child, John the Clerk, and others.

(4) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Ralph le Palmer de Baucwelle, for a certain sum of money, to Gervase de Notingham, of all the land which the said Ralph bought of Rich. le Tanator, lying under Aylsicnol, in the fields of Bakewell. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wine, Roger de Shelladon, John de Holewelle, Will. de Esseburne, Mat. le Marchant, Rob. Child, Rob. de Reindon, Elyas de Pontefract, Hen. fil. Hubert, John le Wine, John de Baucwelle, Clerk, and others.

(5) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Mat. Drabil de Baucquelle, to Daniel fil. Hugh Houghwe of the same, for a certain sum of money, of two acres and three roods of land in the fee of Bakewell, of which one rood stretches towards Jordan Meadow and Alsiknol, and half an acre lies upon Alsiknol, near the land of the parson, and half an acre lies at Hollebroc, and half an acre lies near Brodschawe,

and one rood lies in Apiltor &c. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndon, Rich. de Yolegreve, John Sureys, Peter Sureys, Roger Rotur, Philip Textor, Thom. Fuller de Baucquelle, Will. the Clerk, and others.

(6) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger fil. Will. de Esseburne, dwelling in Bakewell, to Mat. fil. Ralph Drabel, of a piece of land called Alsiknol, lying between the land of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the land of Philip Textor de Baucquelle. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndone in Baucquelle, Philip Textor in the same, Rich. de Yoelgreve in the same, Rich. de Esseburne in the same, John le Surreys in the same, Hugh de Wimpton, Clerk, in the same, and others.

(7) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger fil. Will. de Esseburne de Bauquelle, to John Martyn de Tydiswell, of all his meadow under Alsichnol, which is called Jordan Medu, and of one acre of land lying in the fields of Bakewell, of which one rood lies upon le Hert, and one rood lies in le Bothem. *Witnesses:* Will. Folgambe, Will. Martyn, Mat. de Reyndon, Will. the Clerk, Hen. Rotur, and others.

(8) Date—Temp. Hen. III. or early Edw. I.

Grant by Roger Tinctor de Bawquelle, to Alan de Pickeworth, of two acres and a rood of land in the fields of Bakewell, of which half an acre lies in Wytestonis, near the land of Matilda de Weston, and one rood abuts upon le Sciket of the parson, and one rood which abuts upon le Wolfput, between the land of Mat. Fullo, and the above named Matilda, and half an acre in the Brodeschaye, near the land of the said Matilda, and half an acre lies upon Aylsiknol, also near the land of the said Matilda, and one rood abuts upon Lumforde, near the land of Will. le Wine. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wyne, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewelle, Mat. Mercator, Roger de Sheladon, Gervase de Notinham, John le Wyne, and others.

(9) Dated at Bakewell, 17 Rich. II. (1393).

Grant by John Barbur, Chaplain, to Thom. de Swynscough

de Bauquelle, of one acre and a half of land in Bakewell, late in the tenure of Hugh Raket, of which half an acre lies under le Myryleghes, between the land of Roger de Shirley, on the north part, and the land of John de Hassop on the south part, and another half acre lies in the same furlong, under Eysikknoll, between the land of Roger de Shirley, on the north part, and the land of the Dean of Lichfield on the south part, and another half acre lies under Eylwardholme, between the land of Hen. le Sothern, on the one part, and the land of John de Walley, on the other part, and abuts at one head upon the water called Wee, and at the other head upon the land of the said John. *Witnesses:* Thom. Palmer de Baucquelle, Thom. fil. John Hublyn, Peter de Padley, Rob. del Burgh, John de Hassop, and others.

(10) Date—Temp. Hen. III. or early Edw. I.

Grant by Robert, son and heir of Henry Tinctor de Bawcquelle, to Rich. de Yolegreve, dwelling in Bakewell for a certain sum of money, of two acres and three roods of land in divers places in the fee of Bakewell, of which one acre and a half lies at Ende Clivefot, and half an acre upon Akkerewalle, and one rood upon Hongirforlong, and one rood upon le Wakegrene, and one rood upon Manardtre. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndon de Baucquelle, Roger fil. Moke de eadem, John le Soreys de eadem, Ralph Lilcot de eadem, Rob. the Clerk, and others.

(11) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quit-claim by John the Clerk, fil. Nich. de Baucwelle, to Ralph de Cubbeleye, for four marks of silver, of three acres and three roods of arable land in the fields of Bakewell, of which one acre lies upon Edlenehull, and one acre upon Wythorn, and one acre upon Endeclif, which the said John bought of Henry fil. Anketill, and one rood upon Alkedewell, and one rood upon Shouelbrode, and one rood at Endeclivefot, between the land of the parson and the land of Peter de Foston. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wyne, Will. de Esseburne, Mat. Mercator, John de Holewelle, Rob. de Reindon, Rob.

Child, Hen. fil. Hubert, Elyas de Pontefract, Rob. Tinctor, and many others.

(12) Date—Temp. Edw. I.? (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger de Scheladon, dwelling in Bakewell, to Gerard de Essex and Thom. de Billiston, Clerk, and the heirs and assignes of the said Thom., of half a burgage and messuage and nine acres and a half of land with their appurtenances in the fee of Bakewell, of which three acres lie at Endecliffot, and one rood lies upon Brereforlong, and one rood lies in the same place and is the headland of Crompforlong, and one rood lies in Grenehull dale, near le Grenehull, and half an acre lies towards Asschefordeforthe, near the land of Ralph Bercarius, and one rood lies upon Maynardestre, near the land of Will. le Wyne, and one rood lies at Wakegrewe, near the land of Nich. de Cromford, and one rood lies upon Hungerforlonge, and one rood lies between Haredale and Hungerforlonge, and one rood lies beyond Herdewykeweye, near the land of Thom. de Billiston, and one rood lies at Cleyputtis, between the land of Rich. de Esseburne, and the land of Thom. de Billiston, and half an acre lies in the same place and extends from the head of the said half acre towards Depedale, near the land of Will. le Wine, and half an acre lies against Stanege, and extends at one head to the said land at Cleyputtis, and half an acre lies beyond le Herdewycksweye, and extends at one head towards le Morhall, and at the other towards le Rewestones, and one rood lies upon Potloc, near the land of Thom. de Billiston, and half an acre lies upon Alkedwalle, and is called Fertyng &c. *Witnesses:* Thom. de Beygleye, Will. le Wynne, Nich. de Crumford, Ralph de Scheladon, Rob. de Walleye, Will. de Wheston, Will de Crumford, Clerk, and others.

(13) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by John, the Clerk, fil. Nich. de Baucwelle, to Dom. Ralph de Cubbeley, Rector of the Church of Eyam, for his homage and service, and for a certain sum of money, of half an acre of land lying in the fields of Bakewell, of which one rood lies upon Alkedewelle, and the other upon Shovelbrode.

Witnesses: Will. le Wine, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewell, Mat. Mercenarius, Rob. de Reydon, Hen. fil. Hubert, and others.

(14) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Release and quitclaim by Dyonisia, relict of Rich. fil. Eustace, chaplain, to Agnes de Blithee, once the wife of Alan de Pykeworth, of all her right and claim in the nature of dower, in seven roods of land in the fields of Bakewell, of which one rood lies near le Seggiwelle, on the west part, and one rood lies under le Seggiwelle, on the east part, and one rood lies upon Hungerforlong, and two roods lie upon Cowdon, and one rood lies upon Stanhegge, and one rood lies upon Adkelwelle, &c. *Witnesses:* Rob. de Reyndon, Will. nephew of Matthew, Mat. Drabil, Will. de Weston, Hen. Rotur, Rich. fil. Walter, and others.

(15) Date—Probably early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger Tinctor de Baucwelle, to Roger de Bly-da de Cesterfeld, of three acres and one rood of land in the territory of Bakewell, of which one acre lies upon Alkeleywelle, between the land of John Bissop and the land of Peter de Foston, and one rood upon Stanege, between the land of the said Peter, and one rood lies upon Coldeclif, between the land of John Bissop and the land of Will. nephew of Matthew, and half an acre lies upon Depedalesyde, between the land of John Bissop and the land of the parson, and one rood lies at the back of Stanege, between the land of Will. de Esseburne, and the land of John Bissop, and half an acre lies beyond Herdwikeweye, between the land of Thom. Coli and the land of Roger de Esseburne, and half an acre lies upon Swindaleside, between the lands of the same, and one rood lies as aforesaid, near the land of Stephen le Tanner on the south, and one rood lies in Boltemis, between the land of Will. Mercator and the land of John Bissop, and one rood lies in Lebchir, between the land of John Bissop and the land of Hen. fil. Hubert. *Witnesses:* Roger de Scheladon, Rob. gener. Hubert, Will. de Esseburne, Mat. de Folur, Mat. Mercator, John le Wine, Hugh the Clerk de Cesterfield, and others.

(16) Date—Temp. 13 Edw. III. (1339).

Grant by Will. de Weston de Baukwelle, to Role de Chape of the same, of two acres of land in the vill. of Bakewell, of which one acre lies upon Staneg-ge, between the land of Roger de Baukwelle on the one part, and the land of John de Billeston on the other part; and half an acre lies under Arkelwelle, between the curtilage of John le Win on the one part, and the land of John de Billeston on the other, and two roods lie divided in the fields towards Assheford, whereof one rood lies between the land of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield on the one part, and the land of John le Wyn on the other part, and the other rood lies between the land of Roger de Baukwelle on the one part, and the land of Hen. de Shene on the other part. *Witnesses:* Hugh de Gunston, Hugh le Sutheron, Hen. le Sutheron, John le Rotour, Gervase le Mercer, and others.

(17) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Gervase de Notingham, dwelling in Bakewell, to Will. the Clerk, of the same, for his service, and for a certain sum of money, of one acre of land in the fields of Bakewell, that is to say, half an acre lies upon Stanheg, between the land of Rob. de Reyndon and the land of Ralph le Wine, and extends towards Alketwelle, and one rood lies upon Coudon, bet. the land of Will. de Weston, and the land of Rob. de Flinthurst, and one rood lies upon Coldclif, between the land of the said Will., and the land of John Bischop. *Witnesses:* Rob. de Reyndon, Roger de Esseburne, Rich. de Esseburne, Hen. le Rotur, Philip de Esseburne, Ralph de Flinthurst, and others.

(18) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by John Bissop and Lecia his wife, dwelling in Bakewell, to Geoffrey de Akhanger, residing in Holm, for a certain sum of money, of seven acres and one rood of land, with their appurtenances in the fields of Bakewell, of which one rood lies upon Alketwalle, near the land of Roger de Blida on the west, and one rood lies upon Stanheg, near the land of the said Roger on the north, and one rood lies behind Stanheg, between the land of the

said Roger, and the land of Will. de Weston, and one rood lies upon Stanheg, near the land of Rich. fil Walter on the north, and half an acre lies upon Depedaleside, near the land of the said Roger on the west part, and one rood lies upon le Coldeclif, and one rood lies towards the Hall of the Lord, near the Outrake and the land formerly of Roger Tinctor, and one rood lies beyond Herdwykeweye, extending towards Wyrthorn, and half an acre extends towards Haredale, near the land of Peter de Foston on the west, and half-an-acre lies upon Coudon, near the land of Rob. de Reydon on the west, and half an acre lies upon Hungerforlang, between the land of Peter de Foston, and the land of Rich. de Esseburne, and half an acre lies upon Coudon, near the land of Alan de Pickeworth on the west, and half an acre lies upon Coudon, near the land of Will. de Balidene on the west, and one rood lies upon Crombforlang, near the land of Bakewell Church on the east, and one acre and a half lies upon Endeclif, near the land formerly of Roger Tinctor on the east, and one rood lies in Milneholm, near the land of Roger de Esseburne on the west, and one rood lies in Milneholm aforesaid, between the land of Alan de Pickeworth. *Witnesses:* Ralph le Wine, Rob. de Reydon, Alan de Pickeworth, Will. de Baucwelle, clerk, Roger de Esseburne, Rich. de Esseburne, Gervase de Notingham, Mat. Fullo, Philip Textor, Hen. Hyne, Hen. le Rotur, Will. de Weston (all of Bakewell), and others.

(19) Date—Temp. 16 Edw. I. (1287).

Release and quitclaim by Rob. le Hore de Bauquelle, to Nich. de Cromforde and his heirs and assigns, of one place of land in the fields and territory of Bakewell, namely, that place which lies under Appeltor, between the land of Will. fil. Elyas Tinctor de Bauquelle, on the one part, and others, for the term of fourteen years. Rendering therefore annually one Rose flower at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul for all secular customs, exactions, and demands. *Witnesses:* Dom Will. le Wyne, Mat. Drabil, Hen. le Rotor, Philip Textor de Bauquelle, Hen. de Presteclewe, Mat. de Reyndon, Simon de Cromford, Will. de Wardelowe, and others.

(20) Date—Temp. 21 Hen. VII. (1505).

Grant by Thom. Haryson de Bakewell, to Will., his son, of a burgage, with its appurtenances, and two acres of land in the vill. of Bakewell, of which half an acre lies in Milneholme, and two roods lie upon Holbroke, and one rood upon Pytforlonge, and three roods lie upon Appulter, with a parcel of land near the end of the Bridge, called Coteyerte, together with another parcel of land called Redwayside. Rendering therefore annually to the chief lord of the fee, twelve pence at the customary periods. *Witnesses:* Ric. Bowne, Martin Eyr, Thom. Roland, and others.

(21) Date—Temp. 14 Hen. VIII. (1522).

Grant by Rich. Bown sen., de Bakewell, to Rich. Coffyn, Hugh Yawe, Hen. Stathum, and John Phillips, Chaplain, and their heirs, in trust for uses, of one burgage lying in Dryttyhampton and le Kocplas, with one rood of land under Catabuls, also one enclosure called Legreveclose, lying upon Spenserfflatt and under Whytestonedge, also one enclosure called le Rye close, also twelve acres and a half of land under Tuycsop, and one parcel of meadow lying towards le Loogreves, and one enclosure in Folskirt, and two acres of land lying in Elwardeholme, abutting upon le Wye, and three roods lying in Hyblenclose in Folskirt, also other three roods of land lying upon Appultor. *Witnesses:* Will. Rollesley, Rich. Addishead, Ralph Bowryng, and many others.

(22) Date—Temp. 10 Edw. I. (1282).

Grant by Will. Hering de Bathewelle, to Rob. de Hassop, Chaplain at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of Bakewell, of all his land upon le Bromhull in Apiltor, in the fields of Bakewell, with le Buttis at le Wodekokewalle (Woodcock-well). *Witnesses:* Ralph le Wine, Will. the Clerk, Mat. de Reydon, Roger de Esseburne, Hen. Hyne, and others.

(23) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Rob., son-in-law of Thurbern de Baucwelle, to Elyas Tinctor de Pontefract, for his services and for a certain sum of money, of half of the whole of his land, with a meadow adjoining at Fernihulles, in length and breadth between Wlfletecroft and Apeltor. Rendering therefore annually, one half-penny at Easter.

Witnesses: Will. Wine, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewelle, Roger de Sheladon, Mat. Mercator, Rob. de Reydon, Rob. Chilt, Hen. fil. Hubert, John le Wine, John the Clerk, and others.

(24) Date—Temp. 16 Rich. II. (1392).

Grant by Roger de Tipshulff, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, to Rob. del Stryndes, John de Burton, Chaplain, and Rob. del Burgh, brethren of the Gild of the blessed Virgin, in the Church of Bakewell, with the consent and assent of all the brethren of the said Gild, to Thom. de Wednesley, Knight, Will. Michill and John le Dean, Chaplains, of all their lands, Tenements, rents, and services, with their appurtenances, of which they and their predecessors anciently had been seised, as in certain charters more fully is specified. *Witnesses:* Thom. de Cokfeld, John his son, Thom. fil. John Hublyn, Peter de Padley, Adam de Derton, and others.

(25) Date—Temp. 9 Edw. III. (1335).

Grant by Hen. de Shune de Baucquelle, to Hugh de Gunston and Katherine, his wife, for the term of their lives, of four acres and one rood of land lying in the fields of Bakewell, of which one acre together lies in Forsynton, between the land of Roger de Baucquelle on the one part, and the land of Emma, once the wife of Nich. de Crumford, on the other part; and one acre lies together upon Forsynton, and is called le Helde, and one rood lies under le Grenehull, between the land of the said Hugh, on both parts, and three roods together lie in Apultor, abutting at one head upon Grenesclade, and one rood lies in Apultor, near le Balke, abutting upon Wodekocwalle. *Witnesses:* Thom. Hubelyn, John fil. Thom. Hubelyn, Rich. Lovot, John de Couene, John le Rotur, Will. de Gunston, Hen. le Sotherene, and others.

(26) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1367).

Grant by Rich. fil. Rob. de Farnham, to Ralph de Calvoure, dwelling in Wardlawe, of all his meadow, which Mat. Mercator de Baucwelle formerly had and held of the said Rob., his father, lying in the meadow of Horscroft, between the meadow of the lord and the Stone Bridge. Rendering therefore to him and

his heirs, three silver shillings at the feast of St. Michael for all secular, customs exactions, wards, reliefs, escheats, suits of court, foreign services and demands. *Witnesses:* Ralph le Wine, Thom. Folejambe, Alan de Pickeworth, Rob. de Reydon, Will. the Clerk, Roger de Esseburne, and others.

(27) Date—Early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Abel fil. Abel ad Fontem de Baucwelle, to Alan de Pikeworthe, for his service, of two acres and a rood of land in the fields of Bakewell, of which half an acre lies upon le Coldeclif, between the land of Ralph le Wine and Thom. de Holewelle, and half an acre lies upon Hungerforlong, near the land of the said Alan, and half an acre lies upon Horseworthing, near the lands of Ralph le Wine and the said Alan, and extends as far as the king's way, and half an acre lies upon Endeclif, between the land of Will. de Weston, and the land of Rich. de Esseburne, and one rood lies upon Myddilhul, which is called Hevedland, near the land of Hen. Docmonton. *Witnesses:* Ralph le Win, Roger de Esseburne, Rob. de Reydon, Will. the Clerk, Hen. Bertram, Gervase de Notingham, Hen. Hyne, and others.

(28) Date—Early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Ivo Mercator de Bauquelle, to John fil. Hugh Martin, of one acre and eight roods of land in divers places in the fields of Bakewell, of which one acre lies between the land of Rad. le Wine on the one part, and the road to Borton on the other part, and extends itself towards Daginhale, and one rood lies upon Maynard acre, between the land of Ralph le Wine, and the land which Alex. le Bonde once held, and two roods lie upon Swyndale, whereof one rood lies between the land of the Rector of Bakewell Church, and the land of Ralph le Wene, and the other rood lies in le Boyim, between the lands of Ralph le Wene and Abel ad Fontem, and one rood lies at the head of le Boyim, and extends itself towards le Seggiwelle, between the lands of the said Ralph and the said Abel, and one rood lies near le Blyndesiche, between the land of Ralph le Wene and le Wyyir, and one rood lies upon le Hert, between the lands of the said Ralph and Will. de Weston, and one rood extends itself towards Wyyenewelle, between the

land of the Rector of Bakewell Church and the land of Rob. de Reyndon, and one rood lies in le Molneholm, between the lands of Ralph le Wene and Will. de Esseburne. Rendering therefore yearly to the grantor and his heirs, six-pence, at two terms of the year, namely, three pence at the feast of St. Michael and three pence at Easter. *Witnesses:* Roger de Scheladon, Will. de Esseburne, Rob. de Reyndon, Mat. Mercator, Alan de Picworth, Roger de Esseburne, Rob. the Clerk, and others.

(29) Dated at the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 19 Edw. I. (1291).

Grant by Will. fil. Rich. in le Mure de Baucwelle, to Gerard Forestar, lord of Bakewell, for a certain sum of money, of two of his messuages, with their appurtenances in Bakewell, situate in width between the road leading towards the Mill of Bakewell and the water called Warmwelle, and a messuage formerly of Will. de Weston, and the road leading towards the Forum (Market Place) de Baucquelle, and one rood of meadow which pertains to the said Will. in the Longo-prato de Baucquelle. Rendering therefore annually to the said lord two shillings of silver at two terms of the year, viz., at the feasts of St. Michael and Easter. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndon, Mat. Drabil, Elyas the Clerk, Philip de Esseburne, Will. Tinctor, Rich. de Yolgreve, and others.

(30) Dated at Bakewell on Wednesday on the Eve of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 27 Edw. I. (1299).

Release and quitclaim by Rob. fil. Ivo Mercator de Baucquelle, to Mich. de Crumford and his heirs, for a certain sum of money, of all his right and claim in all the Burgages and tenements which the said Ivo his father and Margeria his mother formerly held in Bakewell, lying between a burgage formerly of Matilda Flather, on the north, and a burgage once of Symon Besinger, on the south, and abutting at one head upon Derunelone, and at the other upon the way which is called Berelone, Rendering to the chief lord of the fee the services due and accustomed, namely eighteen pence yearly, at the customary terms of the year. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndon, Rich. de Yollegreve, Hugh de

Calfoure, Thom. Fullo, Gerard Forestar, Peter Sureys, Rob. fil. Christian, Elyas de Baucquelle, Clerk, Will. Rutyr, and others.

(31) Date—Early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Edusa de Daginhale, to Alan de Pickeworth ; for his service, of three roods of land in the fields of Bakewell, of which one rood lies at le Bondiscike, between the land of Will. le Wyne and the land of Will. de Esseburne, and one rood lies in Fouylscrite, near the land of the said Alan, and the third rood lies in le Boym, between the land of Matilda de Weston, and the land of Geoffrey de Daginhale, Rendering therefore yearly to the grantor and his heirs one silver halfpenny at Easter, for all secular service, custom and demand, saving the service of the lord the King. *Witnesses :* Will. le Wyne, Will. de Esseburne, Mat. Mercator, Roger de Scheladon, John de Holewelle, Gervase de Notingham, Hen. fil. Hubert, John le Wyne, Rob. de Reyndon, Hen. fil. Michael, and others.

(32) Dated at Bakewell on the Morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 27 Hen. III. (1243).

Release and quitclaim by Emma, daughter of Simon de Burley, to Mat. le Folur de Bauquelle, for a certain sum of money, of one acre of land in the fields of Bakewell, namely, that acre which she had for her part of three acres which the said Simon her father formerly held in Brodesage. *Witnesses :* Barth. then Serjeant of Bakewell, Will. Pincerna, Will. le Wine, Will. the Clerk, Roger Caskin, Hen. fil. Hubert, Rob. Child, Will. de Esseburne, Alan Waket, John the Clerk, and others.

(33) Date—Probably Edw. III. (1327-1377).

Grant by Mat. de Burton, to Rob. his son, of two messuages and forty acres of land, with a meadow, lying in the fee of Burton, in the parish of Bakewell, which descended to him by hereditary right, of which one acre lies upon Potlok, descending towards the land of Morehalle, and two acres lie on Haddonclyffe, near the land of the blessed Virgin Mary, and one acre lies between the land of Will. Wynde, on the one part, and le Folgeam, on the other part, and two acres lie at the head of Haddon clif, between the land of Will. de Wyns, on the one part, and the land of

Haddon, on the other part, and two acres lie between Morehalle-forlong and Burton Dale, the end of which extends in width from Haddoncliffe as far as Crakerygge, and two acres lie upon Crakerygge, between the land of de Wynde, on the one part, and le Folgeam, on the other part, and half an acre lies upon the same, and one acre which lies in le Mydilforlong extends from Haddon to the same furlong, and one acre and a half lies upon the same furlong, and two acres lie adjoining and extend in length from Bakewel-way towards the fields of Netherhaddon, and half an acre lies near the land of the blessed Virgin, on one part, and the way which leads to a meadow of Overhaddon, on the other part; and two acres lie near the land of the lord of Bakewell, on the one part; and Wygwalledale, which divides the fields of Haddon and Burton, on the other part, together with a meadow called Petefost medowe at the end of the said two acres, and two acres lie upon the Stoneforlong, extending from the Hadelond de Wyns, as far as Petefost medowe, with a meadow adjoining, and two acres lie upon the same furlong, between the land of le Folgeam, on the one part, and le Wyns, on the other part, and one acre and a half lies near Hadelond de Wyns, on the one part, and le Folgeam, on the other part, and two acres and a half lie in Burton-Greves, between le Folgeam and le Wyns, with a meadow at the end of the same, which has an enclosure on every side, and three acres and three roods lie upon the furlong de Breche, descending to Burton-Greves, with a parcel of meadow at the end called Ihacheholmes, and two acres of meadow lie in the meadowes of Burton; and one parcel of land and meadow which extends in length from Burton meadow as far as le Folgeam, and two acres lying between that parcel and Haddon, and one acre lies near the stream which divides Haddon and Burton, on the one part, and le Wyn, on the other part, and one acre lies at the end of the said acre, between the same and a field between le Wyn, on the one part, and le Folgeam, on the other part, and half an acre lies near the way which leads to Burton meadow, between Clossyche, on the one part, and Holywalle-leyes, on the other part, together with a pasture and meadow lying between Holywalle-leyes in

Catteclif and le Wyn, and a parcel of land which extends from the said messuage near the land of Wyns, which is called Defhouse Crofte-sychs, on one side, and one acre of meadow which lies in Burges-doles, extending to the pasture of Cattecliffe, on the one part, and to the meadow of Bakewell, on the other part.

(34) Dated at Tideswell, on Sunday next before the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 5 Edw. I. (1277).

Grant by Thom. Folejambe, Knight, to Godfrey his son, of the Manor of Burton, and all the lands, tenements, meadowes, pastures, and feedings to the said Manor in any manner pertaining, without any withholding. Rendering therefore annually to the chief lords of the fee the services due and accustomed, and to the grantor for his life ten pounds sterling per annum, half to be paid at the feast of St. Michael, and half at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Witnesses:* Dom. Rich. Daniel, Knight, Dom. Thom. de Behgley, Peter de Roland, John Martin, Thom. Elyis de Langesdon, Will. Andrew the Clerk, and others.

(35) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Mat. fil. Rob. de Reyndon in Baucquewalle, to John de Billiston, Clerk, of one Toft, with garden adjoining, in the vill of Bakewell, in a place called Dagunhale, which is contained within the undermentioned bounds, namely, between the Highway which leads from the Market place of Bakewell towards Burton; and the meadow of Gerard de Essex, in length and breadth between a place of Will. fil. Rich. Smalchop, on the one part, and a place of Will. Godladde, on the other part. Rendering therefore yearly to the chief lord of the fee six silver pennies, at two terms of the year, namely, three pence at the feast of St. Michael, and three pence at Easter. *Witnesses:* Magister Thom. de Riseberge, then Churchwarden of Bakewell, Dom. John Vicar of the same, Nich. de Crumford, of the same, Ralph Bercarius, of the same, Rob. de Walleye, of the same, Rob. le Taylour, of the same, Roger de Scheladon, of the same, and many others.

(36) Dated at Herthull, on Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 7 Ric. II. (1383).

Grant by Thom. de Wednesley, to Thom. Wytty, parson of the church of Braidsale, and Roger de Tipschelf, Vicar of the church of Bakewell, Will. Michael, and Ralph de Baistow, of all the lands and tenements, with meadowes, pastures and other appurtenances in Burton, near Bakewell. *Witnesses:* Rich. de Wynfeld, Thom. de Shirley, Rob. de Wardlowe de Bawkwelle, John Hublyn, Roger de Shirley, and others.

(37) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Roger fil. Gilbert fil. Kolling de Burton, to Mat. Mercator fil. Serlo de Baucwelle, for his homage and service, and for a certain sum of money, of half an acre of land in the fields of Burton, lying upon that culture which extends itself towards Wiggswelle-dale, which said half acre his father in his lawful right gave to him, and which lies near the land of the said Mat. on either part. Rendering therefore to the grantor and his heirs, yearly, one halfpenny at the Nativity of our Lord, and to the chief lord of the fee three pence at two terms of the year, namely, three halfpence at the feast of St. Michael, and three halfpence at Easter. *Witnesses:* Will le Wyne, Will. de Esseburne, Helias de Pontefract, John de Holewelle, Rob. Child, Hen. fil. Hubert. Rob. de Reyndon, Will. the Clerk, and others.

(38) Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Will. Gernun, to Mat. Mercator fil. Serlo de Baucwelle, for his homage and service, of one bovate of land with toft and croft, and all their appurtenances in the vill and territory de Burton, namely, that bovate which Colling de Burton and Rich. Prepositus once held. Rendering therefore annually three silver shillings at two terms of the year, that is to say, eighteen pence at Michaelmas and eighteen pence at Easter for all secular services, customs, and demands, saving foreign service of the lord the King. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wine, Adam de Waddisley, Geoffrey Gernun, Roger de

Shelladon, John de Holewelle, Will. de Esseburne, Rob. de Reindon, Rob. Child, Hen. fil. Hubert, Elyas Tinctor, John the Clerk, and many others.

(39) Dated at Bakewell, on Monday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr, 10 Edw. I. (1282).

Grant by Ralph le Wyne de Baucwelle, to Dom. Thom. Foljambe, Knight, son of John Foljambe de Wormeli, of three acres and a half of land lying in the fields of Burton, of which two acres and one rood lie between the culture of the Hall and Burton, and half an acre lies beyond le Hetine-lawe, and half an acre abuts upon Wigewaledale, between the lands of the said Thom. on either part, and one rood extends itself in Petifost medue, between the land of the said Ralph and the land of the said Thom. In exchange for a toft and croft which was formerly of Will. Prepositus in Burton. *Witnesses:* Will. the Clerk de Baucwalle, Mat. de Rayndon, Hen. Hyne, Hen. Rotur, Mat. Drabel, and others.

(40) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Mat. fil. Rob. de Reyndon in Baukewelle, to John Martin de Tidiswelle, for a certain sum of money, of one bovate of meadow, with its appurtenances in Longoprato, which lies in divers parts of the meadowes of Bakewell and Burton, with Fordolis and Schaicholmis, which said bovate Sarra de Meridene once had and held in the same vill. Rendering therefore annually to the chief lord one silver penny at two terms of the year, namely, one half-penny at Easter, and the other at Michaelmas. *Witnesses:* Will. Martin, Philip Textor, Ralph Martin, Philip Textor, Roger fil. Moke, Ralph Lilecot, Peter le Soreys, Nich. the Clerk, Mat. Drabil, and others.

(41) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Aldusa, daughter and heir of Rich. Achard de Baukewelle, in her proper widowhood, for a certain sum of money, to Hen. fil. Asser de Prestcleve and his heirs and assigns, of half her curtilage, near the curtilage of Rob. the Parson, which extends itself at one head in length from the

curtilage which she bought of Gervase de Notingham, and at the other head lengthwise as far as the way on this side Cappewalle. Rendering yearly to the chief lord of that fee one silver penny, namely, one half at the feast of St. Michael and the other half at Easter, and to the said Aldusa for a warranty of the said land one rose flower in the season of Roses, for all things pertaining to her and her heirs. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wyne, Roger de Esseburne, Mat. de Reyndon, Mat. Drabil, Philip Textor, Will. Tingtor de Baukewelle, Hen. le Rotur, and others.

(42) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant and confirmation by Will. the man of Martin de Baucwelle, with the assent and consent of Edusa, his wife, for a certain sum of money, to Mat. Mercator fil. Serlo de Baucwelle, of one culture of land under the moor, lying on either side of Castilgate, between Edwydale and Outrake, which the said Will. had of the gift of Rich. le Hallemon de Overhaddon, without any withholding. Rendering therefore annually to the said Will. and his heirs and assigns one half-penny at the Nativity of our Lord, for all secular service, wards, reliefs, and all manner of suits pertaining to the said Will. saving the service due to the chief lord of that fee, for which he shall render twelve pence yearly at two terms of the year, also saving foreign service of the lord the King. *Witnesses:* Will. le Wine, Roger de Sheladon, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewelle, Hen. fil. Hubert, Rob. Child, Rob. de Reindon, John the Clerk, and many others.

(43) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Rich. le Halleman de Overhaddon, to Will. the man of Martin de Bauquelle, in free marriage with Edussa his daughter, of all that land, with a meadow, which the said Rich. bought of Colling de Burton, lying on the south part de Edwidale, on either side del Castil-gate. Rendering the services due to the chief lord of that fee, namely, twelve-pence. *Witnesses:* Will. le Winè, Will. the Clerk, Roger Caskin, Will. de Esseburne, Mat. de Reyndon, Alan Waket, Roger de Blide, Hen. fil. Hubert,

Rob. Child, Roger Tinctor, Hugh de Weston, John de Bauquelle, Clerk, and many others.

(44) Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Sarra, formerly the wife of Will. le Botiller de Baucwelle, in her widowhood and legal right, to Dom. Ralph de Cubbeley, for twenty shillings in hand paid by the said Ralph, of one acre of arable land in the fields of Bakewell, lying near between two acres which Rob. fil. Alan Tarun once held, under Haddone clif, on the west of the Castilweil. *Witnesses:* Will. le Winè, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewelle, Mat. Mercenarius, Elyas de Pontefract, Rob. de Reydon, Rob. Child, Hen. fil. Hubert, Rich. fil. Eustace, Chaplain, John de Baucwelle, Clerk, and many others.

(45) Given at the Court at Bakewell, on Thursday on the morrow of St. Valentine, 36 Hen. III. (1250).

Release and quitclaim by Sarra, formerly the wife of Will. Pincerna* de Bauquelle, in her widowhood and legal power, to Dom. Ralph de Cubbeley, for a certain sum of money, of one acre of land with its appurtenances in the territory of Bakewell, namely, that acre which Thom. fil. Fabri and Magister John de Finderne once held, lying beyond Catleclife, between Long-akir, and the land of Rob. Tarun. *Witnesses:* Rich. Harang, then serjeant of Will. le Winè, Will. the Clerk, Ralph Bugge, junior, Roger Caskin, Mat. de Reyndon, Mat. de Langesdon, Mat. Mercenarius, Will. de Esseburne, Rob. Child, John the Clerk, and others.

(46) Dated at Bakewell, on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Valentine the Martyr, 34 Hen. III. (1250).

Grant and confirmation by Sarra de Meredene, once the wife of Will. Pincerna de Baucwelle, in her widowhood and legal right, to Dom. Ralph de Cubbeley, Rector of the Church de Eyum, for his homage and service, and for a certain sum of money in hand

* "Pincerna," *i.e.*, *Butler* or *Cupbearer*, an epithet borne by the family of Daniel, who purchased the vill of Tideswell from Paulinus de Pauntone, *temp.* Hen. III., having previously become tenants of the mills of Taddington, Priestcliff, Buxton, and Wormhill, by grant from King John.—*Hundred Rolls.* (Ed.)

paid to the said Sarra, of two acres of land in the fields of Bakewell, of which one acre lies beyond Catteclive, between long-akir and the land of Rob. Tarun, and one acre lies towards Esforde, under Grenhull, and abuts towards the roadway, extending eastwards, which said acre John de Finderne and Will. Pincerna formerly held. Rendering for the same to the grantor, his heirs and assigns, one-halfpenny at Easter, or a pair of white gloves of that value, for all secular service, exaction, and demand, and for all manner of suits, and for wards, reliefs, escheats, and all things which issue out of, or in any case can issue out of, any land. *Witnesses:* Dom. Rich. de Vernon, Dom. Rich. de Herthull, Will. le Winè, Mat. de Langisdon, Ralph Bugge, Will. de Esseburne, John de Holewelle, Rob. Child, John Brun, Hen. fil. Hubert, Roger Tinctor, Rob. de Reydon, John the Clerk, and others.

(47) Date—Early Hen. III., or John.

Sale and quitclaim by Lawrence Molendinarius (the miller), to Walter de Cubele, of two acres of land in the territory de Baucwelle, which lie in Chatteclif, between the land of Rich. fil. Eustace, and the land of the said Walter. Rendering therefore annually, six-pence; namely, to Dom. Ralph Gernon and his heirs for one acre two-pence at Easter, and two-pence at the feast of St. Michael, and to Rob. fil. Lewin and his heirs, for the other acre two-pence; namely, one penny at Easter and one penny at the feast of St. Michael, for all secular service. *Witnesses:* Will. le Winè, Hen. de Tadinton, Will. the Clerk, Mat. de Reindon, Mat. de Langesdon, Rich. de Scheland, Alan Waket, Will. de Esseburne, and others.

(48) Dated at Bakewell on the Eve of St. Andrew the Apostle, 6 Hen. IV. (1405).

Grant by Dom. John Chepe de Baukquelle, Chaplain, to Dom. Roger de Typchelf, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, and Johanna de Baglay of the family of the said Roger, of one place situate on the east side of the Cemetery of the said church, with two roods of land lying in Mylnholm and one garden in Dagnal-lone near Oukerhylle, which he had of the feoffment of John Stubbes of Chesterfield, for the lives of the said Roger and Johanna, and the

said Roger and Johanna shall not commit any wast in the said place, &c., but shall ably and sufficiently sustain and maintain the same. And after the decease of the said Roger and Johanna, the said place with the two roods of land and garden shall revert and remain to the service of the Chantry of the Holy Cross in the Church of Bakewell, for ever; more especially for prayers for the soul of the said Roger, and for the souls of the benefactors of the said Chantry, and of all faithful Christians. *Witnesses:* Will. de Berdehall, John Whitill, Hugh Webster, and others.

(49) Dated at Bakewell, 14 May, 27 Hen. VIII. (1535).

Grant by Roger Smyth de Baukwelle, yeoman, to Thom. Rawson, Clerk and guardian of the vestments, and his heirs and assigns, of that burgage which the said Roger had of the gift of Rich. de Bakewell, lying in the same, between the burgage of the Holy Cross, on the west part, and the burgage of St. Mary the Virgin, on the last part, and a burgage of the Blessed Virgin on the north, and the common way, known as the Pavement, on the south. *Endorsed:* Hugh Revell, Clerk, Christopher Haryson, George Leys, Nich. Hoghkinson, Edward Tomlynson, Thomas Brown, Henry Cowper, and others.

(50) Dated at Bakewell, in the feast of St. Leonard, Abbot, 32 Edw. III. (1358).

Grant by Agnes, daughter of Roger Bisschop de Baucwelle, to Alan Foljambe, of the same, of a certain tenement lying near the Cemetery of Bakewell, and a garden beside Kokeshull, near a garden of Will. le Wyn, Knight, also a garden in le Milnelone, between the tenements of Godfrey Foljaumbe, and Will. le Sclatter, and three roods of land in Mylneholme. *Witnesses:* Dom. Will. de Kyrtelyncton, perpetual Vicar of Bakewell, Alex. le Taillior de eadem, Will. le Schefeld de eadem, Roger fil. Sarra, Will. de Assop de eadem, and others.

(51) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Grant by Will. Gernun, to Dom. Rich. de Vernun and his heirs, of a pasture for his cattle going out of his own demesne, in a place which is called le Kumbis (Coombs), in the fields of Bakewell, by a place surrounded by a ditch, which said place is

between the arable land of Will. de Esseburne and le Kumbis, descending the same as far as the Sichetum, and so ascending the said Sichetum as far as the arable land which Rich. Pochim once held, and still further ascending as far as le Hólmwelle. To have and to hold the said pasture to the said Rich. and his heirs without any contradiction or impediment of the said Will. de Gernun or his heirs. *Witnesses:* Will. de Orsindene then Bailiff de Pecco, Will. de Dunmane then Seneschal, Dom. Will. Gernun, Hen. de Tadinton, Rich. le Ragede, Will. de Longisdon, Mat. de eadem, Adam de Longisdon, Will. Grim, and others.

(52) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Release and quitclaim by Yvo Mercator de Baucwelle fil Hen. de Burton, for him and his heirs, to Hugh, called Martin de Tydeswell, and his heirs and assigns, of all the right and claim which he had, or in any manner could have had, in seven acres of land, with their appurtenances, which he bought, in the territory of Bakewell, namely, in two acres and one rood which he bought of Roger Tinctor de Baucwelle, of which half an acre lies upon Honger forlong, and one rood lies at Wakegreve, and one rood lies upon Schovelbrod at Renestones, and one rood lies in le Milneholm, near the land which he held of Will. le Wyne, and one rood lies beyond Herwikeweye, between the land of Mat. Mercator and the land of John Bissop, and one rood which extends itself towards Wytinwalle, between the lands of the said Mat. and John, and one rood lies upon Maynardtre, between the land of John Bissop, and the land of Rob. de Flinthurst, and one rood extends itself towards Stanhegge, on the west part of the land of the said John Bissop, and half an acre extends itself towards Weye and Cromforlang, near the land of the said John Bissop; and in one acre and one rood which he bought of John the Clerk fil. Nicholas de Baucwelle, of which one rood lies on the south of Coudon towards the highway, and between the land of Emma fil. Alexander, and the land which the said Yvo bought of Rich. fil. Eustace, the Priest, and one rood lies upon Randulve-riding, near the land of the said Yvo, and one rood lies in Haredale, near the highway, and one rood lies under the said

highway and extends itself towards Wythinwelle, and one rood lies under Coudon, between the land of Edusa de Daginhale, and the land of Will. de Balidene ; And in one acre of land which he bought of Rich. fil. Eustace, one rood of which lies under Coudon, near the land which Hugh de Weston once held, and one rood lies upon Hongerforlang, between the land of the said Hugh and of the said Edusa, and one rood lies upon Scovelebrod, and one rood lies upon Coudon, between the land of John de Holewelle and Matilda de Weston ; And in two acres of land which he bought of Matilda fil. Hugh Monachus de Baucwelle, lying on the south of the stone Cross, between the land of Dom. Rich. de Wernun (Vernon), and the land formerly of Will. le Wynne. *Witnesses*: Dom. Rich. de Wernun, Dom. Rob. de Herthull, Hen. de Tadinton, Thom. Folegambe, Rad. le Wynne, John de Holewelle, Will de Esseburne, Elyas Tinctor, Mat. Mercator, Gervase de Notingham, Hugh de Cesterfeld, and others.

(53) Date—Probably Edw. II. (1307-1327).

Grant by Simon de Cromford, dwelling in Bakewell, to Will. fil. Rose, of Parva Longesdon, and Norota his wife, for a certain sum of money in hand paid by the said Will., of all his meadow in Horsecroft, in the territory of Bakewell, which he had of the gift and feoffment of Simon Bassett. To have and to hold to him and his heirs and their assigns of the chief lords of that fee for the services due and of right accustomed, freely, quietly, well and in peace with all its appurtenances in fee and inheritance for ever. *Witnesses :* Dom. John, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, Peter de Roland, Thom. Dom. de Beileye, Nich. de Crumford, Rob. de Walleye, Thom. Fullo, and others.

(54) Dated at Bakewell, on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, 17 Edw. III. (1343).

Grant by Gervase, Vicar de Baukwelle, to Godfrey Foljaumbe and John Hublyn, of two messuages with their appurtenances in Bakewell, one of which lies upon Fleghhulle, and the other under a tenement of Roger de Baukwelle. *Witnesses :* Hugh de Gunston, Hen. de Paddeley, Rob. de Chepe, John Daniel, Thom. le Taillour, and others.

(55) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger fil. Hugh Hering de Baucquelle, to Rob. fil. Roger fil. Mich. de Baucquewalle, for a certain sum of money, of all that tenement with edifices and other its appurtenances in Baucequewalle, near the well of the blessed Mary, which the said Roger bought of Rob. de Hassop, Vicar of Hope, lying in length and breadth between the tenement of Dyonisia le Wyne, on one part, and the tenement of Rich. de Yolgreve, on the other. Rendering yearly for the same six shillings and six silver pennies to the chief lord of the fee at the two usual terms for the Vill. of Bakewell, by equal proportions, for all things. *Witnesses:* Dom. John de Ossemondeston, Vicar of the Church of Bakewell, Mat. de Reyndon de eadem, Roger de Scheladon de eadem, Ralf fil. Eustace de eadem, Hugh de Calfoure de eadem, Rob. de Walleye de eadem, Thom. de Billiston, Clerk, and others.

(56) Dated at Bakewell, on Saturday next before the feast of St. Agnes, 1317.

Grant by Rich. son and heir of Thom. Fullo de Bauquelle, to Thom. Hubelin of the same, of one acre of arable land in the fee of Bakewell, which extends itself as far as the Stoniplattes, between the land of Will. le Wine and Lopersunschie. *Witnesses:* Rob. de Walley, Will. de Westun, Hen. de Chene, John Bissop, Rob. Cissor, Daniel Howe, Rob. the Clerk, and others.

(57) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Ralph fil. Roger de Scheladone in Baucquewalle, to Thom. fil. John de Billiston, clerk, for a certain sum of money, of one butt of arable land in the fee of Bakewell, called le Chikin, lying under Coudone, between the land of Dionisia le Wyne, on either side. *Witnesses:* Nich. de Cromford in Baucquewalle, Gerard de Essex in eadem, Ralph Bercarius in eadem, Thom. Fullo in eadem, Rob. de Walleye in eadem, and others.

(58) Dated at Bakewell, on Monday in the feast of St. James the Apostle, 34 Edw. I. (1306).

Grant by Will. Gernon, lord of Bakewell, to Thom. de Billeston, of one place of land, with a sheepfold thereon, in Edwithdale, in his fee of Bakewell, lying within certain bounds, which said

place contains in length from his land towards the moor, six perches, and in width at one head towards the highway which leads to Gernon Hall, five perches, and at the other head towards the moor three perches, each of the said perches containing in itself twenty feet. Besides the said Will allows the said Thom. free entrance to and exit from the said place, from the said highway as far as the same for all manner of cart service and for driving his cattle, which said ingress and egress and way, which measures eighteen feet in width, the said Will. Gernon had used before the making of the grant, To have and to hold of the grantor and his heirs, to the said Thom. de Billiston and his heirs and assigns, freely, well, quietly and in peace, with all the appurtenances, commons, liberties and easements pertaining to the said place, within and beyond the vill. of Bakewell, and to enclose and separately hold the said place at his pleasure, in fee and inheritance for ever. Rendering therefore annually to the grantor and his heirs four silver pennies at the customary terms of the vill of Bakewell. *Witnesses:* Philip de Stredeley,* John Martin, Thom. de Beyleygh, Gerard de Essex, Roger de Scheladon, Nich. de Cromford, Will. Rotur, Clerk, and others.

(59) Dated at Bakewell, on Monday on the morrow of the feast of St. Simon and Jude the Apostles, 21 Edw. III. (1347).

Release and quitclaim by Matilda fil. Ralph de Flynthurst de Bauquelle, to Thom. fil. Agnes de Bauquelle and Cecilia his wife, their heirs and assigns, of all the right and claim which she had or in any manner could have had, in ten selions of arable land in the fields of Bakewell, of which eight selions lie together upon le Goldeforlong, and two lie together upon le Merchs, as in a charter thereof to them made more plainly is witnessed. *Witnesses:* Hugh de Gunston, Hen. de Padley, Roger Basschop, John Billeston, Rich. le Lister de Lichfield, and others.

(60) Date—Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Know all men present and to come, that I Rich. de Derley, dwelling in Bauquelle, have given, granted, and by this present

* (Strelley.)

charter have confirmed to Gerard de Wyston and his heirs and assigns and their heirs, one place of land with its edifices lying in the vill of Bakewell, between the Burgage which Rich. Wandeland once held, on the south part, and a place of the said Gerard on the north part, which said place extends itself in length forty-two feet and in width twenty-five feet from a tenement of the said Gerard up to Warmwalle, &c., and for this donation, concession, and for my confirmation of this present charter, the said Gerard has given me forty shillings sterling. *Witnesses:* Ralph Coterel then Seneshal, Dom. Will. Gernun in Pecco, Peter de Roland, Nich. de Crumford, Hugh de Calfoure, Mat. Drabel, Elyas, the Clerk, Rich. de Welegreve (Youlgreave), Nich. de Bauquelle, Clerk, Thom. Fullo, Mat. de Reindon, Ralph Scheladdon, and others.

(61) Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Roger fil. Will. de Esseburne to Hen. Tingtor de Bauquelle, and his heirs and assigns, of one acre of land upon Coudon, namely, that acre which is called Henginde acre, between the land of Will. le Wyne, and the land of Hen. le Soreys, without any withholding. *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reydon, Mat. Drabil de Bauquelle, Hen. le Rotur, Philip de Esseburne, Rich. Mercator de Yelegreve, Roger fil. Moke, Will. the Clerk, and others.

(62) Dated at Bakewell, on the Sabbath next before the feast of St. Gregory, Bishop. (1330).

Grant by Rose de Weston in her pure widowhood to Hugh de Gunston and Nich. his son, and the heirs and assigns of the said Nich. of two curtilages and seven acres and one rood of arable land, and the whole third part of two bovates of meadow, all which said curtilages, lands, meadowes, and tenements, with their appurtenances, she had and held in the name of dower, and which did befall to her out of the lands and tenements of John de Weston, formerly her husband, by reason of dower, namely, one curtilage, which is called Cropholynyerts, lies opposite the mansion of the Vicar of Bakewell, and abuts upon the garden of the Parsons of Bakewell, and the other curtilage lies between the

curtilage of the heirs of Rich. de Byngham, on the one part, and Meyswallelone, on the other part, and abuts upon Weye, and truly seven acres and one rood of land lie in divers places in the fields of Bakewell, and one acre lies between the meadows of Will. de Weston, his son, in the meadows of Bakewell. *Witnesses:* Thom. Hubelyn, Hen. de Shene, Rob. de Burton, Rob. de Walleye, Hen. le Sothern, Hugh le Southerne, Ralph de Flynthurst de Baucquelle, and others.

(63) Temp. Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Grant by Matilda fil. Will. de Esseburne, in her widowhood, to John fil. Hugh Martin de Tydeswelle, for a certain sum of money, of all that land called Le Hethokflat, which Will. her father gave to her at the Host in the church of Bakewell in free marriage with Mat. Mercator, formerly her husband, which said land her father bought with a portion of his money of Will. le Botiler. Rendering therefore yearly to the grantor, her heirs and assigns, one Rose at the Assumption of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, in Autumn. *Witnesses:* Rob. de Reydon, Will. Nephew of Mat. Mercatorius, Hen. Hyne, Philip Textor, Hen. Bertram, Hen. Soreys, Hen. le Rotur, Mat. Drabil, and many others.

(64) Dated at Estorph, on Wednesday after the feast of the Blessed Trinity, 28 Edw. I. (1300).

Know all men present and to come that I Mat. de Reydone have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Dom. Will. Gernoun, Knight, and to Isabella, his wife, for my sustentation, one Messuage, with houses, Gardens, Lands, meadows, pastures, rents, and services, with all their appurtenances, which I had in the vill. de Baucquelle, together with the dower of Emma, my mother; when the same shall befall to me, with all its appurtenances in the same vill or elsewhere in the County of Derby. To have and to hold the beforenamed Messuage, with Houses, Gardens, Lands, Meadows, pastures, Rents, and services, together with the aforesaid dower, to the said Dom. Will. and Isabella, his wife, for the lives of the said Will. and Isabella, of the chief lords of the fee, by the services which

pertain to those tenements and of right accustomed. And I the before named Mat. de Reydon and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid tenements and dower, with all their appurtenances as in this charter are named for the lives of them the said Will. and Isabella. And after their decease, the said Messuage, with Houses, Gardens, Lands, meadows, pastures, rents, and services, together with the said dower and all their appurtenances, shall wholly and fully remain to Ralph Gernoun, son of the said Dom. Will. and his heirs for ever. To have and to hold freely, well and quietly of the chief lords of the fee by the services which pertain to those tenements, by the Warrantization of me Mat. de Reydon and of my heirs for ever. In testimony of which to this charter I have affixed my Seal. *Witnesses:* Rob. Bozoun, Peter Rodlond, Hugh de Calfore, Nich. the Clerk, and others.

(65) Date—Temp. John, or early Hen. III.

Know all men present and to come, that I, Rob. de Astona, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Ralph de Draycote, Chaplain, one messuage in the vill de Bawequelle, with the edifices on the same site, and with all their appurtenances, liberties, free customs and casements within and without the said vill, namely, the same messuage which I bought of Rob. le Franceys, fil. Brun de Tadington, to have and to hold to the said Ralph and his heirs and assigns and to whomsoever he may choose to assign the same and to their heirs in fee and inheritance of me and my heirs freely, quietly, thoroughly, well and peacefully. Rendering therefore yearly at Easter, one arrow without feathers, for all services, custom, and demand, and for this donation, grant, and confirmation, the said Ralph has given to me two marks of silver, these being *Witnesses:* Dom. W. de Wernun (Vernon), et Thom. de Edneshower (Edensor), Knights, Rob. de Stanton, Rich. Monachus, then Seneshal, Nich. de Huverehaddun (Overhaddon), Mat. de Langesdun, Will. le Wyne, W. le Butiler, Will. the Clerk, Rob. son-in-law of Hubert, Hen. fil Hubert, Will. de Esseburne, and many others.

(66) Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the knowledge of these

letters may come, Thom. by divine permission Abbot de Cestria and the humble convent of the same place, health in the Lord. Know all men that we by our unanimous consent and will, for ourselves and for all our successors, have remised, granted, and for ever quitclaimed to our well-beloved and faithful friend Ralph Bugge, fil. Ralph Bugge de Notingham, all the right, claim, and challenge, and all manner of service and servage which by any chance we had or by any means could have had in Will. fil. Ulfy, dwelling in Bakewell, or in his retinue or chattels whatsoever, so that neither we nor our successors shall be able hereafter to challenge or claim anything of right or claim, or anything by birth, or of servage in the said Will. fil. Ulfy, nor in his retinue or in any of his chattels, which in any case hereafter may befal. *Witnesses:* Rich. de Vernun, Will. de Morteyn, Gervase de Bernak, Will. de Horssindene, then Bailiff de Pecco, Rich. Daniel, Rich. de Hertil, Rob. de Hertil, Knights, Will. de Wyne, Will. de Longisdon, Mat. Mercator de Bauquelle, John de Holewelle, Rich. le Ragget, Rich. fil, suo, Rob. le Archer, Thom. fil. suo, John de Tadintone, Hen. fil. suo, Hen. de Wilforde, Will. de Stocton, and others.

(67) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Remise and quitclaim by Ralph Bugge to Will. Ulfy, dwelling in Bauquelle, of all manner of service, either of serfdom or servage, which the said Ralph had or could have had in the said Will. or in his retinue or chattels whatsoever, and for this remise and quitclaim the said Will. and his heirs shall render yearly to the said Ralph and his heirs one pound of Cummin seed in the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. *Witnesses:* Dom. Rich. de Vernun, Dom. Will. de Morteyn, Gervase de Bernak, Will. de Horssindene, then Bailiff de Pecco, Rich. Daniel, Rich. de Hertil, Rob. de Hertil, Knights, Will. le Wyne, Will. de Longis-don, Mat. Mercator de Bauquelle, John de Holewelle, Rich. le Ragget, Rich. filio suo, Rob. le Archer, Thom. filio suo, John de Tadinton, Hen. filio suo, Will. de Stocton, Clerk, and others.

(68) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

To all true Christian people about to see or hear, or to whom

this present charter may come, Yvo Mercator de Bauquelle fil. Henry, eternal health in the Lord. Know ye that I have granted, sold and by this my present charter have entirely quitclaimed for me and my heirs, to Will. the Clerk de Cesterfeld, dwelling in Bakewell, for a certain sum of money in hand paid to me, all the right and claim which I had, or in any manner could have had in half a burgage in the vill. of Bakewell, with all buildings and appurtenances thereto, namely, that half which I bought of Godusa, relict of Eustace fil. Adam de Bauquelle, lying between a burgage which Ralph Cissor once held and half a burgage which Ranulf le Lanur used to hold. To have and to hold to him the said Will. and his heirs, or to whom he may give, devise or assign the same, and in whatsover state he may be, whether of health or sickness, quietly of me and of my heirs, so that neither I the said Yvo, nor my heirs, nor any other for us, or on our part, shall be able to demand or challenge any right or claim in the beforenamed burgage with the edifices at any time hereafter. Rendering the service therefore to the chief lord of the fee which pertains to him, namely, ten silver pennies at two terms of the year, that is to say, one-half at the feast of St. Michael and the other half at Easter, for all things and demands. And so that this grant, sale and quitclaim for ever may remain firm and established, I have strengthened this present charter with the impression of my seal. These being *Witnesses:* Ralph le Winè, Will. de Esseburne, Galf. de Holm, Rob. de Reyndon, Roger de Esseburne, Gervase de Notingham, John the Clerk, and others.

(69) Date—Probably early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

Let it be known and manifest to all and singular about to see this present writing, that I Nicholas fil. Adam de Longis-don and Sarra le Wyne, my lawful wife, have given, granted, and by this present charter have confirmed to John fil. Ralph de Calvoure and his heirs and assigns whomsoever, a fourth part of one burgage in the vill de Baukewelle, with all the liberties and appurtenances in all things and in all places belonging to the same: namely, that fourth part lying between the burgage formerly of John de Notingham and the burgage once of Rob. fil. Lecia, beyond the

bank of the Weye. To have and to hold to the said John and his heirs or to whomsoever he may give, sell, or assign the same, quietly of us and our heirs, without any withholding, for ever, and so truly that neither we the said Nich. and Sarra, nor our heirs, nor any one for us, shall be able hereafter to demand or challenge any right or claim in the fourth part of the said burgage, with its appurtenances. Rendering, therefore, yearly to the chief lord one silver penny at two customary terms of the year and to us and our heirs one rose flower in the season of roses, for all things and demands pertaining to us and our heirs and for all things and demands, saving foreign service. And I Nich. and Sarra my wife and our heirs, the said fourth part of a burgage with all its liberties and appurtenances to the beforenamed John, his heirs and assigns and their heirs, against all men and women will warrant, acquit and everywhere always defend. In testimony of which, to this present charter we have affixed our seals. These being *Witnesses:* Mat. de Reyndon, Hugh de Calvoure, Philip Textor, Roger fil. Moke, Mat. Drabil, and others.

(70) Date—apparently late Hen. III. (1216-1272).

Know all men present and to come, that I Henry fil. John de Hengham, begotten of Sarra le Wyne, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Sarra my mother, all that land and meadow, with all their appurtenances, which I had of the gift and feoffment of Geoffrey de Akanger, in the territory and vill. of Bauquelle. To have and to hold of me and my heirs, to the said Sarra for the term of her life. Rendering, therefore, yearly to me and my heirs, the service due and accustomed. And I the beforenamed Henry and my heirs will warrant, acquit and defend all the said land and meadow, with their appurtenances to the beforenamed Sarra during her life against all men; and after the decease of the said Sarra, all the said land and meadow shall revert to me and my heirs, freely, quietly and without impediment or contradiction on the part of the said Sarra or her heirs. And so that all things beforenamed shall be firmly established so long as the said Sarra shall live, to this writing made after the manner of an Indenture, we have alternately affixed our seals. These

being *Witnesses:* Geoffrey de Akanger, Rob. de Reyndon, Will. the Clerk, Roger de Esseburne, Rich. his brother, Philip Textor, Gervase de Notingham, Elyas the Clerk, and others.

(71) Given at Thaydene Gernoun on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Hilary 29 Edw. I. (1301).

To all the faithful of Christ about to see or hear this writing, Will. Gernoun and Isabella my wife, health in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted and delivered seisin, to Mat. de Reyndone, of all the lands and tenements with all their appurtenances and rights altogether, of which the said Mat. has feoffed us, as by the tenor of a certain charter of feoffment more fully is witnessed, without any contradiction or perturbation. Wherefore we command and firmly enjoin our servant Will. Bovetone of Bakewell to have seisin taken of the premisses and fully delivered to the said Mat. Rendering, therefore to us the services due and accustomed. But the obligatory writing which the said Mat. has, by reason of the said feoffment, shall be accounted void hereafter. In testimony of which, to this writing we have affixed our seals.

(72) Date—Temp. Hen. III. (1216-1272).

To all the faithful in Christ about to see or hear this writing, Ralph fil Will. Gernun sends greeting in the Lord. Know all men that I have for ever released and altogether quitclaimed for me and my heirs to my Burgesses of Bakewell, all the right and claim which I had, or in any manner could have had in all the lands, tenements, houses and edifices, with their appurtenances, which Ralph de Cubbeley formerly gave and assigned for the maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate the Mass of the blessed Virgin Mary in the church of Bakewell for the good pleasure of my said Burgesses, that is to say that neither I the beforenamed Ralph nor my heirs or assigns, nor any one by or for me, any right or claim in the whole or in part of the said lands, tenements, houses, and edifices, with their appurtenances, shall never hereafter be able to command, demand, or challenge. Saving the services therefore due to the lords of those fees and tenements, namely such as are contained in charters of the same which remain in the possession of the said Burgesses. And because

I wish that this my release and quitclaim may remain firm and established for ever, I have strengthened this present charter with the impression of my seal, these being *Witnesses*: Dom. Rich. de Wernuv,* Dom. Rob. de Herthul, Hen. de Tadintone, Thom. Folegambe, Rich. le Ragget, Thom. le Archer, Will. Halli, Will. de Langesdon, Thom. de Langesdon, and others.

(73) Given at Haddon, on Friday the eve of St. Mark the Evangelist, 12 Edw. IV. (1472).

Grant by Henry Vernon, Esq., to Dom. Rob. Wolstoncrofte, Chaplain, for the term of his life, of the Chantry of the blessed Mary the Virgin, existing in the church of Bakewell, together with all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, and services pertaining or belonging to the said chantry, on these conditions, namely, that the said Robert shall be there resident, and shall celebrate Mass, the office of the dead, and other divine services daily in the chapel of the blessed Mary the Virgin in the said church, for the souls of the founders and benefactors of the said Chantry; also for the health of the said Henry and for the souls of the parents, kindred, and friends of the said Henry, during the life of the said Robert, and the said Robert shall not be absent from, nor non-resident at the church and chantry aforesaid without the licence and permission of the said Henry Vernon at any time during his life, unless he be promoted elsewhere, in which case this grant shall cease and determine. Lastly the said Robert shall support all charges, and sustain all repairs, and also maintain all the tenements, houses, edifices and enclosures, with all other necessaries pertaining to the said Chantry, at his own proper cost and charges, during his life.

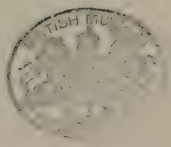
(74) Date—Early Edw. I. (1272-1307).

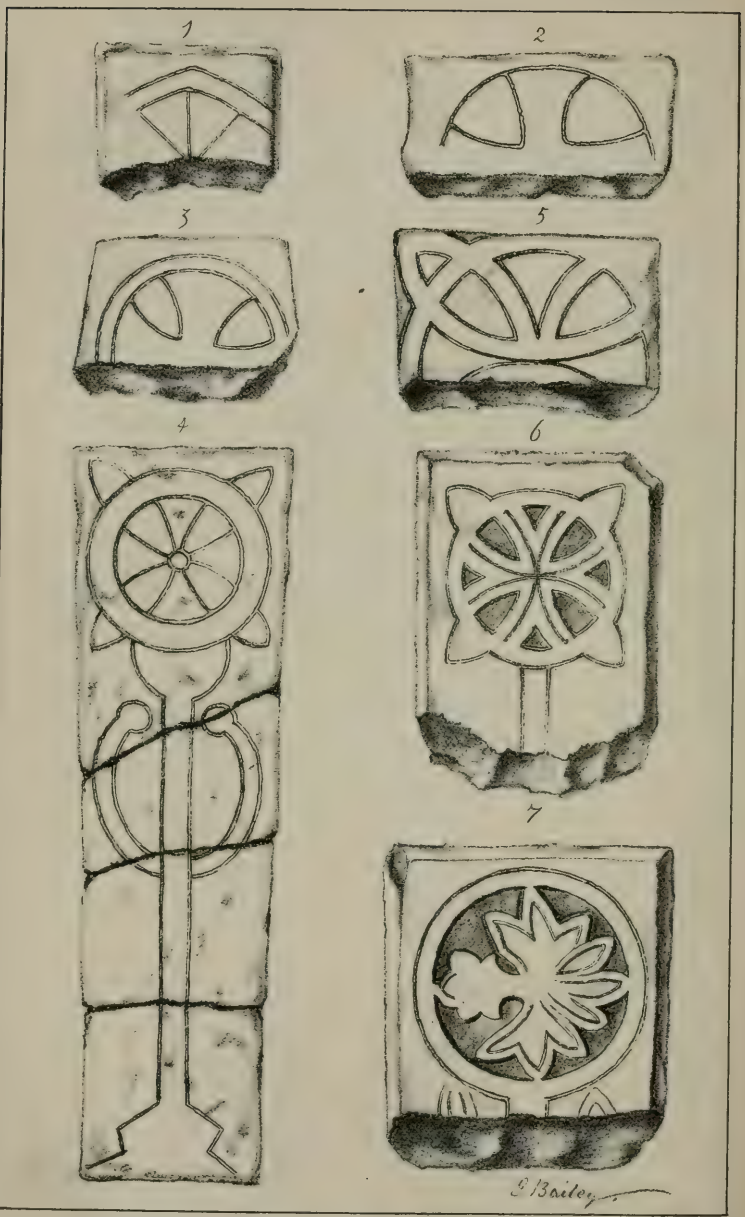
Grant by Ralph de Cubbele, rector of the church de Eyum, to John de Holewelle, for his services, of one place of land with the edifices standing thereon, which he formerly held of Rich. de Sheladon, in the ville de Bauquelle (on the north part of the church of Bakewell, nearest beside the staircase of the said

* ? Wernum. *Ed.*, see No. 65.

church); and besides, all that place of land with the edifices standing thereon and other appurtenances, which the said Ralph held in the vill de Bauquelle, opposite the greater gate, formerly of the Parson of Bakewell, on the one part, and the highway on the other part, between the land once of Will. le Wine on either part; and also all lands, rents, customs and tenements, which the said Ralph held in the vill and fee of Bakewell, with all their appurtenances, without any withholding. Rendering therefore yearly for the said Ralph and his heirs to the chief lords of those fees the services due and of right accustomed for the said tenements at the customary terms of the year; also rendering for all time two marks and a half sterling for the support of a chaplain to be elected by the community of the vill of Bakewell for the perpetual celebrating of the Mass of the blessed Mary the Virgin in the new work* (in novo opere), in the south part of the said church, and three shillings for the maintenance of a lamp burning continually before the altar of the blessed Mary in the same work for the community of the said vill, that is to say, twelve shillings and one penny at the feast of St. Michael and twelve shillings and one penny at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary the Virgin, and twelve shillings and one penny at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, for all things. *Witnesses*: Will. le Wine de Bauquelle, Will. de Esseburne of the same, Mat. Mercator of the same, Rob. Child of the same, Rob. de Reydon, Elyas Tinctor, Roger de Draycot, Will. de Hulton, and others.

* The South Transept—still also styled the "Newark."





ANCIENT GRAVESTONES DISCOVERED AT ST. PETER'S, DERBY. 1891-2.

Old Gravestones Discovered at S. Peter's, Derby, 1891-2.

By George Bailey.

THE gravestones represented on Plate V. were found in the foundations of the south wall during the recent restorations; and these notes and sketches of them were made from time to time by me as the stones came to light.

The very rudely sculptured fragments, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were sketched in August, 1891, and are probably of the Saxon or pre-Norman era. These relics are now unfortunately lost. The devices were incised.

The stone No. 4 is probably next in antiquity. It is of grit, and was broken in four pieces. The cross is formed by four torque-shaped devices, a species of ornamentation prevalent in the twelfth century. It was found in June, 1892.

Fig. 5 is entirely incised; while Fig. 6, of which there were two examples, has the shaded parts sunk, while the remainder is incised.

No. 7 is a pleasing example of a foliated cross. The stone has a fine grain, different to any of the others. The pattern is partly in relief and partly incised, and is apparently of the fourteenth century.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 7 were small stones; whilst Nos. 4, 5, and 6 were of the usual size, No. 4 measuring 1 ft. 7 in. at the head, 1 ft. 4½ in. at the foot, and 6 ft. 8 in. in length.

It is much to be regretted that this venerable and beautiful church, the only very ancient ecclesiastical fabric in the town, should be allowed to remain so long in its half-dilapidated condition: its crumbling walls, decayed roofs, and tottering tower, reared by the affection and devotion of those who contributed to the corporate growth and well-being of the town, ought not to be allowed to reflect as they do so sadly the apathy and the worldliness of this more prosperous age.

A History of Peak Forest.

By Rev. Chas. Kerry.

THE Forest of Peak at the Norman era was unquestionably a relic of the primæval forests which once covered the country. It was of no human planting. It was a forest when afforested by the Peverel, and for ages had been the wild home of the beasts of the chase and a scanty and almost equally uncivilized population. It was a portion of the patrimony of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, and was Royal Demesne at the time of the great survey.

In 1068, the parish of Hope with many other lands was granted to William Peverel, as a recognition of service (and no doubt of kinship too), by the Conqueror, and it may safely be presumed that Peverel began to construct his home on the rock contiguous to the Great Cavern very soon afterwards, which may be inferred from the character of some of the masonry near the verge of the precipice. The Keep was constructed eighty-nine years later (A.D. 1157), five years *after* the Peverel estates had become forfeited to the crown and given to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.*

The district of Longdendale, the remaining moiety of the Forest, comprising the whole parish of Glossop, was added to the Peverel territory by Henry I., when most likely the whole of

* A facsimile of this deed of gift to the Earl of Chester has been printed in the Appendix to Reports on Public Records. *Vide* Charter No. XLVII. It it dated A.D. 1152. The portion relating to Peverell stands thus :—"And the whole Fee of William Peverell wheresoever it may be except Hetham unless he be able to free himself in my court from his wickedness and treachery."

the county north of the Wye (west of Litton Mill), was afforested. Of the character and extent of this vast territory at that early period Domesday affords the most accurate and invaluable testimony. The Hope district then comprised the seven Berewites of Edale, Aston, Shatton, half of Offerton, Tideswell, Stoke, and "Muchedeswell;" whilst Langdendale included *twelve* manors:—Thornset, Ludworth, "Chevenesworth," Chisworth, "Coelhal," Hayfield, Padfield, Dinting, Glossop, Whitfield, Hadfield, and Kinder. The Hope district contained *eight-and-a-half square miles* of forest: whilst the territory of Langdendale comprehended no less than *thirty-two square miles!* Altogether an area of *forty-and-a-half square miles.*

It is an interesting fact that whilst the names of these two original parishes, Hope and Glossop, indicate a *British* origin, the names of their hamlets have an unmistakeable Saxon ring about them, except perhaps "Kinder," which derived its appellation from the crowning elevation of the Peak Range, from the British "*Cynderyn*," a chief, or head ruler. All these vills (for the most part lying on the more fertile border-land in the valleys and along the lengthened slopes of the Wye, the Goyt, and the Etherow) were in existence at the time the district was afforested. The population was probably not very numerous, but every man unquestionably among them was a "born sportsman," and we shall see presently that when the "Forest Laws" came into operation, the *guardians* of the forest themselves were almost as notorious infringers of these legal restrictions as those who were detected, "dog-drawn," "stable-standing," "back-bearing," or "red-handed."

In the Rolls relating to Peak Forest at the Record Office, dated 13 Edw. I. (1285), the boundary of the Forest is thus described (translation):—

"The metes and bounds of the Forest of Peak begin on the south at the "*Novum Locum*" ("New Place") of Gwit (Goyt), and thus by the water of Gwit as far as the water of Ederou (Etherow): and so by the water of Ederou to Lanedicroft at Longdenehevid: then by a certain footpath (semitam) unto the head of Derewente.

And from the head of Derewente unto a place which is called Mythomstede (Mytham-Bridge): and from Mythamstede as far as the rivulet of Bradwelle; and from the river of Bradwele as far as a certain place called Hochelow: and from Hochelowe unto the great dell ("cavam") of Haselbache. And from that dale as far as Little Hokelowe: and from Hokelow unto the Brook of Tydeswelle; and so to the Water of Weye; and from the Weye ascending on to Boeston; and so unto the New Place of Gwid."—"*Duchy of Lancaster Records*," *Miscellaneous, Class XXV., Bag F., Ro.* 51.

The following description of the limits of Peak Forest is from a MS. written by Anthony Bradshaw, of Duffield, about the year 1600, now lost, but formerly belonging to Mr. William Barber, of Smalley:—

"The bounds, extremeties, & meres of the Highe Peake Forest."

Foresta de Alto Pecco.—"Begynne at Morecote Ashe nere Tydswall, following the broke of Tydswall to the Water of Wye: ffollowing Wye to Wye head: ffrom Wye head following Jaggers Gate (*road*) to Goyte water; ffolowing Goyte water to the water of Tedder (the *Etherow*); ffollowing the water of Tedder to the Woodhead. So downe to the head of Darwent: ffollowing the water of Darwent to Mytham Brigg: So ffollowing that water to Bradwell towne: So upp the Dale to Haslebache House: So to Poynton Crosse: And so to Morecote Ashe agayn as aforesaid." Bradshaw continues—

"This fforest is devyded into three *pts*: viz, the fforest called the Champion of the Highe Peake. The fforest of Longdendale whereof therle of Sh[rewsbury]* ys head fforestor, and the fforest of Ashopp & Edail the said Earle being Rangr."

In 1285 these three divisions were known by the names of Campana, Langdenedale, and Hopedale. Campana comprised the district of which Wormhill was the ancient forest centre, and where

* The Earl of Shrewsbury.

the 'Justice Seat' and Swanimote courts were usually held. Langdenedale comprehended the whole of the Glossop district; whilst Hopedale, as will be seen from Bradshaw's note, included the whole of Ashope and Edale.

It must not be supposed that the whole of the territory within the Forest boundary was covered with timber or vert; probably much of the poorer tracts were heath and bog; portions within the purlieus were under cultivation, whilst extensive glades and thinly wooded districts afforded pannage for pigs, and grass for the agisiment of cattle.

Woods in Peak Forest.

It may seem almost an anomaly to speak of woods in forests, but Manwood, in his book of Forest Laws (p. 370), affirms that "'Tis necessary that there should be woods in every forest, both to *shelter*, and at some times, to *feed* the deer; and, therefore, the laws of the Forest have, in a particular manner, provided for the preservation of the trees and coverts there. But they make some difference between *Woods* and *Coverts;* for where the trees grow scattering, and at such a distance that they do *not* touch one another, such places are properly called '*Woods*.' Coverts are those woods which are thickets, and full of trees touching one another. By this word they understand all those trees and woods which grow thick together—from the French word '*Couvert*,' which signifies a covering or hiding-place for the deer."

There were numerous woods in Peak Forest, especially in the Longdendale Bailliwic. A very careful report of the condition of all the woods was presented at the "Pleas of the Forest held at Derby on the Morrow of S. Michael, 13 Ed. I. (1285) before Roger Extraneus, Peter de Leuch, and John the son of Nigel, justices assigned to hear and determine the same pleas." We cannot do better than follow these reports seriatim, because they supply us with so much interesting local information, especially with regard to the invasion of the forest solitudes by the ever aggressive tendency of an increasing population.

Concerning the King's woods in the Baillivic of Campana.

The woods of OCKES and HOREWYHT are wasted since the last Pleas, of underwood and branches to the damage of 30s. by the inhabitants of BOWDEN and its hamlets: 100 oaks are destroyed.

The wood of HOPE which is common to the inhabitants of Hope as well as to the King's men and others of the same vill has suffered to the amount of 1 mark. It is decided that the wood is in the old waste formerly made by the same villagers. It is commanded that of the remainder they take nothing except their estovers* upon view and permission of the Foresters, but without any waste.

The "Reffleta"† of our lord the King of MONGHCEDALE (? Monkdale) and COUDENEDALE (? Cowdale) have suffered injury to amount of 10^s by the inhabitants of Tideswell and Wormenhull (Wormhill).

The wood of PYNDAL has been injured since the last pleas by the villagers of Bradwell to the amount of 5^s.

Of the villagers of Bradewell for old waste of NONELEYE—half a mark.

Of the inhabitants of Thornhull and Aston for old waste of the wood of THORNHULL and ASTON—half a mark.

Of the villagers of Fayrfeld and Bocstones for old waste of the wood of BOFEWORTH (? Boseworth)—half a mark.

On another roll, probably of 36 Henry III., we have—"The Woods of Hope, Trayet, Nunneleye, Thornhull and Aston are wasted by the inhabitants of their vicinity."

* Estovers = allowances of wood made to tenants, viz., Husbote, Hedgebote, and Ploughbote.

† (Reffleta—vert, or foliage generally). A forest word. In the Inquests concerning forfeits in the King's Forests in the Appendix to Matt. Paris, we have—"It must be inquired how much the covering (*vestura*, *i.e.*, clothing or foliage) of each wood, and the aforesaid '*Reffleta*' is now worth, before the assart be made." *Vide* Du Cange—"*Refletum*."

Concerning the Bailliwick of Hoppedale (1285).

It is presented that the King's woods of DEREWENTE and ASHOP have been injured since the last pleas of the Forest by certain Abbots of Welbec* who are dead, as well as by the present Abbot, to the amount of 50^{s}. And he is fined £20.

The woods of DERWENT and ASHOPE are also deteriorated by the villagers of Hope, Aston, Thornhull, Derwent and Ashop to the value of 40 shill.

Item. The aforesaid wood of Derwent is wasted by the sale which Thomas de Normanvyl made in the same by the King's warrant from which he raised 20 marks.† And besides this 100 oaks were destroyed, 20 of which were out of Derwent and Ashop.

The King's wood of EYDAL has been injured to the value of 40 shillings by the bailiffs residing in the castle of Peak since the time of the last Iter. The villagers of Castleton have done 2^{s} worth of injury, and the inhabitants of Bradewell too, to the amount of 20^{s}. Ten oaks have been taken.

The wood of TRAYOK where there is no cover of oaks has been damaged by the villagers of Castleton to the amount of 5^{s}. And this belongs to Campana.

Bailliwick of Longedenedale.

The King's wood of KYNDER has been injured to the value of 16^{s} by the villagers of Hayfield (fined 4^{s}), with the hamlets appertaining. Three hundred oaks have been converted into pales.

The wood of HAYFELDCLYFF has been damaged since the last

* "About the close of the twelfth century, John Earl of Mortaigne in the reign of his brother Richard bestowed a large tract of land in this part of the parish of Hathersage on the Premonsratensian Abbey of Welbec. It is described in the Charter as the Pasture of Crook Hill, *the woods of Ashop* up to Lockerbrook, and from Lockerbrook up the valley of the Derwent, even to Derwent Head."—*Cox's Churches of Derby*, ii., 241.

† Anno 5 Edwd. I. "The King gave power to Thomas de Normanville senior, to sell wood by lot in all the royal forests in his bailiwick, to realize the sum of £1000. (*Abbr: Treasury Rolls, I.* 27 ^{b}).

pleas to the extent of 5^{s} by the villagers of Olresete (fined 2^{s}). They also responded for forty oaks.

The wood of RAVENESLAK has suffered to the amount of 3^{s} from the villagers of Little Hayfeld in its underwood, and thirty-six oaks.

The wood of WYTHULL since the last pleas has been injured to the value of 7^{s} by the villagers of Wythull. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of KENISTEWYK has suffered to the value of 9^{s} by the people of Kemstewyks. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of THORNESET has suffered since the last pleas to the amount of 33^{s} from the villagers of Reworth and Longel. They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of BERD has been reduced in value 10^{s} by the villagers of Bougesworth and Berd. They must answer for forty oaks.

The wood of CHYNLEYE has been injured to amount of 12^{s} by the inhabitants of Holreneshaw and Chisseworth. They must answer for sixty oaks.

The wood of COUMBES has been damaged by the people of Chavelesworth (fined 2^{s}) and Chisteworth. They must respond for eighteen oaks.

The wood of SHELF has been damaged in its underwood to value of 15^{s} by the villagers of Gloshop (fined 4^{s}). They must answer for fifty oaks.

The wood of GAWARDYN has been deprived of ten oaks. There is no underwood.

The wood of LANGEDEN has lost twenty oaks. The underwood here is worse than elsewhere.

The King's wood of HOLYNEWOD is wasted and destroyed by the sale made by Thomas de Normanvyle by the King's order.

Basingwerk.

It is presented by the Regarders, that the King's wood of LANGDENE (*dale ?*) has been injured since the last pleas to the extent of 50^{s} by the Abbots of Basingwerk, who are dead, and by

the abbot that now is, and that he must answer for the injury done there in his time. That the same abbot held there a certain carpentered house one hundred feet in length and fifteen feet in width which his predecessors had raised (with timber) out of the same wood.

The abbot was present in court, and declared that he ought not to be amerced nor blamed for this; that the pasturage of the wood in leaves and herbage was his; and moreover that this wood was *out of the limits of the "Regard."*

This reference of the abbot to the boundary between his lands and the King's Forest appears to have suggested an *official* enquiry, the result of which is thus recorded :—*

"It is concluded by the Foresters, Verderers, Regarders, and other jurymen that these are the boundaries between the demesne of our Lord the King and the Abbot of Basingwerk in Gloshop, which begin at Goyt and descend to the water of Etherou, and so ascend by the water of Goyt to the water of Denebrok as far as the Longleye; and so ascending in Dupeclough: and again ascending to the Ederou: again ascending by the water of Ederou to the channel ("ad ductum") of Coumbes: ascending the channel of Coumbes to the bridge of Coumbes: and from thence ascending to Coumbesnesel: and so ascending to Clonegge: and from thence as far as the way of Chasseworth: and so ascending by the same way as far as Raumford (? Stamforth, ? Staniforth): and so ascending to Thuresbachehevid: and so from thence to Wodecolhevid: and so ascending to Wynterfaleford: so descending as far as Shereindeclow (another copy has "Shiterindecloht"): so ascending to Blakeclow. So that from Morclowe (another reading has "Morcloht") as far as Lenedycroft is wholly the King's wood, and contains in length ten leucas,† and in breadth ‡

* "Duchy of Lancaster Records," Misc. Class 25, Bag F., Ro. 51.

† 1 Leuca = 12 quarentines.
1 Quarentum = 40 perches.
1 Perch or 1 Virga ... = 20 feet.
} "Du Cange. Gloss."

So that ten leucas equal 18 miles 320 yards.

‡ Anxious to identify this ancient boundary nomenclature with modern

from one and a half to one leuca. And they say that the abbots have held it from the time of King Henry (I.), who enfeoffed them of the manor of Glossop . . . And the aforesaid Abbot of Basingwerk exhibited the Charter of K. Henry, great grandfather ("proavi") of the present king, who enfeoffed them, and gave them £10 of land in Longdenedale, viz., Gloshope, with the church which is there, and lands, and all things appertaining to it, as William Peverel fully held it in the time of King Henry his grandfather, that they might have and hold those tenements in peace and quietness &c. and concerning pleas and complaints in men, in lands in wood and in plain, and in all other places with all liberties and free customs. And the aforesaid Abbot said that in the time of William Peverell, all his lands and tenements were *outside the Forest* and *beyond the Regard*. And that the aforesaid charter was confirmed by the kings who preceded the present king, and also by him. And the said abbot desired that justice might be done." *

"And because it was proven that K. Henry who enfeoffed them retained to himself the wood aforesaid and so all kings after him until now, and that the same king held all the land

names, the editor wrote to the Vicar of Glossop, who kindly communicated the following :—

"March 10th, 1892.—After very careful inquiry I can only identify the following places and names :

Goyt.—Well-known river ; joins the Etherow at Marple Bridge.
Denebrok—Modern name Denbrook.
Longeleye—A hill or glen in Raworth.
Ductum de Coumbes—The water under Combs Rock.
Comb's nesel—Part of the hill called 'The Nab,' overlooking Charlesworth.
Raumfeed—Part of Glossop Moor.
Thorsback-head—Also on Glossop Moor.
Wodecole hevid—Near Blackshaw Moor.
Wynterfaleford—Not sure. (? Wyntersaleford. Ed.)
Shereindeclow—Shireclough near the Shelf Rock.
Blake clow—Bluckshaw clough.
Serclow—Serclough.
Lenedycroft—In Charlesworth.
Clonegge—Cown Edge, and
Whittle Nab—parts of the Nab Hill.

Yours, etc.,
A. P. HAMILTON WILSON."

* Among the petitions in Parliament for 18 Edward I., A.D. 1290, is one from the Abbot of Basingwerke for an inquest concerning certain lands and tents, in Langdenedale *outside the regard* of the Forest of High Peak. His petition was granted.

of Peak which was William Peverel's afforested the whole of his time, and so the kings after him, and the Regarders made regard before the last iter in the aforesaid lands, and likewise the present regarders now,"———(Here the account abruptly ends and no sentence or fine as might be expected from this preamble has been recorded.)

According to the "Placita de quo Warranto," Anno 4, Ed. III., the Abbot of Basingwerk being examined with regard to his title to his lands, said that "the present king had inspected a certain charter of K. Edward II., in which it was contained that the same Edward had examined a certain charter of Henry II. King of Engl^d. in which the same king gave, granted, and confirmed to God and S. Mary and the Monks of Basingwerk in free alms, ten librates of land *(land worth £10 per an.)* in Longdendale, *i.e.*, Glossop, with its church and all lands, &c., appertaining, as William Peverel formerly had it in the time of K. Henry (I.) his grandfather. Afterwards he granted and confirmed to them all those tenements which Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and other barons gave and confirmed to them by their charters; viz.—Halliwell and Fulibrech, and the chapel of Basingwerk in which they first dwelt, with the mill and all appurts. And he exhibited the charter of the present king, dated 10^th Feb. in the 3^rd year of his reign, which testified to the premises in the form aforesaid."

He also said that "the present king by his charter granted &c., to the Abbot and Convent of Basingwerk that he and his successors for ever should have a market every Wednesday at his manor of Charlesworth in co. Derby, and a fair every year of 3 days duration; viz.,—on the Vigil, the Day, and the Morrow of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, unless that market and fair should be injurious to others *then* held in the vicinity, which charter is dated 21 Feb., 2 Ed. III. And he had a pillory and tumbrel and other "Judicialia" which were required for a market and fair: but the said Abbot used to punish those who broke the assize of bread and ale by a pecuniary fine."

On Roll 52, m. 16, it is stated that "the wood of Ludworth was wasted by the Abbot of Basingwerk and that the demesne woods of Norwick, Daltan, Cumbes, and Eccles were wasted by the Earl of Ferrers who died during the time in which he was bailiff, the value of which is enrolled elsewhere. There remain in the hands of the king the woods of Chinlegh, Kinder, Ffouside, and Berde, wasted by the takings of the said Earl, which are elsewhere enrolled. The wood of Edale is also wasted by him, and the wood of Mandale is deteriorated by the inhabitants of Bradwell." (Ro. 50.)

Officers of the Forest, and their Privileges.

"There are six sorts of necessary officers in a Forest," writes Manwood, "viz.: A Steward, Verderors, Foresters, Regarders, Agistors, and Woodwards. All offences and trespasses in the forest must be tried before these officers, or by some of them, in those courts which they hold for the due execution of the Forest Laws. There are some forests which have no agistors, but in every forest where there are woods there must be agistors.

A woman may be a Forester in Fee, but she cannot execute the office; she may, however, make a deputy during the Eyre, which deputy shall be sworn.

A VERDEROR is a judicial officer of the King's Forest chosen by his writ in the full county in which the forest is, and sworn to keep the assizes or laws thereof, and also to view, receive, and enrol the attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses of the forest concerning vert and venison.

He is called in Latin *Viridarius*, which is derived *à Viridi*, Vert, or Green Hue for his office.

His duty is—

(*a*) To view the *vert* and *venison*.

(*b*) To make inquisition of all trespasses in the forest.

(*c*) To take inquests of such offences and trespasses.

(*d*) To make inrolments and preserve the records.

(*e*) To judge of offences and trespasses in the forest as in vert where the value is under 4d.

(*f*) To certify his enrolments to the Justices of the Forests at their next general sessions or "Eyre."

There were usually four Verderers in every Royal Forest, and they were the Judges in the court of Swanimote, and directors of all the other officers of the forest in their course.

A FORESTER is an officer sworn to preserve the vert and venison in the forest, and to attend upon the wild beasts within his bailiwick, and to attach offenders there, and to present the same at the forest courts that they may be punished according to their offences. He is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal. Some of them have their officers in Fee, paying to the crown a Fee farm rent for the same. A man may be a Forester in Fee in right of his wife. Some have their office for life, and some only *durante beneplacito*.

A servant to a Forester is properly a WALKER or UNDER-KEEPER.

The duty of a Forester is to *preserve*, *watch*, *attach*, and *present*.

He must preserve vert and venison and the coverts frequented by beasts of the chase.

He must take care that the deer have food in winter—if necessary, he may lop trees in another man's land for browse.

He must diligently look after the deer in the *fence-month*, and preserve the young fawns.

He may not hunt himself or kill a deer without lawful warrant, on forfeiture of his office.

If he find any man in the Forest either with bow or arrows or with greyhounds intending to offend there, he may arrest and imprison him as if he had actually done the fact; but he cannot arrest the *body* of such offender unless he is taken *with the manner*, viz.:—"Dog-draw," "Stable-stand," "Back-bearing," or "Bloody-hand."

Dog-drawing is where a man hath wounded a wild beast, and is found with a hound or other dog drawing after him to recover the beast so wounded.

Stable-standing is where one is found at his standing ready

to shoot at any deer, or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in his leash ready to let slip.

Back-bearing is where a man hath killed a wild beast in the forest, and is found carrying him away.

Bloody-handed is where one is found in a forest in any suspicious manner, and is bloody.

REGARDERS.—King Henry II. commanded that in every county in which he had hunting, should be placed twelve knights to preserve his hunting and vert in the forests, and four knights to have the charge of the agistment of his woods.

Less than twelve could not make a certificate of their view or inquisition; all must do it, and all must agree, as is the case with a common jury. They may enquire into surcharges made by the foresters. They must go through the forest every third year to make regard, to enquire of all offences and concealments of such offences by any officer of the forest. They must go through the whole forest with the Foresters and Woodwards to survey all the assarts, wastes, and purprestures. They must enquire who made the same, and who holds the land where such trespasses are made; and if sown with corn, whose corn it is, etc., etc. They must survey all woods that are wasted in the forest, both old and new. They must report what kind of trees have been felled, also concerning lopping of trees and destruction of underwood. They are to enquire who doth keep any bows or arrows, crossbows, guns, or any other engines and hounds to hunt or destroy the deer. They are to write all offences done in the forest fairly on a parchment roll, and bring it either to the court of attachments, or Swanimote, at the first of which courts, all the officers of the Forest ought to assemble every forty days. In the enrolment, four things are to be observed:—(*a*) What the offence is; (*b*) When it was done; (*c*) Where it was done; (*d*) By whom it was done.

AGISTORS.—Officers who take beasts to pasture within the forest. There are usually four in such forests where there is any pannage. (Agistment is the herbage of land or woods, or the money received or due for the same.)

Woodwards.—The name denotes the office. A woodward ought to appear at every "Justice Seat," and when he is called he must present his hatchet to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre."

Concerning the Rights of the Foresters of Peak.

("*Duchy of Lancaster Records*," *P.R.O.*, *Class* 25, *Bag. F.*, *Ro.* 51.)

Bailliwick of Campana, Anno 13 Edwd. I. (A.D. 1285).

John Daniel, Thomas le Archer, Thomas son of Thom. Foleiaumbe who is now within age and a ward of our lord the King in the custody of Thomas de Gretton, Nicholas Foleiaumb who was in the custody of Henry de Medwe and is now of full age, and Adam Goumfray. And their ancestors were enfeoffed in the time of William Peverel, who was lord of the Peak.

John Daniel, Forester of Fee of Campana, holds a bovate of land in Wurmhull for the custody of his bailiwick by sergeanty, and nothing has been alienated thence since the time of the first feofment. It is worth 3^{s} per annum.

It was demanded from the said John what rights pertain to his bailliwick. He said that he ought to have housebote, and haybote (wood for repairs of house and fences), out of the woods of the King for the repairs of his houses of sergeanty when necessary by view and delivery of the chief stewards of the Peak and of their foresters and verderers, viz., of oaks for the reparation of his house in which he dwells, and for the repair of other houses of the same sergeanty and "*Boulic*" and "*Alnet*," * and that he ought to have his pigs nourished in the said sergeanty free of pannage in the Royal Forest of Peak. And also pasture for his cattle nourished in his land of sergeanty in the King's pasture in his bailliwick when that pasture is sold or allotted by the bailif of the Peak. And in the time of masting when the King has agistment in the said bailliwick, he and his fellow foresters ought to have a pig of his own choice out of the swine which the lord has in agistment. And that he ought to

* ? *Decayed wood* and *Alders*. "Bolum et alnæ." *Vide* Du Cange.

have a deputy to fulfil his duties when absent on the business of his bailiwick, and that he ought to have a servant under him at his own expense who should make oath concerning vert and venison before the Bailiff.

And it was agreed by the ministers of the forest, and by twenty-four of the jury, and by the ancient rolls, that his ancestors had possessed these rights from the time of their enfeofment.*

THOMAS LE ARCHER,† forester of fee of the same bailiwick, holds 4 bovates of land in Hokelawe for keeping his bailiwick, of the yearly value of 3^{s}. And he claimed all the said perquisites for his duties as the aforesaid John.

NICHOLAS FOLEIAUMBE, forester of fee of the same, holds one bovate of land in Wormhull for the custody of his bailiwick, worth 3^{s} per ann., and there is nothing alienated; and he claims the same privileges, &c., as the aforesaid John Daniel and his ancestors possessed. The same Nicholas is now of full age, and now first has seisin of his bailliwick. Henry del Medue has custody of him.

ADAM GUNFREY (*Gumfrey or Goumfrey*) and THOMAS, son of Thomas Foleiaumbe, foresters of fee of the same bailiwick, holds there one bovate of land, viz., each of them half a bovate, which was one serjeanty, and was divided in ancient times by two

* There is a complaint in the Hundred Rolls made ten years before, *i.e.*, in 1275, concerning these privileges of the foresters. "The jury said that Geoffry de Burun had two servants under him as keepers, to the great burden of the whole district, and Robert de Melner one under him, and Robert de Meynwaring one under him, Roger le Raggidde one, Thomas le Archer one, John Daniel one, Thomas Folejambe one, Robert Folejambe one. And all these (beadles under these foresters) gave for their office one mark and £5 10$_{s}$. And they have their maintenance out of the district, and collect sheaves in autumn, seed in Lent, offerings lambs, geese, and hens; whereas none of the ancestors of the said foresters ever were accustomed to have a beadle except Thomas le Archer, Richard le Ragged, John Daniel, Robert de Melner, and then they kept him at their own charge. And they said that there are three servants in Peak Forest who are supported by the district, and collect sheaves, seed, offerings and lambs to the great burden of the whole forest, who ought to receive their maintenance from the Castle."

† Robert le Archer gave two bovates of his forest land in Hucklow to Allota his daughter, and she held them of the King as of Peak Castle for 6^{s} per ann. After the death of Robert, Allota exchanged them with her brother Thomas, but afterwards they came into the hands of the said Thomas, who now pays nothing for them. (Hund. Rolls, *c.* A.D. 1275.)

brothers, so that both of them remained as if serving for his part: and this was permitted in those times on account of their valour, and their good keeping of the forest. And each of them was accustomed to have all the aforesaid for his bailiwick, and the said Adam and Thomas claim the same. And the said Thomas is now under age, and in the custody of Thomas de Gretton, who has charge of him by the year.

JOHN LE WOLFHONTE and the aforesaid Thomas, son of Thomas Foleiaumbe, hold one bovate of land, which formerly was one serjeanty assigned for the taking of wolves in the forest, and was divided in ancient times, so that each of them holds half a bovate, viz., the aforesaid John holds his part by hereditary descent; and a certain Hugh de Merhawe, who formerly held the other part, gave the same to a daughter of his named Katherine, who afterwards sold her part to Thomas Foleiaumb.

And it was asked, what rights pertain to that service? They said none, except the land; but that each year, viz., in March and September, they ought to go through the middle of the forest to place pitch * (or pitchy matter) to take the wolves in the places they frequented, because that at those times the wolves are not able to smell the dug land so well as at other times of the year. They also went in the forest in dry summers at the Feast of S. Barnabas, when the wolves had whelps (*catulos*), to take and destroy them, and at no other times, and then they had with them a servant to carry their traps (*ingenia*), and all were sworn, and carried a hatchet and a lance with a cutlass or hunting knife attached to their girdle, but neither bow nor arrows. And they had with them a mastiff, not lawed, and trained to this work. They were at their own charges, and did nothing else in the forest.

WILLIAM FORESTER of Trayock holds a bovate for the custody of Trayock. Nothing has been alienated, and he has nothing for the custody of his bailiwick except his land.

* "Ad ponendam *pegas* ad lupos capiend'."
"*Pega*" = Pix, picea materia;" *vide* Du Cange.

Concerning the Rights of the Foresters of Hopedale.

William Hally, Peter de Shatton, William le Eyr, Robert de Halstude, Rob. Balgy, Rog. Woderove and Peter le Hore are foresters of fee of the Bailliwick of Hopedale, whose ancestors were made foresters in old time by William Peverel.

William Hally, forester, &c., holds two bovates of land for the custody of his bailiwick worth 6^{s} per annum. His ancestors held 4 bovates of land, of which two were alienated in old time by them, and were assessed to the King's Treasury at 6^{s}; and he has all the above written rights enjoyed by the foresters of Campana and Longdenedale, except that he has no man nor servant under him, nor any to make attorn as they: and he does nothing else for his office except his service and his rent. It was asked whether he had appropriated anything? and the jury said he had not.

Peter de Shatton is a forester of fee there, and holds two bovates of land in Shatton, worth 6 shill. per ann., for keeping his bailiwick. His ancestors held four, of which two were alienated by them in old time, and they were rented as above; and they did nothing except their service and rent. And he has all rights as the said William Hally.

William le Heyr (*Eyre*), forester of fee there, to whose charge appertains 6 bovates of land, of which 5 were alienated and let at a yearly rent by his ancestors; and he now holds one for the keeping of his bailiwick, and he ought to provide a man "ad mentendum" for one day in autumn at Peak Castle, and have a meal there once in the day. And likewise he ought to perform one ploughing for the castle in Lent; and he has the same rights as the said William (Hally). And it was asked if he fully performed his duties at the castle? They said that he did. Also if he had appropriated anything to his office? They said that he had not.*

* It was granted to William le Eyre (3rd Patent 19 Edw^{d} III. m. 5), Forester of fee of the King's Forest of High Peak, that he might be able to appoint a deputy to perform his duty, for whom the s^{d} William would be responsible. Probably a descendant of the above.

Robert Balgy, forester of fee there, holds 4 bovates of land in Hope for the custody of his bailiwick, of which nothing was alienated, and it is worth 4^{s} per ann. He does service at the castle as aforesaid, and has the same rights as the said William (Hally). They reported that he had fully performed his service at the castle, and had not appropriated anything.

Roger Woodrove,* forester of fee, holds 2 bovates for his bailiwick worth 6^{s} per annum. He performs his services at the castle duly, &c.

Peter Le Hore, forester of fee, holds one bovate for his office worth 3^{s} per annum. He performs duly his services at the castle, and enjoys the same rights as the others.

Robert de Haustede, forester of fee, holds a bovate and a half of land for keeping his bailiwick, worth 4^{s} 6^{d}. His ancestors formerly held two whole bovates, of which half a bovate was alienated by some of them and let for 18^{d}. He performs his duties and enjoys all his aights as aforesaid. Nevertheless, the same Robert has licence by the King's letter patent to make attorn.

Rights of the Foresters of Longdenedale.

(Memb. 17.) Robert de Melmer, Thomas le Ragged, of Berde, James le Maynwaryng, and Matilda de Wittfeld are foresters of fee of the Bailliwick of Longdenedale, whose ancestors were enfeoffed by William Peverel, lord of Peak, as aforesaid.

Robert de Melner, forester of fee, holds a bovate of land in Melner for keeping his bailiwick, valued at 3^{s} per ann., whose ancestors held two bovates pertaining to that serjeanty, of which one was alienated of old, and now Matthew de Knytwich holds it and pays 2^{s} yearly to the said Robert for doing the office of the serjeanty aforesaid, so that the serjeanty sufficient for the service remains whole. He claims the same rights to pertain to

* Thomas, son of Nicholas de Woderove, of Hope, gave 6 ^{s}8 for licence to obtain a messuage and a bovate of land, with the appurts. in Hope, and the bailiffship of a certain Forestry in Hopedale, from Walter, the son of Walter de Kydervare, K^{t}. (Orig. Rot. Scac. 26 Ed. III., Ro. 22.)

his sergeanty as John Daniel and others claim for Campana; and he protests that he and his ancestors have enjoyed the same.

Thomas le Ragged, of Berde, forester of fee, holds 2 bovates of land in Chisworth for keeping his bailliwick, valued at 6^{s} per ann. He has all the rights before named pertaining to his bailliwick the same as the aforesaid Robert, and others of Campana.

James de Maynwaryn, forester of fee, of Longdenedale, holds 2 bovates of land of antient feoffment, as the aforesaid foresters of Campana, for the custom of his bailiwick, of which nothing has been alienated. It is worth 6^{s} per ann. He has the same rights as the foresters of Campana and his fellow foresters of Longdenedale. It was asked if he had appropriated or attached anything? and the jury said that the same James had been forester there 3 years, and within this term he had sold windfall-wood ("Cableiceum") which did not pertain to him for 4^{s}, for which he must respond.

Matilda de Witfeld, forester of fee, holds 2 bovates of land at Witfeld for the custody of her bailliwick.

There is a complete list of all the Officials of the Forest in the "Inq. ad quod Damnum" of 11 Ed. II., A.D. 1318.

Walter Waldeshelf—Chief Steward.

Thomas, son of Thomas le Ragged Roger de Melner Richard le Ragged, of Chisseworth Richard Broun	Foresters of Langdenedale
Thomas Folejaumbe Richard Daniel Richard le Archer Nicholas Foleiaumbe Adam Goumfrey	Foresters of fee of Campana
William Hally Peter de Shatton Robert le Heire (Eyre) Nicholas de Baggeshage	Foresters of fee of Hopedale

Philip de Stredleghe (Strelley of Haselbach)	Verderers
William de Grattone	
Robert le Raggede	
William del Haghe	
Richard de Paddeleghe	Regarders, or viewers of assarts, wastes, purprestures
John de Smaleleghes (Smalley)	
Robert del Cloghe	
Robert de Wardelowe	
Richard de Buckestone	
Alan del Halle	
Benedict de Shakelcross	
Alan del Halle	
John Broune	
John de Bradewell	
Robert de Baggeshawe	
Ralph son of Nicholas	
William de Stafford	Jurymen or Men of Proof
Hugh de Bredbury	
Richard del Cloghe	
William le Ragged, of Rouworth	
Richard de Baggeshawghe	
Geoffry the smith's son	
William at the churchyard	
Robert le Taillour	
John, son of Tele	
John de Chinley	
Nicholas de la Forde	
Thomas Martin	

Ample confirmation of allowances and liberties for the Foresters of Peak will be found in 1 Pat., 18 Hen. VI., m. 13.

Waste Lands in Peak Forest.

(*Inquis. ad quod Dam.*, 11 *Ed. II.*, A.D. 1318.)

The jury being sworn said upon their oath that the K. had a certain waste in Feirfeld, in the said forest, which contained in

itself 1,500 acres of land. The K. may claim 500 acres of this waste, and every acre is worth 2^{s} admission and 6^{d} yearly rent.

The K. has a waste in Longdendale called "Maynestonefield,"* of which he may claim 100 acres. Every acre is worth 12^{d} admission and 4^{d} yearly rent. The K. has also 100 acres of waste in divers places in Longdendale, of which 53 acres were rented at the last Pleas of Forest by licence and will of the Bailiffs of the High Peak, but without warrant. Of the remaining 67 acres, each is worth 12^{d} admission and 4^{d} yearly rent.

In Campana, the K. has 24 acres of waste, which were let out after the last pleas of Forest were held in Derbys, by licence of the bailiffs, but without warrant.

Houses erected in the Forest.

(*Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Rec. Class* 25. *Bag F., Ro.* 52.

Among the great number of persons presented for building houses in the precincts of the Forest without licence are the following:—

"Reginald de Bouden erected a house at Boudon 'de novo.' Fined, and the house ordered to be thrown down.

"Jordan de Baggeshawe, do.; William de Bamphord, do.; Henry son of Thom. le Jordan of Haltane, do.; Ran. de Bradshawe, do.; Walter de Bradeshawe, do.; Robert de Kynder, fined 12^{d}.; Ralph le Jagger, do.; William de Smalleg, do.; Richard de Berdeshal, do.; Thomas de Whitehull, do.; Will. de Hethelauwe at Hope, do.; Ric. de Wulvelawe, do.

"The Abbot of Merivale,† who died, erected a house at Ffayrfeld, and one house at Mainstanfeld. And he had there

* William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, granted for ever by charter all the land of great Mainstanesfield, with woods and common of pasture for a certain no. of beasts mentioned in the 5^{d} charter, with estovers in the forest, by view of the foresters, to the Abbot and Convent of Merivale. (*Rot. Parl. II. 49a.*)

† One of the greater Cistercian monasteries—Warwicks. This, and the Abbey of Darley, near Derby, were founded by Robert, son of Earl Ferrers, who was buried at Merivale in 1162. Here also was interred William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who died at Evington, a village near Leicester, on the 12th April, 1254, from the effects of a fall from his litter when passing over the bridge of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

another place of feeding, to the injury of the forest and the wild animals there;—value £viij. He was accustomed to give 10 marks per ann. to the K. for the barn, that he might be able to hold it, and to have his other things there, as long as the K. pleased. Thus he held them in the time of the E. of Derby, who gave that land to the Abbot when he was bailiff.

Abuse of Privileges by the Foresters.

Our Lady the Queen the King's Consort has an "equitium" in Campana of 115 mares and their colts to the great injury of the forest. And it was shewn that many others had horses and mares in Campana under colour of the aforesaid equitium—viz., in this manner, that when they were asked whose they were, they said they belonged to our Lady the Queen.

That is to say—

PETER DE SHATTON, forester of fee, had for one year eleven horses and mares feeding in Campana, for which the pasture is rated at 2^{s}. He is fined 2^{s}, and must pay the pasturage and remove his animals.

ROBERT DE AUSTUDE (? *Anstude* or Anstead), forester there, had 6 horses and mares, for which the pasture is rated at 2^{s}. He is fined 2^{s}, and must pay the pasturage and remove his animals.

ROBERT BALGY, forester, had there for a year nine horses and mares, for which the pasturage is rated at 3^{s}. He is fined 2^{s}, must pay the pasturage, and remove his cattle.

ADAM GOUMFRAY, who had two horses feeding for one year, is pardoned.

RICHARD LE ARCHER had seven horses and mares feeding. Fined 2^{s} 4^{d}, and must remove his animals.

ROGER LE RAGGEDE, of Castleton, had four horses and mares. Fined 12^{d}, and must pay 16^{d} besides, and remove his animals.

ROBERT BOZUN had two working mares (*jumenta*) with three colts at pasture for one year, which is valued at 20^{d}. He is fined, must pay the pasturage, and remove the animals.

THOMAS LE ARCHER, forester of fee, had for one year 6 horses and mares feeding in the aforesaid pasture, and when he had no

cattle of his own, he assumed to himself others which were feeding in the same, as his own. The pasturage is rated at 2^{s}, which he must pay, as well as 2^{s} for his fine, and remove the animals.

JOHN DANIEL, forester, had for one year, eight horses and mares feeding, of which four belonged to Nicholas de Bradewell, clerk, in his advowson, which are fed in the said pasture by the permission of the said John. The pasture is valued at 2^{s} 8^{d}. The whole is pardoned.

HENRY DE MEDWE, forester, had for one year ten horses and a mare. The pasturage is valued at 3^{s} 4^{d}. He is fined 4^{s}, and must remove his animals.

THOMAS, son of Thom. Foleiaumbe, had 3 horses. Pasturage 12^{d}. Fine 12^{d}. Animals to be removed.

WILLIAM HALLY had eight horses. Pasturage 2^{s} 8^{d}. Animals to be removed.

PETER LE HORE had eleven horses, of which three were John Martin's under the name and auspices of the said Peter. Fine 2^{s}. Pasturage 3^{s} 8^{d}. Animals to be removed.

WILLIAM LE EYR had 8 horses. Fine 12^{d}. Pasturage 2^{s} 8^{d}. Animals to be removed.

ROGER WODEROVE 6 horses. Pasturage 2^{s}. Fine 12^{d}. Animals to be removed.

NICHOLAS DE BABBINGELEYE had 10 horses. Pasturage 3^{s} 4^{d}. Animals to be removed.

THOMAS DE GRETTONE had 4 horses. Pasturage 16^{d}. Animals to be removed.

ROGER LE RAGGEDE, of Castleton, same as the last.

THOMAS LE RAGGEDE, of Fernileye, had eleven horses. Pasturage 3^{s} 8^{d}. Animals to be removed.

CESILIA FOLEIAUMBE had 4 horses. Pasturage 16^{d}. Pardoned.

A recently discovered Roll (*Chapter House Forest Rolls, Box. VI. No.* 4 *Edwd. I.*), entitled "Fines, Redemptions, Amercements, Judgments of the Forest of Peak, in the county of Derby, before Roger Extraneus and his companions, Anno. 13, Edw^{d} I.," gives the names (with the fines attached to each) of

every person convicted of any breach of the Forest Laws. No less than 517 separate charges are entered on this roll, but as some of the culprits appear to have offended in more ways than one, their names occur more than once. We shall, however, be nearly right if we estimate the number of *different* persons at about 400. The document forms a valuable register of inhabitants of the Peak in 1285. *If desired*, it shall be printed in the next volume.

Miscellaneous.

Great Longsdon. "To the thrice noble chevaliers of the Council of our Lord the King. Godfrey Rouland a poor and simple esquire of the county of Derby maketh his supplication and complaint concerning Sir Thomas Wendesley and John Deen vicar of Hope; viz.; that the said Thomas and John, together with John Shaw, Richard Hunt, Reynold Wombwell, John of Sutton, and Thomas Swynescowe, his son, with other more of their false party and kindred, armed as if for war, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Translation of S. John of Beverley (May 7) A.D. 1399, came feloniously to the house of the said suppliant at Great Longsdon, and by force and arms broke into and despoiled the said house, and all the goods and chattels found there to the value of 200 marks, seized and took away—and him the said suppliant they seized, and conveyed from the said house to the Castle of the High Peak, and imprisoned there for six days, without either meat or drink, and afterwards cut off his right hand, contrary to the peace, and to the perpetual injury and loss of the suppliant. May it therefore please your thrice noble discretions to consider this horrible trespass, and evil example and to grant a hasty remedy to your poor suppliant for God, and as a work of charity." (*Rot. Parl. iii.* 518, *A.D.* 1402.)

The calendar of the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland recently issued by the Historical MSS. Commission commences with an account of some papers belonging to Sir Richard Vernon about A.D. 1440, relating to matters in the Peak.

Robert Bagshawe, one of the King's tenants in the Peak, complained to the Earl of Suffolk that Roger Clerk, servant of Sir Richard Vernon, came with seven men armed with "Jacks" and "Salets,"* and forcibly took him and imprisoned him for three days in the castle of Peak without any cause. A similar complaint was made by Robert Woderofe, one of the foresters of fee against the same Roger Clerk for like seizure and imprisonment, whereas he and his fellow foresters of the Ward of Champayn have had liberty since the time of Prince John, Duke of Lancaster, either to occupy their claim with certain cattle of their own, or to agist the cattle of other men. The master forester will not suffer him to agist any.

"Edward Bagshawe, one of the tenants of the Duchy of Lancaster, complains that Whereas his brother was besieged in his house at Tideswell in the Peak from sunrise to sunset by Nicholas Bradshaw, Henry his brother, and divers others, he came to "ridde his brother, and toke him awey with hym withoute any harme doyng, for which he and those who came with hym are set to a grievous fine by Roger Clerk."

"Nicholas Hyde, of the Peak, complained to the Earl of Suffolk, that whereas he lately bought of Joan, late the wife of Thomas Bramhall, the marriage of Rose, the daughter of the said Thomas and Joan, John of Bramhall and Hugh Willeson with others

* "*Jacks and Salets.*" The *Jack* was a kind of military tunic. "And first they must have for the said *jacks* at least twenty-five folds of cloth and a stag's skin. These jacks should be made in four quarters. The sleeves should be as strong as the body with the exception of the leather; the armhole of the sleeve must be large, and placed near the collar, that it may be broad under the armpit and full under the arm, sufficiently ample and large on the sides below. The collar should be like the rest of the jack, but not too high behind *to allow room for the salade.* This jack should be laced in front, and under the opening must be a hanging piece, of the same strength as the jack itself. Thus the jack will be secure and easy, provided there be a pourpoint without sleeves, or collar of two folds of cloth, that shall be only four fingers broad on the shoulder; to which pourpoint shall be attached the chausses. Never have been seen half a dozen men killed by stabs or arrow wounds in such jacks, particularly if they be troops accustomed to fighting." The Jack was the usual coat of fence of the archer and the crossbowmen in the fifteenth century.

Salet or *Salade.* A basin-shaped helmet, with a projection at the back to protect the neck. Some had movable vizors; others, a horizontal slit for sight. They were usually secured by a strap passing under the chin. The Salade succeeded the bascinet in the fifteenth century.—*Vide* Planche's "Cyclopædia of Costume."

came, and with force took her away against her will, and they withhold her, although ordered by the Earl to deliver her." (Vol. I., pp. 1, 2.)

Glossop, etc. The Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother-in-law John Manners.

1588, July 28, Sheffield. "I earnestly require you during this troublesome time to cause a general watch to be kept day and night throughout the country near Chapel-le-Frith, Glossop, Glossop-dale and the Woodheads, and to apprehend all vagrants or rogues."—*Hist. MSS. Com.*, *Rutland MSS.*, *Belvoir I.*, 255.

This injunction was issued during the struggle between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada. John Stowe writes: "The Spanish Navie for sixe dayes space having endured many sharpe fights and fierce assaults coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce and from thence to England and then to Fraunce agayne, the *seaven and twentieth of Julie* towards night they cast anchor neere to Callis Roade, the English likewise rid at anchor verie neere vnto them. The English Generall with his counsell of warre concluded to make their first stratagem by fire, and thereupon the *eyght and twentieth of Julie*, they emptied eyght of their basest Barkes and put therein much combustible matter which in the evening were subtillie sette on fire whereupon some of the Spanish ships cut cables others let the Hawsers slippe and happiest they (who) could first bee gone though fewe coulde tell what course to take," &c., &c. ("Stow's Chronicle," p. 747. Edit. 1614.)

A letter immediately preceding the above injunction to John Manners, says that the Lord Admiral prepared seven ships filled with pitch and tar on the *twenty-seventh* of July, and "aboute eleaven oclocke in the nyght the wynd and the tide servynge put the stratagem in execution."

Glossop-dale. "The names of those who were committed and bound over by recognizances for the burglary and murder of Thomas Walkelate done upon Friday, August 26th, 1597.

Charles Botham, Robert Botham, Christopher Longsdale *alias*

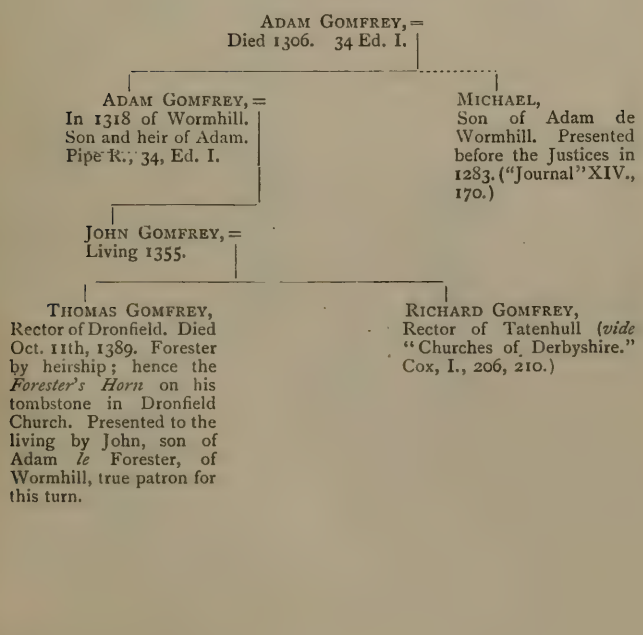
Hollingworth, Roger Hemlock, John Brottland, George Rowbotham, Anthony Stafford, Thom. Smythe, Henry Botham, Thom. Greene, Ralph Stafford.

Roger Walkelate was bound to prosecute.

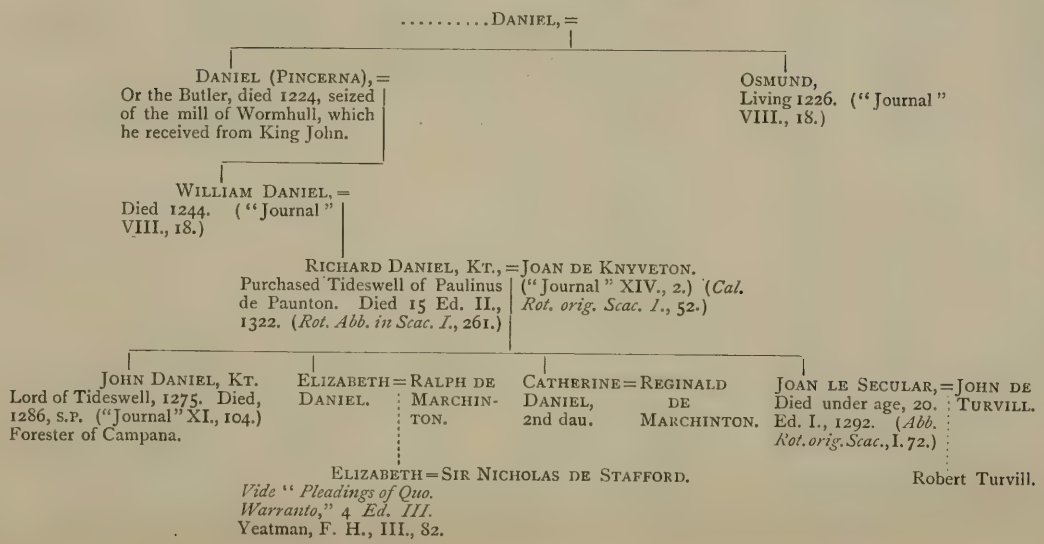
Arthur Hollingworth, John Kynder, William Jackson, John Garlick, Edward Wagstaff, Nicholas Fieldsend, Barthol. Higginbotham, Thomas Newton, John Goddard, Robert Heyward bound to appear.

Alice Garlick, Elizab. Marshall, Alice Hadfield, Joan Routh, and Ellen Walkelate examined. (I., 342.)

Gomfrey, Foresters of Peak.



Daniel, alias Pincerna, Foresters of Campana.



The following curious particulars relating to the officers of the High Peak were copied some years ago by the Editor, from an old MS. written by Mr. Anthony Bradshaw, steward under the Earl of Shrewsbury, *circa* 1600. The original from which this transcript was made is now missing; but much of it has been printed, with some verbal variations, by Sir Oswald Mosley in his "History of Tutbury" (*vide* Appendix No. II., p. 336). Sir Oswald seems to have obtained his copy from one of the Harleian MSS., but both transcripts were derived from one of the Cowcher Books of 2 Henry V., now in the Public Record Office:—

"The Woodmar of the Forest of the High Peake Duffield Ffryth. and of Needewood."

"They are named & made by the Kinge, and authorized by the King's lett^{s} patents und^{o} the Duchie seale. The fee is for Nedewood, viij m̄ks: and for Duffeld Ffrith viij m̄ks: & for the High Peake x m̄ks. They may make there depute's wch be called Leveten^{a}unts but they have no fee of the Kinge, but the woodm^{r}s reward. There office is to ou^{s}see the K's game & woods & s^{v}e warrants to them directed, and to order the game when huntinge is made, and to correct offences done in the forests chaces & pks. They shall see that there be no saltries, nor broken stallen set upon the bord^{o}, and serve to the Steward yf there be cause, & appoint woodmotes: and in Duffeld Ffrith there is a bowe-berer, & he is surveor of the woods: and the woodm^{a}r shall sweare the keps at woodmots, & p^{s}ent conceylements of the keps, and offences done in the K's forests chaces & pks: & shall take hunters & men suspecte for huntinge, that be bloyde handyd, back-berynge, or be at the dethe place, or wth suche other lyke suspectious causes, findinge them in suche forme.

"Also the woodm^{r} surveyor & keep in the latter ende of Marche shall take the vewe of the dere in e^{u}y office yerely, & shall see that the moren (murrain) Dere be brunned, and indent the nūber betwene the kep & him: & shall see that the King's woods & the springs be saved, where wood shale have bene made: & that the lodgs, pale & border be repayred & yf the keps deputs be destroy^{s} of the game, he may p^{s}ent them, & cause the keps to chaunge them.

"Also, the woodm^{r} w^{t} the surveyor & the Stewards deputie shall ou^{s}see the geystment of the K's pks, and ley (*let out for pasturage*) them for the K's most advantage yf they go by applement & be not set to ferme, & see that they be not o^{u}leyde: & they wth the redenes of iiij of the K's ten^{a}nts shall p^{s}see the dere fallen wood, & the pendings of the K's ten^{a}nts to have them vpon that pryse (valuation) affore any outmā.

Also the woodm^r hath had of old tyme accustomed a stoned horse gresse in eũy close ground that hath bene of old tyme paled : & a pke of old continuance ; & for his ox^ts (? qr^ts = *quarters*) sute, a dere in som̃, and a nother in winꝑ : & a key of eũy posterne yeate in eũy close ground that he may come in & see the ground, & see what is done there : & he shall have a stobbe of wood of iij lodes of wood for his fuell in any place that wood is in, both pks & wards : & all treis that be broken w^t wind that his deputie may reche the broken w^th his bowe holdyng y^t in the mydest—beyinge aboue a loode of wood, & not aboue ij lode of wood, & not breakinge the earthe, is the woodm^ars : & yf ytt breake the earthe or be a boue ij loods of wood it is the K's : & all wood braken w^th wind of smale value, yat is vnd^o halfe a loode of wood is comen (*common*) to the K's ten^ants : & yf ytt be halfe a loode of wood so broken, & not a boue, then y^t is the keps of the ground.

** Constables of the Castells of the High Peake. Tutbury. Melbourne. Donyngton.

Theis be named & made by the Kinge & aucthorised by the K's letters patents vnd^o his Duchie seale.

The ffee of Tutbury, iij li. vi^s viij^d : ffor Donyngton xl^s : ffor Melborne iiij li. iij^s : and ffor the High Peake iiij li. Their office is to attache psons w^th^in ther lib^otie for offences done to the Kinge ; and to bring them to the castell w^ch is vnder their rule, whether it be by the King's comaundm̃t, or by the comaundm̃t of the chauncellor of the Duchie, or the Highe Steward, or otherwise, & theire safely to kepe them, tyll they haue found a sufficient discharge for the delyũing of them : and they shal see the castells kept cleyne, & the walls & the leads, & they shall haue for eũy pson comytted to ward by suche com̃aundmt, or for verte or venyson ij^s iiij^d : & yf any pson be there in ward for the K's debtt or for any other causes, the porter of the castell shall haue the hole ffee.

The cunstables lodginge at Tutbury is oũ the porter's lodginge oũ the gate.

And of the castell of the Highe Peake, one man occupieth bothe the office of Constable and Porter : and the constables may make their deputies ; but they have no ffee of the Kinge, but their master's reward.

** The Kepers of High Peake. Duffield. Ffrithe. Melbourne. etc., etc.

Thei are named & made by the King, *ut supa.*

There office is to kepe the Dere & his woods within there walke, & to walke his pale or bordure surely eũy day ons at the least, & to ſue warrants to them directed ; & there ffee is some more & some lesse as theyr places be. Some be a j^d a day ; some ij^d a day : some iiij^d a day : they may make deputies,

but ther deputies have no ffee of the Kinge but ther maister's reward, & ſteyne ꝑfitts after the custome of the grounds of old tyme used & accustomed ; for by the custome, the keps have used to have all wyndfall wood & trees broke wth the wynd aboue the earth, so that it be to the quantitye of half a lode of wood, and under too lods of wood, & breake no earthe. And if it be too loods of wood or aboue, & breake earth y^{tt} is the K's : & yf itt be vnder halfe a lode of wood it is com̃on to the K's ten^{a}nts.

And the keps shall haue theyre swyne tacke free, have they mo or lesse : & eũy kep shall pay at the tacke day to the king x^{d} whether they have swyne or none. And the deputie kep shall haue of eũy tree that is geven, the croppe & barke, and the lodge to dwell in, w^{t}out any rent paying therfore : and shall have his beasts free in the wood, and yerely xii^{d} allowed him at the meatinge of the pale for the walking of his border & setting uppe pales. And also the kep shall haue skynes of all dere, that is out of season being kylled in their offics : & yf a dere be kylled or smytten, & not recoũed nor found before sonne setting, he that smyts the dere or letts runne his grehound shall haue y^{e} skynne. Also the kep shall haue the lefte shoulder & the Dighter of the Dere : the other shoulder & the chyne & the necke, the collector of the wards & the paler shall haue yf they be there at the Death of the Dere. Also the keps of the wards shall have the shoulders of the Dere smytten in theyr offics, & recoũed forthe in another man's office yf it be followed, & all chance dere recoũed ; the skyne & the shoulders there as the dere is found & recoũed.

Also yf any kep find a hunter wth the "manner" or els backberyng, or blody handed, or standing at the rutt place, or att a leape wth his bowe & arowe in his hand, the kep may take him & bring him to the woodmast^{r} : & then he must bring him to the castell, ther to remayne till he hathe found surtie to the steward to be of good aberinge agaynst the Kinge for vert and venison & agaynst all the Kinge's officers & ten^{a}unts.

And yf ther be a p^{o}sentment made at the woodmote by any kep agaynst any mā for huntinge, or for the deths of any dere, & the same p^{o}sentment be affirmed by other keps, palened men, then the woodmast^{r} may take him & haue him to the castell there to remayne vntill he haue found suretie as is aforseid, which bound (*bond*) he must certifie vnto the Duchie chamber to the Chancellor of the Duchie.

Also the keps shall have there offerings eũy Candemasday free : and ther ꝑson (*parson*) or curate wthin whose pishe they dwell, shall fynd them a tap of waxe for theyr offeringe that day free wthoute payinge any thinge for the same.

And eũy kep shall be privy to all trees fallen & carried away wthin there offics, & ꝑsent them at the woodmote : & eũy kep shall have his quarter's sute for makinge of his hounds : & eũy kep of the wards shall have a bast rope of them that he layd to the baysting when the bastynge falls in y^{r} office : & all the wood that the basters cutte the first day is the keps : & all the residew

that is cutt after, is cõmon to the K's ten^{a}nts. And the keps of the Shireholt Pke, Barton Pke, Highe Lynds Pke, Stackley Pke, Belp pke, & Mauncefeld Pke, shall have but iiij beasts gresse, & one horse gresse for them & their deputies : & all the other keps of close grounds shall haue a horse gresse, & vj kyne gresse : and their deputies ij kyne gresse, & a horse gresse at the least : & in some close grounds the keps & their deputies shall haue xij kyne gresse & ii horse gresse. Also the kep of Tutbury Ward shall kepe watch att Bettincote pole headde ffrom the Assencõn even vnto the sunne settinge on the Assencõn Day : from evensonge tyme on our Lady even (the Assumpcõn) unto the sunne settinge on the Assumpcõn day (Aug. 15). And in likewise from evensong tyme on Martlemas even, vnto the sunne settinge on Martlemas day : And he shall have for his labor vj^{d} yerely of the bayliffe or reve of Tutbury, & xii^{d} payd to him yerely by the Receyvor w^{ch} is alowed yerely att the auditt. And the Kep of Tutbury ward, and the Kep of Yoxall ward shale kepe watche on Bartholomew even from none to sonne setting on Bartholomew day at a tree called Snell's oke in Sieward Stye wey, and the abbatt of Burton shall give them xij^{d}, or find too men to watch there. And the K's customary ten^{a}nts of Rolston, Barton, & Margyngton, shale fynd them brede & ale, or pay to them xij^{d} towards theyr costs. Also in old tyme there was in eũy ward of Nedewood one (who) did walke, and he was called Knave of the ward, & eũy ward in old tyme had one of them : and there office was to goe eũy night to the border of the chace, & there to blowe hornes, & to kepe the dere out of men's corne & gresse, & to see that there were no galtroppes, staks, nor cords sett on the border for dere : they hadde no ffee of the Kinge, nor no mañ of ꝑfitts, but eũy ten^{a}nt did yeve them a certen corne ; & now the Keps' deputie doth gather the same corne, & do not that ꝑvice."

Sir Oswald Moseley in his Appendix to his "History of Tutbury," gives the following officers of the High Peak (p. 343) from the old MS. in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum :—

"The High Steward ; the Master Forester ; the Receiver ; the Constable of the Castle of the Peak ; the Surveyor of the Forest ; the Lieutenant of the Forest ; the bow-bearer of the Forest ; the Ranger ; the Foresters of Fee ; the Barmasters ; the Bailiff of the Franchises ; the Bailiff of the Windlands ; the Bailiff Collector of the attachments and amercements ; the County Bailiff of the High Peak."

Contributions from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Little Chester.

By H. E. Currey, M.A.

IN the reign of Edward I., the Manor of Little Chester was the property of the Deans of Lincoln, and passed out of their hands into those of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners only in 1845, on the death of the then Dean. Down to 1865, the manor was held by successive lessees. The following list of them is derived from the notes and titles on the Rolls :—

Francis Curzon, 1562—1566.
John Bullock, 1590.
Baptist Trott, 1623.
John Bullock, 1630—1633.
Sir John Fitz Herbert, Kt., Robert Holt, Elijah Woodroffe and Godfrey Froggatt, 1642.
Robert Holt, and Godfrey Froggatt, 1663—1666.
Sir John Curzon, Kt. and Bt., 1667.
Simon Degge, afterwards Sir Simon Degge, Kt., 1668—1702.
Simon Degge, 1703—1729.
Elizabeth Degge, jun., Spinster, 1730—1731.
John Hay, and Elizabeth his wife, 1731—1736.
Elizabeth Hay, widow, 1738.
Simon Degge, 1739—1751.
Robert Taylor, and the Trustees under his Will, 1755—1763.
William, Duke of Devonshire, 1764—1811.

William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, 1812—1858.

William, Duke of Devonshire, 1859—1865.

The following extracts from the Court Rolls are, perhaps, in themselves of little interest, but they may suggest the value of the evidence afforded by manorial documents to family and parish history.

The existing Court Rolls of the Manor of Little Chester date only from 1642, but in Roll "A" there is a number of notes made by a former lord of the manor from copies of a very much earlier date which had come into his hands. The older Rolls must have long since disappeared. In the seventeenth century many copyholders prescribed for 'fines certain,' supporting their claims by the production of ancient copies; and the lord, although disputing the sufficiency and even the genuineness of the evidence, seems to have had no original records to which to refer.

"Things observable in the survay in the black booke at Lincolne":—

"The Deane had then a wood at Eyton."

"The copyhold rents are said to be £18 - 4 - 10."

"The Deane was patron of the Collegiate church of Alsaints, & had the gift of the prebends & spirituall jurisdic."

"The Piscary was then valued at 8/- per ann."

"He had upon the death of the m^r^ of every house the best plow & Irons, a brasse pot, & a peece of cloth."

"He had the custody of infants till 25."

"He had 5/4 of every corrupt woman."

It is noticeable that no names are recorded during the period of the Puritan administration. To a sequestration at that time, reference is made in several places. Sir John Curzon was one of the Committee of Sequestrators appointed by Parliament for the County of Derby, but it is probably not in this capacity that his name appears in the foregoing list.

Sir Simon Degge, on taking up the manor, asserted the rights of the lord with characteristic energy, and to the industry of him or his steward, the preservation of all that remains of the

early records is due; but in an unfortunate dispute with his copyholders upon the adjustment of their fines, he was altogether defeated.

The rights to heriots and wardship are not referred to elsewhere than in this extract from the Lincoln Black Book. In 1329 the Little Eaton estate comprised a water mill and a quarry. The rental for Michaelmas, 1638, is upon the Rolls, and includes "The Parke," "Eaton milne," "fishing Eaton and Colebrooke," "outwood every other yeare," and "the quarry." Several entries from 1487 onwards, relate to grants of the fishing not only on the brook but down the river, "from Duffield bridge to the Cleats in Little Chester." The mill has passed into other hands, and will be mentioned again. The Parks farm, and disused quarries, the lords still hold. The "outwoods-common" was enclosed and allotted under an Act of 1787. Other open fields in Little Eaton held by copy, were the "Chapel Field"—which lay to the north west of the present church, and which by its name carries the establishment of the chapelry back, at all events, before 1636—the "Furlong Field," and the "Flaxholme" or "Boat Meadow."

"Anno' 4°.H. vij. (A.D. 1489). Grante to Thomas Stanley, part of Colebrooke, to be turned out of it course, and to erect a milne in the 'More' above 'Jack Darleigh brige' in Eyton: rent 2^{s}"

The remains of this tiny mill still exist: a footpath to the "Moor" from the highway passes over the old sluice, where the water is now dammed for the supply of the bleach mills lower down. The old mill is empty, and roofless, and its walls hastening to decay. In the days of its prosperity it was not provided with more than two pairs of stones, if so many, but sufficient, no doubt, for the wants of the little community.

To the bridge—now extended over the Derby Canal Company's Tramway and the Midland Railway—"Jack of Darley" still gives his name. On the Rolls it is often described as "Glandford" or "Granford" Bridge.

From a Roll fairly ingrossed of the 10th of Hen. VII.

(A.D. 1495), it appears that "The Bayley & Burgesses of Derby were presented for inclosing Chester Greene, and were under a payne of Ct. (*court*) to throw it open." The same Roll records a presentment dealing with "the keeper of Eyton Parke for cutting downe & selling the wood." It does not appear when the Little Eaton demesne was disparked; possibly when the lords lost their rights of warren. Over the adjoining lands the privileges of a buck-leap still prevail.

In 1548, a presentment was made that John Hey had entered upon two cottages, and a close known as "milne Ey" "belonging to the Capell of Quarne." One of these cottages is described as "the Chapell house & chapell yard." The same circumstance is no doubt referred to in the following entry :—

"Chapell of Quarne

"A Roll proving 2 cottages & the lands to them are pt. of the manr & ought to pay 4s & 8d per ann.

"3 E. 6. John Hey entered into the chappel, & chapell yard, & 2 cottages, the milne Ey, & 'Little More,' & the 4 pt of a oxgang, & pasture for a cow in Heymore."

"7 April 1630. A license to Thomas Saunders to erect a Cottage & enclose 40 virgates at the damme's head in little Eaton: 12d rent for 21 yeares."

This was the dam belonging to the lord's mill (now the Bleach Mill), and was formed of the widened brook course. It has been replaced by a pond fed from the brook above Stanley's mill. Some old cottages lately belonging to the lords still stand on Mill-green below the dam.

"The plague was in Derby 1637."

There is nothing to explain this entry. As the Derby Assizes were kept in Fryer's close on one occasion, it is possible that the Customary Court was not held at Little Chester.

In the particulars of a Court held on 25th April, 1642, the following presentments are recorded :—

"Wee present Sir John Harpur kt who doth owe suit & service to this Court, & did not appeare, & thereupon amerce him iiiid

"Wee present William Raynor Thomas Bakewill for the like, & amerce either of them iiii^{d}

"Wee present John Walker for not sending *& daugh** to lead Comon worke to the highwayes & amerce him xii^{d}

"Wee present Francis Gorse for eating other men's grasse with his cattle in the corne feilds of Quarne, & amerce him xii^{d}

"We present James Chatborne, Luke Vallance, Thomas Pearson, Willm Taborer, sen., & Willm. Taborer, jun., for the like offence, & amerce every of them severally. xii^{d}"

Below the entry are the signatures of three of the jury, and the several marks of the other nine. These amercements are not usually recorded with the transactions of the copyhold courts, probably because separate suit rolls were kept. Preceding them is a list of suitors for whom *essoin* (or excuse) was made; and being with the king in arms at York, Sir John Harpur might well have had himself excused. A few years later, under the Parliament's Ordinance, he compounded for his estates with the more substantial fine of £4,000.

"3 May 1645 John Willymot surrendered a cott: and a rood of land to Edward Willymot in 'milne close' between a holy and oller: fine vi^{d}"

John Willymot was tenant of the lord's mill in 1638, and it is probable that the mill and kiln, erected (as subsequent entries show) upon this rood of land, were additions to, or occupied with, the old mill. The buildings have for some time been used as bleachworks. *Hollies* and *alders* still flourish on the spot.

John Hieron, who held the Rectory of Breadsall on the presentation of Sir John Gell, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, lived for some time at Little Eaton. His daughter Anna Taylor, his son Joseph, and his grandson John, were copyholders in the Manor. The name Hieron or Hyron appears upon the Rolls late in the seventeenth century, and a plantation held by John the younger,

* (? His daughter.) The sole management of horses, etc., was more frequently entrusted to women during the past than at present. A woman in Shirland Lane has for years fetched coals from Morton Colliery for the cottagers in the vicinity. This may be the case of a daughter doing her best for an invalid father.—(Ed.)

is still known as "Hieron's Wood." With the bankruptcy of John Hieron Radford of Little Eaton, Tanner, and the admittance to his house and tanyard of the assignees' purchaser in 1822, the name passes away.

On 19th April, 1788, Joshua Reeve surrendered to trustees a small piece of land in Little Eaton, "In trust that they should and might erect and build thereon a Chappel or Building for publick divine worship." The old chapel had been for some time in a ruinous condition, and used as a blacksmith's shop; but in 1791, a new chapel was erected on its site, and the trustees' land was disposed of to a purchaser. In a preface to a Baptismal Register of 1791, it is said that the patronage of the curacy of Little Eaton was with the Deans of Lincoln in consideration of their having given the remains and site of the old church: but the incumbent of the parish church of S. Alkmund's nominates at the present time.

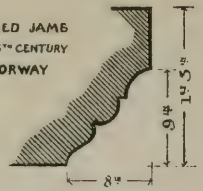
The recent development of this manor may perhaps be attributed to the highway passing through it to the coal-fields on the north. The Rolls tell of the coming of the Derby Canal and Tramway in 1798. It was here that Outram laid the first stone sleepers, and here possibly some of the fragments from Horsley Castle to which Mr. Kerry referred in a recent Journal have found their way. By the Canal Company's Act of 1793, no stone was to be taken from the castle hill without the consent of the Earl of Chesterfield.

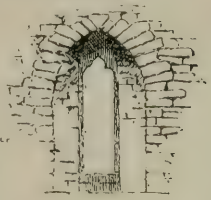
There is no record of the turnpike road brought through the manor in 1802. It followed in part an old highway known as "Lee Lane" and "Wind Arse Road," but deviations were made over adjoining copyholds and the lords seem to have been somewhat unmindful of their interests in allowing these to pass unnoticed. The first of the North Midland Railway purchases was made in 1845; the Ripley Branch followed in 1855; and in 1882, the Great Northern Railway enfranchised a small tenement at Little Chester for their Derby and Nottingham line.





SOUTH WALL & GATEWAY





PLAN
WINDOW IN S. WALL

— CODNOR CASTLE —
— DERBYSHIRE —

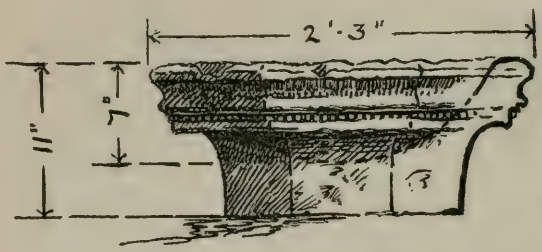


A GARDEROBE
TURRET
IN THE
EAST WALL

P.H. CURREY, DEL.
1891

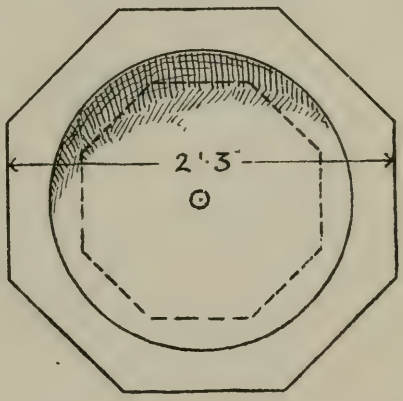
PLATE VI.



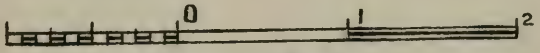


Elevation

FONT FOUND AT CODNOR



Plan



Scale of Feet

P. H. CURREY. Del.

Archæological Gleanings in the Neighbourhood of Codnor Castle.

F. Channer Corfield, J.P., of Ormonde Fields.

THE Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., in his "Churches of Derbyshire" (Vol. IV., p. 240), states that there was a chapel attached to the extensive castle of Codnor in Heanor parish. There seems to be no very clear evidence of the existence of this chapel beyond tradition and the discovery of a few relics of an apparently ecclesiastical character on the supposed site. These remains, consisting of a font,* a key, a female head carved in stone, something like the termination of a label, and some indications of interments were discovered about forty yards to the north of the ancient dwelling-house at Ormonde Fields, and about 500 yards west of the castle on the edge of "*Church* Close,"† a field which has borne this name for

* "Font." We are indebted to the kindness of P. H. Currey, Esq., for the beautiful sketch of this "font." There can be no doubt of its antiquity, for the details are of the Early Decorated period of Gothic art. It is, however, smaller than the fonts of that period usually are, and looks much more like a goodly "aspersorium" or holy-water stoup from the porch of some parish church—the shallowness of the bowl greatly favouring this idea—or a detached "lavabo," or "piscina." The porch of Heanor old church was a hideous classical structure of the *Georgian* period, with a round arched outer doorway, adorned with a projecting wedge-shaped "keystone," and corresponding "risers." If the Codnor relic should not have been what the writer of this article supposes, it was probably a former appendage to the *original* porch at Heanor; and this idea is strengthened by the *fact* that the "caps" of the imposts of the old chancel arch in that church were almost fac-similes of the work of the supposed "font" from Ormonde Fields.—(Ed.)

† "Church close." This is a *common* name applied to church lands now alienated, but once bequeathed for the endowments of chantries in parish churches. This designation therefore cannot be adduced as *indisputable* proof of the former existence of a chapel on the spot. These observations are offered with due and respectful deference: and although it is never the object of a true archæologist to set aside or ignore the value of local traditions, it is always advisable where original documentary evidence cannot be obtained, to weigh carefully both sides of the argument.—(Ed.)

generations, as is attested by the title deeds of the Ormonde Fields estate.

The font was dug up in 1834 by a labourer named Hicking, of Codnor, then employed by Mr. Samuel Woolley, a former owner of the property, in a spot pointed out to the Rev. Fred. Corfield, late rector of Heanor (1866—1879) by Mr. Woolley. This interesting relic remained for some years in the garden at Ormonde Fields until the death of one of the owners of the property, when it was taken by Mr. Starbuck, a relative of the Woolleys, to a farmhouse at Codnor. After Mr. Starbuck's death it was removed to Heanor, about the year 1870, by Mr. J. S. Woolley, surgeon, where it remains in the possession of his widow. At the time of the discovery of the font was found the head of a female quaintly carved in stone, now in the hall at Ormonde Fields. It is of excellent workmanship, and was originally about nine inches in length. It exhibits a square head-dress, with lappets characteristic of the costume worn about the end of the fourteenth century.

There can be no doubt but that interments have taken place in Church Close, for several inhabitants of Codnor now living have seen human remains and parts of coffins disturbed when the iron-stone mines were worked here some forty or fifty years ago.

It is not probable that the Greys used this place for interment. The Zouches, the successors of the Greys, repose at Heanor, and as they were the heirs of the Greys, it is not unlikely that members of both houses sleep together in death. When the body of the old parish church at Heanor was taken down in 1868 to be replaced by the present building, the Codnor Castle vault was broken open by the falling of one of the beams of the nave roof. The large stone covering the steps about three feet to the east of the present font was shattered, and on its removal an inspection of the interior of the vault was made by the rector and myself, accompanied by Mr. Woodhead, one of the churchwardens. Here we found seventeen leaden coffins, most of which lay side by side upon the floor, several smaller ones being placed upon them. Some of the larger ones measured from seven feet, to seven

feet four inches in length, and upon three at least of them were what appeared to have been swords and shields of arms, but these crumbled away as soon as touched.

The vault was afterwards filled with other coffins taken from beneath the old square pews, and lying above the present floor level, and a gravestone having been placed over the entrance, the whole was covered with concrete.

The registers of Heanor Church, commencing in 1559, contain the following entries of the Zouches of Codnor Castle :—

"1607. An Zouche gent^{n} Daughter of S^{r} John Zouche Knight was buried ye 8th day of februarie."

"1610. Sir John Zouche Knight was buried ye 3th day of Aprill."

"1611. Elianor wife of y^{e} Righte Honorable Lord Edward Zouch Barron was buried ye third day of Aprill."

"John ye sonne of John Zouche esquire of Codnor castell & Iszabell his wife was buried ye 15th day of Januarij."

"1612. John ye sonne of John Zouche Esquire and Iszabell his wife of Codnor Castell was borne ye first day of ffebruarij and Christened the xxvth of ye same moneth at ye Castall of Codnor aforesaid."

"1630. George Zouch sonn to the Righte Worshipfull S^{r} John Zouch was buryed the xixth Daye of Marche."

"1632. Isabell Zouch Ladye & wife of the Right Worshipfull S^{r} John Zouch of Codnar Castall was buried the Nintinthe Daye of October."

——? "George Zouch son of the right Worshipful Sir Henry Zouch was buried 20th day of May."*

* The following additional entries from the Heanor registers have been kindly supplied to the Editor by Mr. R. Burton, though there was no probable affinity between these and the old family of Zouch, owners of the castle.

1615. "Elizabeth Daughter of Zouche Day & Elizabeth his wife was Christened ye vjth day of Aprill."

1624. "Sampson the sonn to Zouch Coulclough was baptized the first Daye of August."

1625. "Zouch Wilde of Codnar Park and Ann his wife had their sonn baptized Thomas the xvi Day of October."

1632. "Zouch Brunte of Codnor Castell & Ales Stafford of the aforesaid Castell was maryed March the xxvth."

1673. "Mr. Zouch Wilde of Codnor Castle was buried July ye 5th."

The Wilde family of Loscoe used the name of Zouch for three generations. They owned a small estate at Loscoe, and leased minerals for their furnaces at

The castle and estates were sold by the Zouch family in 1634, and it is very doubtful indeed whether any of the lords of Codnor ever inhabited the castle after that date. The property afterwards passed to the family of Neile by purchase, and eventually it was purchased by the family of Masters of Kent, in the year 1692. Sir Strenysham Master, stated to have been of Codnor Castle, knight, was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1712, but it must have been as owner of the estate, and not as a resident that he was appointed.

There exists a view of Codnor Castle by Buck, printed in 1727 (see "Journal," Vol. XIV., p. 16), and dedicated to the knight's son, Leigh Master, Esquire, and it seems hardly credible that twenty-five years before the view was taken, the place should be inhabited by the Lord of the Manor with his retinue, though it is stated in Glover's "History of Derbyshire," Vol. II., p. 307, "that Sir Strenysham Master resided here." Lysons, however, from whom Glover probably copied, does not say so.

It would probably be of interest, when dealing with this subject, to give a few notes with reference to the title of the Ormonde Fields estate, upon which the old chapel stood. This property, no doubt, formed part of the estates of the Warners, lords of Codnor, soon after the Norman survey, whose family appear to have ended in an heiress Isolda,* who carried the estate to her husband, Sir Henry Grey, knight, who lived at Codnor Castle in 1208, and the property probably remained in that family till it was alienated by one of the Greys to the family of Clarke. The date of this alienation is uncertain, but it was probably at the time or soon after the decay of the chapel. It is certain that the heirs of the Greys in the Castle estates had no footing here, and the Clarkes were no doubt retainers or dependents of the Greys. It is recorded that Henry Lord Grey, who owned the castle from

Loscoe in 1650. They resided at one time in a farmhouse about half a mile from the castle, and were registered at Heanor as "*of Codnor Castle*," meaning the *Liberty* of Codnor Castle. It is said that John Woolley, the original clockmaker of Codnor was apprenticed to John Wild, of Nottingham, who probably might be of the family of the Wilds of *Codnor*.—ED.

* See "Journal," Vol. XIV., p. 20.

the death of his father on the first August, 1435, to his own death in 1443, appointed one John Clarke to be keeper of the parks of Codnor and Aldercar, with a salary of twopence per day, and that his son Henry, last Lord Grey, confirmed his father's appointment in 1458, and in 1465 Reginald Grey de Wilton, then owner of an estate at Shirland in this county, presented John Clerk to the rectory there. (There is, of course, no proof that this John Clerk was one of the same family, though it is only fair to suppose that he was.) The fact of the boundary of this property being so close to the castle, and that the chapel stood on this estate, seems to me clear evidence that these lands were granted by the Greys to one of their retainers, and no doubt the John Clarke, park ranger, or his ancestors, obtained a footing here from the Greys. The boundary between the two properties (Codnor Castle and Ormonde Fields) is still known as the Buck Leap, and the Lord of the Castle claimed the right to take game and fell trees twelve feet beyond the fence, into what is called the Scarlet Closes, so named by tradition from a bloody battle having been fought there between the Greys and a neighbouring lord, who attempted to break down the castle and kill the lord thereof.

Several of the inhabitants now living, who have heard the tale from their forebears, have given me details of this battle, and, curiously enough, each told the same story.

It is open to question whether John Clarke of Codnor, in 1458, was ancestor of John Clarke of Codnor, yeoman, who was, undoubtedly, possessed of this estate before 1561, but it is more than likely that he was.*

I have not seen any early pedigree of the family, or do I know what relationship there existed between the Clarkes of Somerall, in the parish of Brampton, and those of Codnor, beyond the marriage mentioned below.

Some of the family resided at Chesterfield, and Nicholas Clarke,

* To show the difficulty in tracing so common a name as Clarke, I have searched the list of wills at Lichfield, and find that from 1562 to 1586 there are no less than thirty-three wills of Clarkes, and six of them are John Clarke.

who died in March, 1589, was of Brampton. One of his sons, Godfrey Clarke, Esquire, married Margaret, daughter of Oliver Bond, of Mansfield, and died 21st March, 1634, aged 80 years. His son Gilbert, who died in 1650, aged 60, married Ellen, daughter and heiress of John Clarke, of Codnor, gent., and she was also eventually the heiress of the Kirkeland family, her mother having been Mary, daughter of John Kirkeland, of Wheatcroft, in the parish of Crich. This John Clarke, son of John Clarke of Codnor, died in 1641, aged 88 years, and had a brass plate with a long inscription placed on a stone in the nave of Heanor church. The stone was much decayed, and when the church was rebuilt the rector had the brass removed and erected in the tower, where it now is.†

Godfrey Clarke, the son of Gilbert and Ellen, was High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1652: he resided a good deal at Codnor and is said to have planted an avenue of walnut trees, which were cut down by Mr. Samuel Woolley about 1843. He added very much to the wealth of the family by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Milward, Lord of the Manors of Eaton, Dovedale, and Chilcote, and after her death, in 1645, he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Frevile, of Hardwick, Co. Durham, and died in 1652, aged 52 years. By his first wife he had two sons; the eldest—Godfrey of Somersall, &c., M.P.—married Catherine, daughter of Philip, Earl of Stanhope; she died, 25th December, 1728. His will is dated Sept. 7th, 1773, and he mentions his estate at Codnor Castle; he left his property to his nephew Godfrey, son of his brother, Sir Gilbert Clarke, Kt., M.P., and died s.p. 25th March, 1734.†

Godfrey Clarke, Esq., of Codnor, Chilcote, Sutton, &c., High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1740, married Ann, only daughter of German Pole, Esq., of Radborne Hall, by Sarah, his wife, daughter

* It is within the memory of the writer to have seen on the old gallery in Heanor church the following inscription, written upon a blue board with a gold edge:—"This loft was built at ye sole cost of John Clarke, of Codnor, gent., in the year 1633, who died Ann° Dom¹ 1641, et Ano Ætates 88.

† Godfrey Clarke, Esq., purchased the manors of Normanton and Sutton about 1742, from the heirs of the last Earl of Scarsdale.

of Joseph Bagnall, of Roehampton, Esq.; he left his property to his eldest son and heir, Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Esq., having died before March 9th, 1772. G. B. Clarke dying in 1774 unmarried, the estates passed to his brother Gilbert Clarke, of Aldershot, who, also dying unmarried in 1786, left his property to his sister Sarah, who married, in October 1783, John Hart Price, Esq., of Aldershot who on his marriage took the name and arms of Clarke (Azure 3 escallops in pale *or* between two flaunches ermine) after and in addition to his own.

During his ownership, the estates became encumbered to no less a figure than £68,000. Mrs. Sarah Price Clarke died in December, 1801, having left two children, one son and one daughter; the son, Godfrey Thomas Robert Price Clarke, his mother's heir, died under age in 1802, when the whole of the estates passed to the daughter Anna Maria Catherine, who, on the 17th March, 1805, married the Right Honorable Walter, eighteenth Earl of Ormonde, who was created a Marquis in 1816. The Marchioness of Ormonde died, Dec. 19th, 1817, and her husband died, Aug. 10th, 1820, leaving no issue.*

The Codnor and Heanor part of the estates, comprising about 1,000 acres, were sold by the powers of an Act of Parliament by the trustees of the Marquis of Ormonde; but the Codnor portion of the Estates on which the Chapel stood was sold to Samuel Woolley, of an old yeoman family long settled on their own lands in the neighbourhood, on the 7th April, 1827, and he left the estate to his eldest son, bearing his own name, who died in 1888, having directed his property to be sold. It was purchased on the 23rd February, 1889, by Frederick Channer Corfield, eldest son of the Rev. Frederick Corfield, J.P., late Rector of Heanor, of a family long seated at Chatwall Hall, in the Parish of Cardington, and before 1530 at Corfield, on the river Corve, in Corvedale, all in Shropshire.

* Lysons, in his "Derbyshire," page lv., gives Butler, Marquis of Ormonde, as one of the nobility of the County of Derby, and states that he became possessed of certain estates by marriage with the grand-daughter of G. B. Clarke, Esq. This is clearly a mistake.

Copy of monumental square brass plate in Heanor Church Tower—

"Here rests the body of John Clarke of Codnor Gent. who died August 5th Ano. 1641, aged 88. He married Mary the daughter of John Kirkland of Wheatcroft, by whom he had issue one daughter named Ellen who was married to Gilbert Clarke Esquire of Somersall, by whom she had issue Godfrey and John both living and Ellen who died young.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

God crowned his life with length of days
His age with strength (To him be prayse)
He gave him lands and riches store
Which he bequeathed to Friends and poor
They have his goods: his corps this stone
Doth hide: his soule to heaven is gone.

Virtu post funera uiuit."

The Derby Company of Mercers.

By H. Arnold-Bemrose, M.A., F.G.S.

THE Magna Carta enacted that any merchants might buy and sell in England free from all unjust imposts, but some six centuries passed before all restrictions in trading were removed throughout the kingdom. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Magna Carta, liberties were given and confirmed to certain towns, amongst which was the right to a Gild Merchant. This was the exclusive right of trading in the borough. Derby had a Gild Merchant previous to the time of King John, for the Gild was confirmed by him, and afterwards by Henry III. and Edward III.

In 1330, the Burgesses of Derby were summoned to answer to the king by what warrant they claimed certain liberties, amongst which was the right to the Gild Merchant. According to the enquiry then made, certain individuals were jointly united, and asserted that they were of the Gild Merchant, and did not permit others to be of the same Gild unless they satisfied them beforehand [*i.e.*, paid a satisfactory fine]. No one could come into the town and sell his wares to anyone except to a member of the said society, and this at the pleasure of the buyer. Foreign merchants could only vend their merchandise wholesale, and then only to one of the brethren. The profit arising therefrom did not accrue to the advantage of the community of the town, but only to that of the members of the society, and these usages redounded to the injury, oppression, and pauperisation of the people. By reason of the Gild Merchant no foreign merchant could buy wholesale, wine, wool, woolfells, leather, or lead, from any foreigner, except from members of the same Gild. The

custom prevailed amongst them, that if anyone brought neat's leather, wool or woolfells into Derby to sell, and one of the Gild placed his foot on the thing to be bought, no one but a member of the Society would dare to buy it, nor would the merchant dare to sell it save to a member, nor for a higher price than that which the member of the Society offered.* The burgesses paid a fine of forty marks, and Edward III. restored to them the various liberties which he had questioned; among them that of a Gild Merchant, which was not to be used for the oppression of the people.

According to Dr. Gross, the Gild Merchant consisted of merchants and of artisans. About a century and a half after the first mention of a Gild Merchant, craft gilds came into existence. Each society consisted of workers in one branch of trade; and as labour became more subdivided, the number of these craft gilds increased. As the master craftsmen became more influential, the regulation of trade passed more and more into their hands, and eventually the Gild Merchant was replaced by the aggregate of craft societies. This change can be traced in various records; and in town charters the expression Gild Merchant disappeared, and that of freeman or burgess was substituted. In Derby, for example, the Charter of John (similar to that given to Nottingham) confirmed to Derby a Gild Merchant, whilst in the Charter of James it was ordered that no stranger should trade except at markets and fairs; and according to our present charter, granted by Charles II. in 1680 (five years after the formation of the Derby Company of Mercers), no person except a burgess or freeman of the borough was to exercise any occupation or mystery, or use any shop for the sale of merchandise in the borough, unless at the marts and markets.

The next step was the organization of the craft gilds into a single society: as Dr. Gross says, "the parts into which the old Gild Merchant had resolved itself were again fused into one body, which occupied a place in the civic polity, similar in many respects to that of the ancient Gild Merchant."

* Rot. Chart. 138. "Placita de quo warranto, 158-160." An English translation is given by Dr. Gross in his "Gild Merchant," Vol. I., pp. 40, 41. The above is an abstract.

He gives amongst others the following examples:—"In 1616 the Mercers' Company of Faversham was established by the Corporation. No person not free of the Company was to trade in the Town. Fellowship was not to interfere with the government of the Town, but only to deal with trade. This was confirmed by the justices of assize for Kent. Fifty-two trades were included in the Company.

"At Wallingford, all trades within the Borough were to consist of one body, to be called the Company of Drapers.

"In some places where the crafts were not numerous, the Company of Mercers included both general dealers and such as traded only in one kind of ware. In larger towns, as in London, production was so extensive, and subdivision of occupation so great, that there was no Company of Merchants at all, but Grocers, Mercers, Drapers, etc., had their separate associations . . . These Companies were not very numerous, and their organisation differed very much in different places."

This introduction, for which I am mainly indebted to Dr. Gross' book, and from which I have largely quoted in the preceding pages, will enable us to understand the exact position of the Derby Company of Mercers.

Derby is poor in municipal records, owing to the fire which burnt down the Town Hall in the early part of this century.

I believe the only records relating to the Mercers' Company are those in the possession of my father, Mr. H. H. Bemrose, which he has lent me for the purpose of writing this paper. They were given to him more than thirty years ago by the late Mr. John Sandars (Mayor 1839-40), together with several other papers of interest relating to Derbyshire. Mr. Sandars had kept them in a desk in the Moot hall, used by him as a warehouse.

The minute book was lent for a short time to the late Mr. Ll. Jewitt, who gave a few extracts from it in his articles on "Derbyshire Tokens," and on "Public-house Signs in Derby."* Beyond these, and a mention of the existence of the Charter and Company in Appendix I. to the Derby Corporation Act, 1877,

* See "The Reliquary."

written by my father, there is no mention of this Mercers' Company. The object of this paper is to place on record the grant, by-laws, etc., of the Company, and to give a slight sketch of the work done by it, such as can be gathered from the few documents, etc., extant.

They consist of—

(*a*) The original grant from the Corporation.

(*b*) The minute-book or records.

(*c*) An agreement between the Company and John Booth.

(*d*) Several certificates of membership, or rather of brethrenship. And

(*e*) A roll of the officers in 1720.

The minute book consisted of 372 pages, numbered by hand, a title page, and two blank pages at the beginning, and one at the end; altogether 376 pages. The size of the book is $18\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 inches. It is full bound in parchment, and fastened with two pairs of coarse tape ties. On each page is a margin of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches made by a red line ruled from top to bottom. On each sheet $18\frac{3}{4}$ by 14 inches (two pages) are two watermarks, one a bird with fruit placed in a circle of two inches in diameter, with a simple internal border; and the other a simple design, probably a monogram, on another part of the sheet.

Although on the title page it is stated that there are 272 pages in the book, there have been just one hundred more. The mistake has been made at page 311, which has been wrongly numbered 211, and the error is continued throughout the book.

The first thirteen pages contain a copy of the grant, of the warden's bond, of the members' bond, of the two obligations and subscriptions of members. Pages 14 to 49 are blank. The minutes occupy pages 50 to 133, with the exception of pp. 118 to 121, which are missing, and which were torn out with pages 134 to 137. The alphabetical list of apprentices occupies pages 321 to 352, and the rest are blank. Pages 236 to 278 have been cut out with a sharp instrument, and those from 279 to 234 have been used for pressing leaves, and, as a result, parts of them have become rotten.

This Booke
Contains the Graunt to the
Company of Mercers. from
The Right Worpp: full the Major
Aldermen Breethren and
Comon Councell of Derby.
Given under theire Comon Seale
the seaventh day of January 1674.
George Blakwell Esqr Major Sr.
Symon Degg Knt Recorder &
Thomas Gery Gent Towne Clarke of
this Auntient Burrough
Wch Graunt Statutes Ordinances
& By Laws Were confirmed by
Sr. Hugh Windam Knt Sr. Edward
Thurland Knt Two of his Majesties
Iudges of Assize in theire Circuit
at Derby 28th July Ann: Regn:
Caroli 2o Reg Angl: &c 27o
Anno Dom: 1675.

A Register
Of all the prsent members & ffreemen
of the Mercers Company
and theire
Obligacons & Subscriptions,
under theire severall Hands And
Seales to wch Register shall
be Added such as hereafter shall
become Freemen of the Company.

A Register
Of all Apprentices
Space
for By Laws.
& Roome
To Record
Generous Benefactors
Pages
272

Grant to the Company of Mercers.

[The original grant to the Mercers' Company is written on two skins of parchment 31 by 25½ inches and 21½ by 25½ inches respectively. The memorandum concerning the sealing and confirmation of the by-laws is on the back of the first skin. The grant has been copied into the minute book, and the spelling of some of the words been altered. Below, I have followed the spelling and wording of the grant, but arranged it in paragraphs, and inserted marginal notes for easier reference.]

To all Christian people to whom theis p[r]sent writeings shall come. Wee the Maior & Burgesses of the Burrough of Derby in the County of Derby send greetinge.

The Mayor & Burgesses have power to make Bylaws.

Whereas by severall Letters Pattents, Granted by severall of his Ma[ties] Progenitors Ancestors & Predecessors Kings & Queenes of this his Highness Realme of England, and confirmed by his most sacred & most excellent Majest[ie] King Charles the Second, now King of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland, Defender of the ffaith &c. by his Letters Pattents under the great Seale of England, Wee the Major & Burgesses of the Burrough of Derby aforesaid, are authorized & enabled to make Orders & By Laws for the good & wholesome governm[t] of the said Burrough of Derby; & findeing by experience that the erectinge of Companies & Societies for the Inspection & regulating of trade & commerce in the said Burrough, and avoydinge fraudes and deceipts in the way of trade, which are scandalous to tradsmen, and tend much to the impoverishinge and damage of honest & just dealers,

They determine to constitute the Mercers' Company.

Wee have therefore thought ffitt, accordinge to the laudable practice & precedents of the Citty of london, and divers other Cities Burroughes and Corporations within this Realme, approved & allowed to ordayne, erect, constitute, make, and create the Mercers, Apothecaryes, Grocers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, and Milliners of this Burrough, into a Company, Society, ffraternity, or Brotherhood, to be governed, Inspected,

& Regulated by a Steward, two Wardens, and tenn Brothers, by the name of the Company, Society, ffraternity, or Brotherhood of Mercers.

And wee doe by theis presents, as much as in us is, make, erecte, constitute, ordaine, and create the said Mercers, Apothecarys, Grocers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, & Milliners into one Company, Societye, ffraternitye & Brotherhood, in all tymes to come, to be governed, regulated & ordered by a Steward, two Wardens and tenn Brothers of the same trades.

They constitute the Mercers, Apothecaries, Grocers, Ironmongers, Upholsterers, and Milliners into one Company to be governed by a Steward, two Wardens, and ten Brothers.

And wee doe further by these presents, make, constitute, & appoynte John Taylor mercer, to be present Steward of the said Company, Societye, fraternitye, & Brotherhood untill Tuesday in Easter weeke next but one ensueing after the date of theis presents.

The Present Steward appointed.

And that the said present Steward & his successors shall have precedency in all meetings and assemblies of the said Company, Societye, fraternity, & Brotherhood; and have power & Authority to summon & assemble together the said Wardens and Brothers, at such tymes & place as hee shall thinke meet & convenient, to consult & advise together, concerninge the good orderinge & advancement of the said trade of Mercers, Apothecarys, Grosers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, & Milliners within the said corporation. And for the preserveinge the Rights of the said severall tradesmen & theire trades; and to propound in all such assemblies & meetings, all such matters & things, as by the said steward for the tyme beinge & his successors, shall be thought needfull, fitt, & convenient. And at his & theire wills & pleasures to dissolve & dismiss such meetings & assemblies.

The Steward to have precedency at meetings. Power to

(1) Summon meetings and to decide upon the business to be transacted.

(2) To dissolve meetings.

And that it shall be lawfull for the said present steward & his successors to appoynte one Register, for the enteringe & recordinge of all orders, By Lawes, & decrees made in such assemblies & meetings.

(3) To appoint a Register for recording orders, &c.

And appoynte one Beadle for the summoninge of such meetings & assemblies, & attendinge upon such meetings & assemblies, whilest they shall continue in councell; which said

(4) To appoint a Beadle for summoning meetings &c.

officers & ministers shall have such ffees salaryes & allowances, as the said steward wardens & brothers, or the major parte of them, shall think ffitt & allowe.

The Present Wardens appointed.

And wee the said Maior and Burgesses aforesaid, for the ends aforesaid, doe further, ordayne, make, constitute, & appoynt, ffrancis Marshall uphoulster & George ffletcher Apothecary, to bee the present Wardens of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, to continue in the said office or place untill the said Tuesday in Easter weeke next but one ensueinge after the date hereof; whose office & duty shall be, to be Attendant on & Assistant to the said steward, & receive, keep, and dispose of all sums of money, collected, raised, & obtayned by the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, for the benefitt of the same, in such manner as shall be ordered by the steward wardens & brothers of the said Company, Societye, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, for the time beinge, or the maior parte of them, whereof the Steward to bee one.

The Wardens to assist the Steward, receive and spend the money of the Company.

The Wardens to enter into bonds, and pay balance to their successors in one month after removal from office.

And the said wardens shall at theire enteringe into the said office, enter into severall bonds, of such penalties as the Steward of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood for the time beinge shall think meet, for the giveinge a true accompt of all the moneys by them received, for the use & benefitt of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood of theire severall disbursments.

And that they shall paie over what shall remayne in theire hands upon the foot of their said accompte, to theire successors within one Moneth after they shall be removed from theire said places offices & employments.

The present brethren appointed, and to continue for life unless removed.

And wee doe further Ordaine, constitute, & appoynt William Parker, Mercer; William Hanford, Mercer; John Dunnidge, Groser; Nathaniell Doughty, Mercer; Thomas Gery, Apothecary; Samuel Fletcher, Mercer; Samuel Cheshire, Mercer Richard Piggin, Mercer; Henry Holmes, Apothecary; and Thomas Widdowson, Ironmonger; to be the present brethren of the said Company, Society, fraternity, & Brotherhood, to continue

in the said place, duringe life, unless any of them for reasonable cause to be allowed, shall be removed by the said Steward & Wardens & Brothers, or the major part of them.

The Steward Wardens and Brothers to meet every Tuesday in Easter week, to choose new Steward and Wardens for the year.

And wee further to the end aforesaid, doe ordayne, constitute, & appoynt by these presents, that the said Steward, Wardens, & Brothers, for the tyme being, shall for ever upon the Tuesday in Easter week, yearly assemble together, at such place other then the Guildhall of the said Burrough of Derby, which for the purpose may be used by the said company, upon speciall license to be obtayned from the Maior of the said Burrough for the tyme beinge, & at such tyme as the Steward of the said company, for the time beinge, shall appoynt, for the chuseing of new stewards & wardens yearely, for the yeare ensuinge, which shall continue in the said places untill the Tuesday in Easter week then next ensueing.

In case of death or removal the surviving officers to meet & choose a new Steward, Warden, or Brother.

And in Case of death, or removall of the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, or any of them; it shall be lawfull for soe many of the said Steward, Wardens, & Brothers as shall bee survivinge, or not removed, or the major part of them, to meet at any convenient tyme & place, to be assigned by the Steward of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, if such steward then bee; but if in case the Office or place of Steward be vacant by death or otherwise, then the tyme and place to be assigned by the Major part of the Wardens, & Brothers then living, for the election of a new Steward, Warden or Wardens, Brother or Brothers, & these to elect the same to continue in the said office, untill the Tuesday in Easter week next after such election.

The Stewards, Wardens, and Brothers have power to make Orders and By-laws, which are not contrary to the laws of the kingdom or the rights of the Borough.

And to the end that some good use, & effect may proceed from this, our Reducinge of the said trades into one Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, Wee doe by these presents order, decree, & give the said Stewards, Wardens, and Brethren Liberty, Licence, & Authority, as much as in us is, to make orders, & By lawes, for the good Government & Regulation of the said trades & tradesmen aforesaid, hereby reduced into one Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, soe as the

same be not repugnant or contrary to the Lawes of this Kingdome, nor any of the Customes, Priveledges, & Rights of the said Burrough of Derby.

The various Tradesmen are to obey these Bylaws.

And we further will comand & ordayne, that all the Mercers, Apothecaryes, Grocers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, & Milliners, which shall exercise any of the said trades, within this said Burrough of Derby, be obedient to, & observe such orders, & By lawes, as the said Steward, Wardens, & Brothers of the said Company, Society, fraternity, & Brotherhood, shall from tyme to tyme, make, order, constitute, & appoynt as aforesaid.

Names of apprentices to be entered in the Registry of the Company within one month.

And it is further (to the end aforesaid) ordered, & decreed by us, that if any person or persons, that shall use any of the said trades of Mercers, Apothecaryes, Grocers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, or Milliners, within the said Burrough, shall take or receive any person or persons, to be his Apprentice, in such trades, that then there shall be an entry made in the Registry of the said company within one Moneth after the takinge of such Apprentice, and that his Seaven yeares service as an Apprentice shall Comence & be taken notice of, only from the tyme of such entry ; for which Entry the said Register shall not take above twelve pence. And that all such Apprentices, shall be enroled in a booke, to be kept by the Towne Clarke or Comon Clarke of the said Burrough of Derby, for that purpose.

Their seven years' service to commence at time of entry.

Registrar not to charge more than twelve pence.

All apprentices to be enrolled by the Town Clerk.

No person to take any apprentice at large.

And to the end that noe person or persons, useing any of the said trades within the saide Burrough, may for the tyme to come, use any fraud in the takeing of such Apprentices, to the preiudice of this Corporation & Burrough ; Be it further ordered & ordayned that noe person shall take any Apprentice at Large, but only such as shall be actually employed in such trades by the Maister of such Apprentice, uppon the propper Stock of such Maister, during all the tyme of his Apprentishipp, uppon paine that such Maister that shall doe, shall be disinfranchised by the said Major & Burgesses of the said Burrough of Derby, and such Apprentice uncapable of being a ffreeman of the said Burrough.

If he does he shall be disfranchised, and the apprentice be incapable of becoming a Freeman of the Borough.

And that there may be noe fraud or deceit used in any of the said trades, to the dishonor of this Burrough, be it further ordered & decreed that the said Wardens may as often as they shall see occation, enter into the Shopps & Warehouses of any person or persons useing any of the said Trades of Mercers, Apothecaryes, Grocers, Ironmongers, Upholsters, & Milliners, to Attest, Assay, & try theire Weights & Measures and theire goods, Wares, & Merchandizes, whether the same be good, merchantable, & vendible, & uppon default found in any of the premises, the offender or offenders for any offence Comited therein, shall paie to the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Societie, the sume of three shillings & ffoure pence. And the said Major & Burgesses shall be informed Concerning the offence aforesaid, that they may proceed to punish the offenders according to Lawe.

The Wardens may enter into shops, to test weights and measures and goods.

If faulty, the offenders to pay 3s. 4d., and be reported to the Corporation for punishment.

And it is further for the intents aforesaid, & for the preserveing the Rights & liberties of the said Burrough, & of the aforesaid tradesmen, ordered & decreed, that upon necessary occasion it shall & may be lawfull to & for the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, or the Major part of them, in their assemblies & meetings to be sumoned in forme aforesaid, to make equall & indifferent taxations & assesments, upon every member of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, according to the stocke & trade hee & they drive & have, within the said Burrough, for & towards prosecuteing or defending of any suite or suites, for the Maynetayeneinge of the lyberties, ffreedomes, & customes of the aforesaid Burrough, & of theire said respective trades, and that in Case of Refusall to be payd, they shall & may Levye the same by distress.

The Steward, Warden, and Brethren may tax every member according to his stock and trade, for Expenses of suits for maintaining the liberty of the Borough and the respective trades, and may levy by distress if the tax be not paid.

And it is further ordered & decreed, that uppon the death or other Removeall of the Steward, Warden, or Wardens of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, the succeeding Steward & Wardens shall, Annually or otherwise, be chosen out of the tenn Brethren, & as often as the Brethren of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood

The Steward and Warden to be chosen from amongst the ten brethren.

New Brethren to be chosen from amongst the most discreet, honest, and able persons of the said trades.

shall dye or be removed, that the said Steward, Wardens, & Brothers, or the Major parte of them surviveing, shall chuse one or more Brother or Brothers, as the case shall require, for the filling upp the said Number & Company, of the Discreetest, Honestest, & Ablest persons of the said trades of Mercers, Apothecaryes, Grocers, Ironmongers, Uphoulsters, & Milliners within the said Burrough, to continue as aforesaid for life.

All members to give security for obedience to the Stewards, Wardens, and Brethren and to all Bylaws and orders made by them.

And it is further ordered & decreed, that all the Members of the said Company shall give securitie, to the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, to be obaydient to the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren for the tyme being, in theire severall places & offices, and to performe, observe, & keep all By lawes & orders, made by the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, or the Maior part of them, in forme aforesaid.

For refusing office or neglecting duty a fine of £5.

And if the Steward, Wardens, & Brothers, or any of them, to be elected, shall refuse to take upon him his said office or place of Stewardshipp, Wardenshipp, or Brotherhood, or shall after that hee hath taken uppon him the said place, be willfully negligent & remiss in the due execution of his said office, and be thereof judged by the Major parte of the said Company, uppon due examination thereof, hee shall forfeit to the use of the said Company, for every such refuseall, or willfull neglect, & remissness, ffive pounds.

Every member to attend on the day of the Annual Election in his Gown or Cloak and pay two shillings to the Wardens under a penalty of ten shillings.

And that every one of the said Company, which hath not leave of the Steward of the said Company, to be absent, shall yearely uppon the said day of Election, Attend in theire Gownes or Cloakes uppon the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, untill the said Election be fully ended; & shall alsoe uppon that day, truely pay unto the Wardens of the said Company, two shillings a peece, towards making up a publique Stock for the use of the said Company, to be imployed at the discretion of the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood, for the tyme being, uppon paine of every one that shall faile or offend therein in any part of this order, to forfeite to the use of the said Company, for every tyme that hee soe faileth or offendeth, tenn shillings.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that every one of the said Company shall Conceale & keepe the Councells of the said Company, which are to be concealed & kept, & not to Disclose the same to any other not beinge of the same Company. And that every one of the said Company, shall, uppon reasonable warneinge given unto him, appeare before the Steward of the same Company, for the tyme being, at such place within the said Burrough, where the said Steward shall appoynt, for about any business of the said Company or for or about any person or persons of the said Company.

Every member to conceal the counsels of the Company, and when warned, to appear before the Steward under a penalty of twelve pence.

And alsoe that every person of the said Company, shall duely & respectively Carry & behave himselfe, as well towards the Maior, Alldermen, & Justices of the Corporation of Derby, as towards the said Steward, Wardens, & Brothers of the said Company, for the tyme beinge, without giveing them, or any of them, evill or unseemely words or behaviour, uppon payne, that every one that shall doe anything Contrary to this Ordinance & Order, or any parte thereof, shall for every such offence or neglect, forfeit to the use of the said Company, Six shillings Eight pence, and for not comeinge uppon warneinge Twelve pence.

To behave as well towards the Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices, as towards the Steward, Wardens, and Brothers, under a penalty of six shillings and eightpence.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that noe person that shall hereafter serve his Apprentishipp Seaven yeares to any of the aforesaid Trades in the said Burrough, shall be a ffreeman of the said Company, or admitted to keepe open shopp, or use his Trade in the said Burrough, before hee shall have first beene approved by the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, or the Major parte of the said Company, for his Due Service & Apprentishipp ; and upon their approbation, shall enter into a Bond of Tenn pounds, ffaithfully & truely to performe & keepe all & every of these Ordinances & Orders, And shall have subscribed his name for the performeance of these Ordinances, And shall be presented to the said Major & Burgesses of the said Burrough of Derby, to bee sworne a Burgess of their Corporation.

No apprentice who has served his seven years to be a freeman of the Company or allowed to keep a shop or trade in the Borough before he has been approved by the Steward, Wardens & Brethren: If approved he shall enter into a bond of ten pounds, and subscribe his name for the performance of the orders, and be presented to the Corporation to be sworn a Burgess.

No person who has not served a due apprenticeship in one of the said trades to one of the Company in the Borough, to be made a Freeman of the Company without the consent of the officers and of the major part of the other Freemen of the Company, nor to keep a shop nor use any of the said trades, under a penalty of five pounds for every month he offends.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that noe person or persons not havinge served an Apprentishipp in some of these Trades aforesaid, Duely & truely to some one of the said Company in the said Burrough, by the space of Seaven yeares at the least, shall be made a ffreeman of the said Company, without the Consent of the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, for the tyme being, And of the major part of the other ffreemen of the said Company, nor shall keepe open shopp, nor use any of the said trades appertayneinge to the said Company, within the said Burrough, upon payne that every such person that shall doe Contrary to this Ordinance & Order, or any parte thereof, shall fforfeit, for every Moneth that hee shall soe offend, to the use of the said Company, ffive pounds.

The Steward Wardens and Brethren have power of distraint against offenders and to sue them for debt in a Court of Record.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that it shall be Lawfull to & for the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, for the tyme beinge, or any two of them, to enter, from tyme to tyme, into any house or houses, shopp or shopps of any offender or offenders contrary to any of the Order or Orders, Ordinance or Ordinances herein specified, And there to the use of the said Company, to take & Carry away any goods or chattells of every such offender or offenders, by way of distress, And the same to Detayne & Keepe, to the use of the said Company, untill the fforfeyture or fforfeytures for which they or any of them shall be soe taken & distrayned, shall be truely paied to the Steward, Wardens, or Brethren of the said Company, for the tyme beinge, to the use of the said Company, or to sue or Implead any of the said offenders, in the Court of Record within the aforesaid Burrough, upon an Accon or severall Accons of debt, as the Case shall require, for any of the said fforfeytures herein contayned, at theire discretion, or in any other Court of Record.

Master to bind apprentice and seal his indentures within six weeks, or forfeit six shillings and eightpence for each month he offends.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that what person soever of the said Company shall take a servant to be an Apprentice, shall Cause his said servant to be bound, And his Indentures to be Sealed within one Moneth or Six Weekes at the ffarthest after his Comeinge unto him, or else hee shall forfeit & paie

to the use of the said Company, for every Moneth that hee soe keepeth him longer unbound Contrary to this Ordinance, Six Shillings & Eight pence.

If a master dies before an apprentice has served his time, the apprentice shall be put over to some other Freeman of the Company at the discretion of the Steward and Wardens, and must not use any of the said trades before serving out his term, unless he pays a fine to be determined by the Officers of the Company and by the Corporation.

And it is further ordered & decreed that if the Maister of any Apprentice of the aforesaid Company, happen to dye before his Apprentice hath served out his yeares for which hee is or shall be bound an Apprentice, then the said Apprentice or Apprentices shall be put over at the discretion of the Steward & Wardens of the said Company. And if it happen the Steward to be dead, then at the discretion of the Wardens, to serve out the rest of the said Tearme of his Indentures, with some other ffreeman of the said Company, And not to be suffered to sett upp or use any of the said trades belongeinge to the aforesaid Company, untill hee or they have fully served out the whole tearme of his Indentures, or else shall Agree & Submitt himself to abide such order, And to paie such ffine, as shall be appoynted & determined, by the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, or the major parte of them, and by the said Maior & Burgesses of the said Burrough of Derby.

Executors of the deceased master to pay to the new master such portion of moneys received from such apprentice as the then officers may appoint, within fourteen days of such appointment, under a penalty of twice the amount appointed.

And that the Executors or Administrators of such Maister as shall soe dye, shall paie to such person or persons to whom such Appʳntice or Apprentices shall be soe put over, soe much of such sume or sumes of money which such Maister that soe dyeth hath received, or is to receive, with such Apprentice, as the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, or the Major parte of them, shall appoynt; And if such Executors or Administrators shall not within ffoureteen days after such appoyntment made & notice given thereof unto them, paie such sume or sumes of money as shall be soe Appoynted, that then such Executors or Administrators shall loose double the value of such sumes soe appoynted.

No member or his successors to sell flannel under penalty of a fine of sixpence for every yard sold.

And it is further Ordered & Decreed, that noe person or persons of this Company, Society, ffraternity, or Brotherhood, or theire successors, shall or doe at any tyme or tymes hereafter, sell or put to sale, any sort of fflannelle, (those already

in theire or any of theire hands excepted) uppon Payne, to fforfeit for every yard sould or putt to sale by him or them, the sume of Six pence, to the use of the said Company, Society, ffraternity, & Brotherhood.

The Wardens to hand their accounts to their successors within a month of the termination of office, or to forfeit ten shillings for each month's offence, and be disfranchised, unless they show cause to the contrary to the Mayor and Common Council.

Item that the said Wardens shall within one Moneth next after theire yeare ended, make & yeild upp unto the succeedinge Wardens elected, a just and true accompt of all such sumes of money & fforfeitures as they have any wayes had or received, duringe theire tyme of beinge Wardens, uppon payne to fforfeit for every Moneth afterwards neglecting, Tenn shillings to the present Wardens, for the use of the said Company or Society, & besides disfranchised, if they shew not good cause to the Major & Comon Councell of the said Burrough of Derby, at the next ensueinge Comon Hall, to the contrary.

The Company indemnifies the Corporation against actions which may be taken against it by reason of doing anything in pursuance of this grant.

Item it is further fully & mutually Condescended to & Agreed by all of the aforesaid Society or Company, that if any Suite or Suites, shall at any tyme or tymes hereafter be comenced & sued or prosecuted, against the said Major & Burgesses of this Burrough, for the tyme being, or theire Successors, or against theire or any of their officer or officers belongeinge to the said Maior or his successors, or against any of the said Society or Company, or any of theire officers or ministers, for or by reason of any Acte or thing herein contayned, or for the execution of anything herein contayned, or for Acteing or Doeing anything, in pursuance or execution thereof, that then they of the said Society or Company & theire Successors, shall & will, from tyme to tyme & at all tymes hereafter, save keep Harmless & Indempnified, the said Maior & Burgesses & theire Successors, And all & every theire officers & ministers belonging to the said Maior, theire heirs, executors, & theire & every of theire Goods & Cattels & Chattells whatsoever.

And to the end that these orders By lawes & Establishments may be at all tymes hereafter ffirme & stable, Wee have to this present writeinge put the Common Seale of our Corporation, uppon this present Seaventh day of January, in the six & twentith yeare of the Raigne of our most gratious Soveraigne lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, ffrance, & Ireland, King Defender of the ffaith &c. Anno Dom. 1674.

The Common Seal of the Corporation is affixed on Jan. 7, 1674, the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Charles II.

Sealed* at a Comon Hall, houlden for the said Burrough the seaventh day of January 1674.

Signed by the Mayor and Town Clerk.

Geo Blackwall Maior.
Tho Gery Com. Cler.

Memorand That Wee S^r^ Hugh Wyndham Kn^t^, one of his Ma^ties^ Justices of the Co^rt^ of Comon pleas, and S^r^ Edward Thurland Kn^t^, one of the Barons of his Ma^ties^ Co^t^ of Exchequ^e^, Judges of Assize for the Midland Circuit, haveinge first perused & examined the By lawes within written, doe hereby allow, approve, & confirme the same; Witness o^r^ hands this xxvii^th^ day of July Anno Dni 1675.

Grant is confirmed and signed by Sir Hugh Wyndham and Sir Edward Thurland.

Hugh Wyndham
Edw Thurland

["Such signatures were made necessary by two Acts passed in the times of Henry VI. and Henry VII. (15 H. VI. c. 6; 19 H. VII. c. 7)." For example, the Bye-laws of the Gild of the Joiners and Carpenters, Worcester, were confirmed "by Sir James Montagu, lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Jefferey Gilbert Esq^r^, a Baron of s^d^ Court, Justices of the Oxford Circuit." Toulmin Smith's "English Gilds," p. 210. London, 1870.]

Further Orders from the Minute Book.†

Aug. 14, 1675. Wee the Stewards, Wardens, & Brethren of the Company of Mercers, within the Burough of Derby in the

* The seal has been cut off.

† In the minute book the bonds and obligations immediately follow the copy of the Grant. These orders have been extracted *verbatim* from the minute book and placed here, so that all the by-laws may be together.

County of Derby, have devised, made, & agreed upon, divers Acts & Ordinances w^h^ hereafter follow.

No person to open his shop or sell wares on the Sabbath Day, under a penalty of forfeiting 3s. 4d.

First. That noe person open his shop or sell any wares upon the Sabboth day, upon paine of forfeiting three shillings fourpence, to the p^r^sent Wardens, for the use of the said Company, unless in Case of necessitie, of w^h^ the p^r^sent Steward And wardens to be Judges.

The Steward to call a meeting once in every month, and appoint the Beadle to give notice to members on the day before such meeting.

It is ordered & agreed upon, by the aforesaid Company of Mercers, that the Steward for the time being, shall hereafter sumon A Meeting of the Societie & fraternitie, once every month, to Consult, advise together, and doe what may be thought fitt to be done for the benefitt of the said Company, and that the Steward doe Appoint the Beadle of the said Company to give notice to the severall members, the day before such intended meeting.

Each member to attend, or forfeit twelve pence.

It is alsoe ordered, concluded, & agreed y^t^ each of the respective Members of the said Company of Mercers doe come & be at the time & place Appointed, or otherwise forfeit the sume of twelve pence, to be paid to the present Wardens, for the use of the said Company, for every such default, unless reasonable Cause be shown to the contrary.

If an apprentice departs from his master without licence before the end of his term, he shall pay a fine as if he were a stranger, before he can keep a shop as a Freeman.

It is ordered that if any Apprentice shall depart from his master, without his Licence, before the end of the Terme of his Apprentiship, that then the same Apprentice upon his Comeing againe, shall make his fine to the said Company as A stranger, before such time as hee shall be admitted to keep shop as A freeman in the Borough aforesaid.

Actions to be entered against any foreigner who infringes the liberties of any of the said trades, the charge to be defrayed by the Company.

It is ordered, that if any forainer be knowne to infringe the liberties of any of the said Trades united in the Company of Mercers, that an action be entered in the name of such person or persons being of the said Trades as the Steward & Wardens or any two of them shall appoint, and that the charge shall be defrayed by the Wardens out of the Joint Stock of the said Company.

Everyone present to sign these orders.

It is ordered that every of the Company p^r^sent signe the aforesaid orders.

Aug. 23. 1675. Ordered, that the p[r]sent Steward take care for & Buy stuff & other materialls for ten Gownes for the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, to be Made & worn by the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren of the said Company, at the Election of every new Steward & Wardens, And other solemnities beseemeing the said Company to Attend the mayor of this Burrough.

The Steward to buy materials for ten gowns to be worn by the Steward, Wardens, and Brethren at elections and other solemnities, and when attending the Mayor.

Dec 21. 1675. It is alsoe ordered, that the severall members of the Company of Mercers, doe receive and take each of them one of the Gownes alredy provided, And pay the value thereof to the present Steward, which the said Steward hath laid forth for them. And that soe many Gownes as are wanting, be forthwith provided by such of the Company as are not already furnisht.

Each member to take a gown, and pay the value to the Steward. Gowns that are wanting are to be provided.

Feb. 3. 1676. Order & decree that the Wardens for the time being, shall from time to time and all times, take & keep in their Custodie all such fine & fines, as shall be ordered to be taken (for the default of every offender) & for the onely & sole use of the said Company of Mercers. And not to restore any such distress, untill such offender or offenders shall pay theire fine or fines.

The Wardens to have custody of all fines.

And the said Steward And Brethren, doe hereby resolve And engage to save, keep harmless and Indempnified, all such Wardens for theire p[r]formance of all such Acts injoyned as they are in duty Bound.

The Steward and Brethren indemnify the Wardens.

Jan 29, 1680. Resolve, that for the future, noe person or persons whatsoever of any of the severall Trades now united into the said company of mercers, w[ch] are not at this p[r]sent agreed withall, shall at any time hereafter be admitted to any composition, except such as are p[r]sent traders in this Burrow. And the wardens of the said Company, for the time being, shall give notice of this order that not any, such persons as shall come & infringe the libertyes of the said Company, shall be unwarned of the danger of the penalty the Law provides.

No person not an "Agreed Member" to be admitted to composition unless a present trader in the Borough, the wardens to give notice of this order.

Oct 18. 1683. Order, that all Apprentices be brought in to be Registerd, & y[t] all y[t] have served their Apprentishipp, be sumonned to come & signe Covenants w[th] y[e] Company.

All apprentices to come and be registered, and those who have served their time to come and sign covenants.

The Charter (Grant) to be read at least once every year (Easter Tuesday).

April 8. 1735. Ordered, that the Charter belonging to the s^d Comp^y, be read in the Company every Easter Tuesday or oftener if required.

Wardens enter into a bond of £100.

A Coppy of the Wardens Bond to the Steward.

Gnoverint universi p^r p^rsentes me A. B unum guardianor de Societat Mercer in Burg Derb teneri et firmiter obligari C. D Seneschal de Societat p^rd p^r tempore existent in centum libris bone et legal monite Angl soluend eidem C. D executorib vel administr suis p^r usu Societat p^rd ad quam quidem solictone bene et firmiter faciend obligo me Hered Execut et Administr meos firmiter p^r p^rsentes sigillo meo sigillat dat die Anno Reg Dom nostr Car^lo secund nunc Regis Angl &c Anno Dom.

Conditions of the obligation of Warden; to assist the Steward, receive, keep, and pay money as ordered, to give a true account of moneys received and paid, and hand the balance to his successors within a month of removal from office.

The condicon of this obligacon is such, that if the above bounden A. B., as one of the wardens to the said company of mercers, shall duely be attendant on & assistant to the above named C. D., as Steward to the Company aforesaid, in the receiveing, keepeing, & disposeing of all sums of mony to be collected, raised, & obtained, by the said Company of mercers, for the benefitt of the same Company, as hee shall be ordered, fro time to time, by the said company, or the major part of them, And shall also, well & truely, give a trew accompt of all monys, by him received for the use & benefitt of the said company as aforesaid, & of his sev^rall disbursments, as alsoe shall truely pay over what sume of mony shall remaine in his hands upon the foot of his said accompt, to the next succeeding Wardens of the said Company, within one month after he shall be removed from the said place, office, & Imployment, that then this present obligation to be void, &c.

A precedent for A Bond, which all are to give that hereafter shall be made free of the Mercers Company.

Freemen to enter into a bond of £10.

Gnoverint universi p^r p^rsentes me A B de Derb in Comitat Derb teneri et firmiter obligari C. D Seneschal de Societat Mercer in Burg Derb p^rd E. F. & G. H. Gardian de

Societat p̄d p̄r tempori existent in decem libris bone et legāl monite Angl̄ soluend, ydem C D, E F et G H vel alicui eorum Executorib vel Administr suis ad quam quidem solictonem bene et fidelit̄r faciend̄ obligo me Hered̄ Executor et Administr meos firmit̄r p̄r p̄sentes sigillo meo sigillat dat die Ann. Regn Dom nostr Carol̄ sec^ds Dei gra Gra nunc Regis Anno Dom.

The condicon of this p̄sent obligacon is such, that if the above bounden A. B., shall from time to time & at all times hereafter, faithfully & truely p̄forme & keep all & every of the ordinances, orders, & By lawes made & to be made by the Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, of the Company of Mercers, & also well & truely doe & observe all & every act, thing, or duty, w^ch hee ought to doe, & observe according to the purport & effect of the Charter or Graunt, by which the said company or society was constituted, that then this p̄sent obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force strength & vertue.

Conditions of Freeman's Bond; to keep by-laws, etc., and do according to the Charter.

The obligacon and subscription of all the p^Rsent members of the Mercers Company.

Know all men by these presents, that wee John Stone, Ironmonger; William ffrances, Apothecary; Thomas Bott, Mercer; Thomas Ward, Mercer; Robert Bourne, Ironmonger; David Cooper, Ironmonger; Joseph Bloodworth,* Ironmonger; Hugh Bourne, Ironmonger; Daniell Wagstaffe, Ironmonger; John Hodgkinson, Apothecary; Gilbert Ward, Milliner; Abraham Crompton, Mercer; Robert Adams, Grocer; Thomas Byron,† Apothecary; Philip Biss, Ironmonger; Richard ffinney, Mercer; William Henworth, Salter; Thomas Noton, Chandler; who have hereunto sett our hands & seales, doe hereby, severally oblige ourselves unto the p̄sent Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, of the Company of Mercers in the Borough of Derby, for the time being, in the severall & respective sums of tenn pounds apeice of currant Lawfull

The present members of the Mercers' Company oblige themselves to the officers in a sum of £10 each, to obey the officers, observe the by-laws, do according to the Charter or Grant.

* Mayor 1702. † Mayor 1707.

English mony, to be paid unto the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, for the use of the said Company, upon our respective defaults of being obedient to the said Steward, Wardens, & Brethren, for the time being, in their severall places & offices, & upon our respective defects in performeing & keeping, & observeing, all & any of the By laws & orders, made or to be made, by the said Steward Wardens & Brethren, for the time being, or the major part of them, & in not doeing & p^rforming all & every other act, thing, or duty, w^ch wee ought to do or performe, according to the purport & effect of the Charter or Graunt, by which wee were made A Company.

The present Steward and Brethren oblige themselves in the sum of £10 each to the Wardens to keep the by-laws, etc.

And further know yee, that wee the p^rsent Steward & Brethren of the said Company of Mercers, doe hereby severally oblige ourselves, in the like penall sume of tenn pounds apiece, to be paid to the Wardens of the said Company of Mercers, for the use of the said Company, upon our respective defaults in not p^rforming, observeing, & keepeing, all or any, of the By laws & orders, made for the benefitt of the said Company.

Witness our severall hands & seales as aforesaid, the fourteenth day of August Anno Dom. 1675.

Jno Taylor, Steward	O*	John Stone	O
William Parker	O	W^m ffranceys	O
John Dunnidge	O	Tho Bott	O
Thomas Gery	O	Robert Adams	O
Nath Doughtye	O	John Hodgkinson	O
Samuell ffletcher	O	Thomas Ward	O
Samuell Cheshire	O	David Couper	O
Richard Piggin	O	Richard ffynney	O
Hen Holmes	O	Abraham Crompton	O
Tho Widdowson	O	Phillip Biss	O
William Henworth	O	Thomas Noton	O
George ffletcher	O	Gilbert Ward	O
Ffran Marshall	O	Daniell Wagstaffe	O
		Robert Bourne	O
		Hugh Bourne	O

Witness. Tho Bourne Hen Corden.

* "O" indicates a seal.

Other members of the Company oblige themselves to the officers as in the previous obligation.

Know all men by these p^rsents, that wee, Joseph Sadler, Ironmonger; Leonard Sadd,* Apoth; Abell Litchford, Apothecary; William Litchford, Mercer; Richard Ward, Chandler; Joseph Williams, Chandler; John Strong, Ironmonger; Thomas Strong, Ironmonger; Jane Carter, widdow, Mercer; Mary Parker, Mercer; Edward Wast, Tobacconist; Mr. W^m. Willott; Thomas Brookes, ffeltmaker; John Bourne, Cordwiner; Anne Bloodworth, Grocer; John Radcliffe, Upholster.

[Here a space of about an inch has been left for other names, and the obligation continues in the words of the previous one, from "who have hereunto sett our hands, &c.," to "by which we were made a company," and then ends as follows]:—

Witness our severall hands & seales as aforesaid, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred & seventy five.

Joseph Sadler	† O
Jane Carter	O
Richard Ward	O
Edward Weast	O
William Willott	O
Thomas Brookes	O
Anne Bloodworth	O
John Bourne	O
John Radclyffe	O
Francis Cockayne	O
Richard Hodgkinson	O
Joseph Parker	O

Witness, Hen: Corden.

* Mayor 1787. † "O" indicates a seal.

The Company was entirely distinct from the Corporation. Its powers were given to it by that body, and there is no trace of any interference in its affairs. Though some of its members belonged to the Common Council, and about sixteen held the office of mayor, it took no part in municipal matters, but was formed solely for the inspection and regulation of certain trades in the Borough. Its members were to behave properly towards the mayor, aldermen, and justices of the Borough, and make no by-laws contrary to the laws of the kingdom or the rights of the borough.

The fines and compositions were for the sole use of the Company, and on one occasion the Corporation borrowed money from the Society. There were only four cases in which the Corporation had anything to do with the business of the Company :—

1st. If an apprentice, whose master died, traded before his time was served, he had to pay a fine, determined by the officers of the Company and the mayor and burgesses.

2nd. If the wardens did not duly present their accounts, the mayor and Common Council had the power of disfranchising them.

3rd. If a master took an "apprentice at large," he was to be disfranchised by the mayor and burgesses.

4th. If goods or measures were found to be faulty, the offender was to be reported to the mayor and burgesses for punishment, as well as to pay a fine to the Company.

Membership or freedom of the Company was distinct from freedom of the Borough ; but in the case of apprentices the former was a qualification for the latter, because when they were made free of the Company, they could take their burgess oath.

According to a letter of Mr. John Houghton, F.R.S., written in 1693, there were then in Derby 694 houses or families, or reckoning six people to a house, over 4,000 inhabitants. There were also 76 malthouses, and 120 alehouses. He says there was no wholesale tradesman in Derby, and he gives a list of forty-two trades, in addition to the alehouses. Of these, there were seven apothecaries, seven ironmongers, thirteen mercers, and two

upholsterers. Starting from the original members of the Mercers' Company in 1675, and making allowances for those who died and joined up to 1693, it will be found, if Mr. Houghton's numbers are correct, that all the mercers, apothecaries, ironmongers, and upholsterers in the town belonged to the Company eight years after its formation. It is strange he does not mention either grocers or milliners, the two other trades which were united into the Company.

In 1676, there were fifty people in the Mercers' Company. Their trades were as follows:—

Mercers	16
Apothecaries	8
Grocers (one grocer and mercer)	4
Ironmongers	12
Upholsterers	2
Milliners	1
Salters	1
Chandlers	3
Tobacconist	1
Feltmaker	1
Unknown	1
	50

There were many trades in the town which were not united in the Company of Mercers. Of these the bakers, butchers, cloth-workers, cordwainers, masons, plasterers, and tailors, together, were about three times as numerous as the members of the Mercers' Company. We have not, as far as I know, any means of telling whether they had their craft societies. Probably they had. In 1773, the framework-knitters of Derby (which trade is not mentioned by Mr. Houghton) decided to establish a Court of Assistants in connection with the London Company.*

There are no rules about feasting, as in many of the older Gilds; the only reference to the subject is in the minutes of August 11, 1726, when it was "agreed, that the Steward of the

* See "Reliquary," Vol. X., p. 85.

Company shall, in his year, give a treat of a piece of beef as formerly." Neither is there any mention of religion, except what may be implied in the statement, that they were to attend in their gowns at solemnities.

Although the Wardens could enter into shops to test weights and measures, and also goods, we have no record of their having carried out these powers. The greater part of their effort seems to have been directed in taking care that no damage was done to the various trades, by people opening a shop without having served an apprenticeship in the Borough, or being free of, or having the license of the Company.

Their powers for this purpose were fully exercised, as numerous orders in the minute book of the Company show.

On Feb. 3, 1676, Thomas Brookes, feltmaker, on payment of eight pounds, was "admitted a Member & Freeman of the said Company."

On April 6, 1676, the Company "received satisfacon from Anne Bloodworth widdow, & doe allow her, ye said Anne, to keep A shop & sell Grocery Wares, without any molestacon or disturbance from ye said Company, shee, ye Ann, paying two shillings every Easter Tuesday, towards makeing A stock for ye said Compay, & such assess's as shee ought, for such freedome, & not to take any apprentice* to ye Damage of ye s^d^ Company, & for default of not observeing this order this Contract to be void."

On Jan. 29, 1680, was "accepted A Composition from Elisabeth Alsop, for the sum of five pounds, that shee shall not be disturbed by any of the said Company, for exerciseing The Milliners Trade, she not Taking any Aprentices to make them or any Aprentice to make him or them free of this Burrow, or of the said Company."

On Jan. 29, 1680, it was agreed, "that Mrs Anne Wathall shall pay to the said Company Twenty nobles for her Composition;" and on Feb. 12, Mrs. Dorothy Wathall paid the sum

* In the company of weavers at Alnwick, founded in 1619; "Agreed brothers" were not allowed to take apprentices.—Tate's "History of Alnwick."

of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, for liberty to follow the milliner's trade.

On April 10, 1694, Mrs. Sarah Bembrige, milliner, paid five pounds, for "ffree liberty to go & follow the milliners trade," but she was not to "take any apprentice to make them free of this Borrough."

On Nov. 4, 1675, John Bourne, Cordwainer, and his wife have liberty to follow the trade of selling mercery and grocery wares, on paying five pounds to the Company, and two shillings every Easter Tuesday. They were not to take any apprentice to the damage of the Company.

On Jan. 27, 1676, it was "ordered, that what Course in Law Councell shall advise, be forthwith taken Against John Booth for infringeing the liberties of our Company;" and on Jan. 18, 1677, it was ordered, "that Mr Jno Dunidge, Warden of the Company of Mercers, doe give informacon ye next Sessions* held for the Borough, against Jno Booth, for his Tradeing in this Towne Contrary to law;" and in November, 1678, an information was "to be exsibitated against John Booth, and likewise another information be exibitated against Mrs Mary Yates, att ye next Sessions holden for this Borrow, w^ch^ is uppon Tuesday the 12th of this instant November, for sellinge of divers merchandiseing goods, which they are not free to sell." The case went against Mr. Booth, and he repaid the costs £2 12s. 9d. to the Company. The Wardens then demanded the moneys due from him, and in January, 1680, he paid them ten pounds, and in 1683 was bound to the Company in £20 not to "take any Apprentice to ye damage of ye Mercers or Milliners in this Borrough." This John Booth is described as a "Taylor."

Proceedings were also taken against a John Booth, Mercer, thirty years later. On February 23rd, 1710, it was "ordered that John Booth be forthwith prossicuted at Law, for infringing

* The Company of Merchants at Alnwick took proceedings in the Quarter Sessions and County Sessions against various people, for "exercising the mystery and calling of a merchant within the Borough, not being freemen or having served an apprenticeship for seven years."—Tate's "History of Alnwick."

the liberties of the said Corporation,* & incroaching upon the Severall trades, now united into the s[d] Company of Mercers, or some of them, as counsell shall advise." There is in the minutes no further reference to him, but fortunately amongst the few papers left relating to the Company, there is an Indenture made between the Steward and Wardens, representing the Company of Mercers, and John Booth and John Gould of Derby, Mercers. John Booth had been using the trade of a mercer, not being a free burgess of the Borough, and had been "bearinge out and covering under him ye said John Gould (a forreigner), in order to make him a burgesse of the said borough, contrary to his burgesse oath." All prosecutions against John Booth by the Company were to cease, and the Company was to pay all costs expended by them. Mr. Booth was to cease all actions against the Company, and all prosecutions against the mayor and burgesses upon a writ of mandamus, and pay all costs of the same. He was to enter into a bond to Samuel Heathcote of Derby, gent., in the sum of £36, and to pay £18 for the use of the Company. He undertook to quit possession of the shop at the upper end of the Rotten Row, on or before September 29th, and to "remove their effects & goods therein, to some part of ye house or buildings of ye said Jno Booth, situate above on ye North, or North West, side of All Saints Church, in Derby aforesaid." They were not to carry on the trade of a mercer, on the "South, South East, or South West, parts of All Saints Church aforesaid, or nearer to the market place in Derby, aforesaid, than y[e] said Church." Should the Corporation of the Borough "think fitt to admitt y[e] said Jno. Gould to be a Burgesse or Freeman of y[e] said Borough," or "to restore y[e] said Jno. Booth to his former freedom of a Burgess of y[e] said Borough, from which he was lately disfranchised," then the Company of Mercers shall not "oppose, but, as much as in them lies, promote y[e] same." The deed was signed, sealed

* The Corporation of Derby which is referred to in the same minutes a few lines above.

and delivered by John Booth and John Gould, in the presence of Sam. Heathcote and Sam. Heathcote, jun.

Another interesting case is that of Mrs. Dorothy Gretton, who paid a larger composition than anyone else to the Company, and also one to the Corporation. She was allowed to make her apprentice free. On August 15th, 1709, it was "agreed y^t^ Mrs. Gretton have leave to trade untill A lady next* & no longer, & that security be given in y^t^ time, such as may be of full satisfaction to the Mercers Company, & it is further agreed, that the persons undermentioned do go to acquaint Mrs. Gretton† with this intent, to morrow morning, & give them till Michaelmas next to consider, & then yt they give theire answer, if not approvd of, then to be proceeded against speedily. Mr. Alderman Cokayne, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Charles Tompson, Mr. Joseph Parker, Mr. Jno Bennett." The answer does not seem to have been satisfactory, and proceedings were taken against Mrs. Gretton.

The minutes of a meeting "held at y^e^ house of Mr Andrew Jones y^e^ 8^th^ day of May Anno Dni 1711," are in the same handwriting as that of the agreement with John Booth above mentioned. They are in legal characters which are much better than those in which the minutes are generally written. They recite that "prosecutions have been had in y^e^ Sessions of y^e^ peace, held for y^e^ said Borough, against y^e^ said Dorothy Gretton" . . "for useing and exerciseing y^e^ trade of a milliner within y^e^ Borough of Derby, not being a freewoman of y^e^ said Borough, nor in time of ffaires & Markets." The various matters were by consent of Mrs. Gretton and the Company, "referred to y^e^ award, umpirage, finall end, and determination of Thomas Gery of Derby aforesaid gentl." The award was, that she should pay to the Company £30, and that the "sume of ten pounds, w^h^ is ordered by y^e^ Mayor & Burgesses at a Comon Councell held for y^e^ said Borough to be remitted to this fraternity, shall be likewise paid to y^e^ said Timothy Cartwright," for the use of the Company.

* A clerical error for Lady-Day.

† "Them" was crossed out and "Mrs. Gretton" inserted in the margin.

She was admitted into the Company, and "is and shall be accounted a member of y^e^ said Company, with full & free liberty to exercise & follow y^e^ trade of a milliner within y^e^ said Borough, without any molestacon or disturbance whatsoever from this Company." Her sister Mary Gretton, who was apprenticed to her as a milliner, and who had "about two yeares of her time to serve," was to be admitted to the Company as soon as she had served her apprenticeship, or as soon as Dorothy Gretton should die, or leave the trade of a milliner, "with full freedome and liberty to follow and exercise y^e^ said trade of a Milliner, as fully, in all respects, as y^e^ said Dorothy Gretton may, can, might, or could have done if liveing."

A foreigner could not, without the license of the Company, carry on one of the said trades, even if he married a freewoman engaged in the same trade.* On November 15th, 1700, it was ordered, "that in consideration of the sume of ffive pounds, then paid & rec^d^ of Mr John Oates of Rypley, marrying the widdow of Mr Tho Parker, Grocer, in Derby late deceased, we do hereby oblige ourselves, that the said Mr John Oates & Elisabeth his intended wife shall & may occupye the said trade of Grocer in Derby, w^ch^ she now useth, during the Terme of their naturall lives, without any Let or Mollestation whatsoever."

Various other people were to be proceeded against, but we are not told the results of the prosecutions. Sometimes a deputation was sent to the offender, as in the case of Mr. Sore and Mr. Wilson. On April 12th, 1726, it was "ordered, that the Steward & Wardens, or two of them, do speak to Thomas Sore & Chambers Willson to enquire into their write to the Trade

* Similar customs were in force in other towns. For example, in 1614, the Company of Mercers and Ironmongers of Chester ordered T. Addersey (who had married the niece of an ironmonger), to shut up his shop. He refused; "soe daie by daie, two others [of their company] walked all daie before the said shop, & did forbidd & inhibit all that came to the said shopp, for buyinge any wares there, & stopped such as came to buy wares there."—Gross. "Gild Merchant," p. 36 note.

And, in 1641, a Mr. Johnson joined the Merchants' Company at Alnwick, and was allowed to trade during his life, and his wife after him during her widowhood. She married again, and they made her husband enter into a bond of £40 not to trade in Alnwick.—Tate's "History of Alnwick."

they now exercis, & report their answer to the Company at the next meeting." Having made their report on August the 11th, 1726, it was ordered, that the same deputation "do attend on Thomas Soar, & Demand of him Tenn pounds for the use of the s^d^ Comp^y^ as not haveing any right to the trade of a Grocer he now exercises, to receive his answer in tenn days."

On April 8th, 1729, it was "ordered that Mr. Steward & the Wardens shall treat with Mr. Wharton, on Termes for vindicateing the write of the s^d^ Company;" and at the next meeting on April 15th, it was "agreed, that y^e^ preasent Steward & y^e^ Wardens shall have power to proceed against & prosecute Joseph Wharton, as haveing no right to follow or exercise any Branch off trade, that shall be any way detrimentall to y^e^ said Company, in y^e^ Burrough of Derby." The four next pages, 118 to 121, have been torn out of the book, and in the next entry, on page 122, we find that on March 31st, 1730, Mr. Joseph Wharton was elected one of the Wardens of the Company. Evidently he must have come to terms with the Company, and paid his composition, during the year of which we have no record. There is a certificate of membership extant, shewing that he was admitted a member on November 20th, 1729, on the same day as Mr. Grayson, against whom indictments were ordered to be made on June 18th, 1724.

In the case of Mr. William Balme, no quarter was shewn, and it was decided after several previous orders to prosecute him, and that "the s^d^ William Balme shall not be admitted, on any Termes From the said Company, to exercise any trade in this Corporation."

Although the powers of the Company were restricted to Derby, its officers seem to have exercised jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Borough. On December 6th, 1683, it was ordered, that the Wardens "doe cause goods to be bought of these severall psons, viz; W^m^ Browne, of Etwall; John Roberts, of Derby; Barbara Heathcoate; Elias Grice; W^m^ Cocker; Geo. Hardy, of Belper; in order y^t^ legall informacons be given against them, for exercising trades for w^ch^ the have noe Right."

The last record of any decision to prosecute is on October

30th, 1732, when the Company empowered any member to proceed against Hawkers and Pedlers. It was "ordered that whereas severall persons (as Hawkers & Pedlers) & others, have of late, & do Frequently, expose Goods to sail, to the prejudice of the s^{d} Comp^{y}; who ever of the said Comp^{y} shall be at any expence in prosecuting any such person or persons so offending, shall be indemnifid by the said Company."*

The ordinary sources of income were the annual subscription of two shillings paid by each member, and fines for not coming to the annual meeting or when summoned to appear. These amounted to a very small sum, as there were not many members in the Company. The ordinary expenses were often less than a sovereign. The greater part of the income was from fines and compositions from traders who joined the Society; and the main part of the expense was in prosecutions. These expenses were sometimes recovered from the offender.

The officers had the power of making a levy on the members, and although there is no actual mention of this power having been exercised, the minute book contains some orders on the subject; but the amounts of assessment and the date of the meeting have not been filled in, nor have the orders been signed by the officers.

The Wardens rendered their accounts somewhat irregularly, and there is nothing to show that the fine of ten shillings and penalty of disfranchisement were ever imposed on them for not presenting their accounts within one month of their completion of office. Sometimes they were allowed to run several years into arrear. There is no copy of a balance-sheet on the minutes. The sum which one set of wardens handed over to their successors is generally stated, sometimes the total amounts they received and expended are given without any details. It was said of Mr. Francis, who gave in his account on April 18th, 1693, "it doth appear that he hath paid all the money out of his hands, & by order of the Company, & is hereby discharged."

* The Company of Merchants at Alnwick, founded in 1582, frequently prosecuted pedlers, and in the year 1670 spent £83 16s. 8d. for that purpose. Tate's "History of Alnwick."

When there was a large balance in hand, it was lent to an officer of the Company [probably for use in his business], and he gave a bond for the amount. In July, 1677, £32 was "put into the hands of Mr John Taylor [mercer] & George ffletcher [apothecary], equally betwixt them at six pounds p^r^ Cent. interest p. annum." This is the only mention of interest at six per cent., and it is uncertain from the minutes whether they paid it; for in February, 1684, *i.e.*, five and a half years after, "Mr John Taylor & Mr George ffletcher had their bonds delivered in to them," and repaid the thirty-two pounds, together with four pounds interest They may have spent some of the remainder on behalf of the Company. The £36 was then put into the hands of Mr. George Fletcher at five per cent., "for w^ch^ said sum" he gave "his bond y^e^ day & yeare above said, to Mr Samuell Wills minister of All Saints in Derby,* who is intrusted for y^e^ use of y^e^ said Company." In April, 1688, Mr. Fletcher paid one year's interest, and on March 19th, 1689, was received by Mr. Franceys, Steward of the Company, from "Mr Daniell Wetton & Mr Bull, two of the trustees for Mr George ffletcher, the some of nineteene pounds sixteene shillings, being one moitye of a bond for £36 with interest, due from Mr Geo ffletcher to y^e^ Company of Mercers." There is no record of the remainder having been received. On April 18th, 1693, Mr. Richard Hodgkinson was elected a brother in "roome of Mr George ffletcher, now remooved into Ireland." Amongst the county records appears a letter from this Mr. Fletcher,† applying for the post of Master of the House of Correction, situate in Walker Lane, Derby. He says, "The humble petition of Geo: fletcher late of Derby apothecary & Licentiate in Phisick Sheweth Providence this Juncture of time hath brought him the said Geo: Fletcher from Ireland, Aged & in meane State Tho healthy Active, Wellknowne times past to many for his public works to his Cost etc." . . .

"I doe not doubt but to have had his Grace the Duke of

* Mr. Wills was incumbent of All Saints' from 1671 to his death in 1685.

† A copy of this letter is given by Dr. Cox in "Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals," 1890, Vol. II., p. 30.

Devonshire's recomendation to this Employ had I had an opportunity upon y^e^ account of that Service his Grace was pleased to put upon mee in the late revolution." It is not known whether Mr. Fletcher or the other applicant obtained the post. Mr. Fletcher was churchwarden of All Saints' in 1655-6, and one of the Wardens of the Company the first year, and Steward the second year.

In October, 1682, the sum of twenty-nine pounds was "put into the hands of" Mr. Nathaniel Doughtye, grocer. He was churchwarden of All Saints' in 1668-9. On November 1st, 1683, it was "ordered that Mr Nathaniel Doughty, one of y^e^ Wardens of y^e^ said Company (being he is removed to dwell in the Country,) the said Company doe elect Mr Abraham Crompton, Warden, in Mr Doughtyes Stead." He paid only one year's interest on April 11th, 1688. In February, 1689, he, together with Mr. Fletcher, was ordered to pay the money, or "give such securitie as the Company shall approove of." On September 20th 1689, Mr. Franceys, Steward, "received then of Mr W^m^ Brookhouse, by order of Mr Nath^l^ Doughty, the some of twenty two pounds: also received at y^e^ same time from Mr W^m^ Brookhouse, by the order above, one Brothers Gowne vallued to the Company by Mr Doughty at seven pounds: I say, received the above s^d^ money & gowne p^r^ me W^m^ ffranceys Steward." This entry is interesting, because it shows that a second-hand gown was worth seven pounds, a considerable sum in those days.* It would probably be sold to a new Brother.

The next loan was to the Derby Corporation. The money received from Messrs. Fletcher & Doughty amounted to £41 16s. At a meeting of the Mercers' Company on March 1st, 1692, it was "ordered that Mr. William ffranceys, Apothecary, doe pay to the Major & Burgesses of Derby or their order, the sum of forty pounds which hee hath now in his hands, being the moneys of the said Company, for the carrying on the waterworks for the said Towne, accordinge to agreement between the said Major & Burgesses & Mr. George Sorrocold, for which said sum of forty

* The rent of the Angel Inn, with stabling for sixty horses was £10 per annum.—"Chronicles of All Saints'," by Dr. Cox and St. John Hope.

pounds the said Major & Burgesses are to give securitie to Hugh Bateman, Gent. in Trust for the said Company, to be lent for three years without interest." These works were situate at the bottom of St. Michael's lane. "The water engine was invented by a Mr. Sorocold with a great deal of art. It at the same time, with one wheel, throws up water to a cistern joining St. Michael's Church, which from thence is conducted by two pipes, and supplies all parts of the town at a cheap rate, and turns a malt mill and bores elm trees for pipes, all at the same time and all managed by one man."*

The history of this loan is interesting, because it shews that the Company, which received its grant from the Corporation, was in a position to lend the money to the Town, and the Mayor & Burgesses, probably for pecuniary reasons, were unable to repay it at the time agreed upon. Various demands for the money were made during a period of about twenty years, in which time no less than nine members of the Company held the office of Mayor. On Nov. 28th, 1695, seven months after the repayment had become due, it was ordered "that Mr. Abraham Crompton & Mr. Jos. Parker present wardens of the Company, that they shall waite upon Mr. Noton Mayor to demand the fforty pounds, lent the Corporation by the said Company which was lately due." On April 6th, 1697, it was ordered "that Mr. Gilbert Cheshire Steward, & Thos. Bott & Dan. Watton psent wardens, do attend Mr Major, to acquaint him that the said Company does expect 5 p^{r} cent for the forty pounds, that was due from the Corporation since the bond became due." After waiting three years, on April 2nd, 1700, it was "ordered that Mr. Hugh Bateman be desired to waite uppon the next Common Hall, to demand the money due uppon a bond, taken in his name, from the Major and Burgesses of this Burrowe, in trust for the Mercers Company, w^{ch} hath been due to the said Company severall yeares."

This visit to the Council, when sitting, had some effect, for on Oct. 26th the same year the Company "Rec^{d} then of y^{e}

* Woolley's MSS., quoted by Simpson in "History of Derby," 1826, p. 532.

Major & Burgesses of ye Burrow of Derby, Twenty pounds in part of a bond of forty pounds, due from y^e^ Corporation to y^e^ Mercers Company." This sum was placed in the hands of three of the members of the Company in unequal portions. On Oct. 1st, 1702, it was "ordered that Mr. Hugh Bateman doe demand the money, that belongs to the Company, out of the hands of the Corporation, to be paid in three months." No notice was taken of this demand, and no interest seems to have been paid, for at a meeting on April 8th, 1706, it was "ordered then, that Mr. Hugh Bateman shall waite upon Mr. Mayor &c. at the next Common Hall, to demand the money that is due to the Mercers Company, both the princeple and interest, and Mr. Crompton* to goe alonge with him." On Sept. 16th, 1707, it was "ordered that Mr. Thomas Bott, & Ald. ffrancis Cokayne at the next Common Hall, do sue the Major to pay in the principle and interest, that is due upon Bond to the said Company, & report their answer the next meeting."

On July 21st, 1709, it was "agreed that a speedy method be taken to get in the moneys due to them from the Corporation."

The last resolution on the subject was passed at a meeting of the Mercers' Company on the 23rd of February, 1710, when it was "order'd that the money due to this Company from the Corporation of Derby be forthwith called in and be paid into the hands of Mr. Abraham Crompton." A fine of ten pounds was due from Mrs. Dorothy Gretton to the Corporation, as well as one of thirty pounds to the Mercers' Company, and at a Common Council it was ordered that the ten pounds should be remitted to the Company. This was in May, 1711. Thus was left a balance of ten pounds owing by the Corporation, and there is no further mention of the transaction in the records of the Mercers' Company.

In the year 1729, the rate of interest was lowered to four per cent. by the Company; they lent £22 to Mr. Richardson at that rate on his note of hand, and at a meeting on April 27th, 1731, i

* One of the wardens.

was "agreed that who ever shall have the Companys mony shall give four p^r cent p^r ann & give double security for the same." £53 was lent to Mr. Joseph Pike, of which sum he owed £18 7s. in April, 1735. This is the last mention of any accounts in the records of the Company, which end in the year 1740. The Company seems never to have been very rich, nor to have had any donations from "Generous Benefactors," though pages were provided for entering them in the records. The largest income was probably during the first year of the Company, it amounted to over sixty-nine pounds. The wardens do not seem to have had more than about seventy pounds in hand at any one time. Their object was not to amass funds, but to obtain enough money to carry on prosecutions, in order to protect the interests of the various trades united into the Company. They were not altogether successful in their loans to members, as the case of Mr. Fletcher shews.

Nathaniel Prime, Mercer, owed them ten pounds in 1714, and on July 28th, 1714, it was "ordered that whereas Mr Nathaniell Prime is indebted to the said Company the summ of tenn pounds, y^t the Steward & Wardens do receive of him, the s^d M^r Prime, three pounds six shillings & eight pence, & he to be discharg^d." In 1693-4 he was Churchwarden of All Saints', and the third Bell at that church has his name upon it. He was elected a Brother of the Company in 1699, was twice Steward, and twice Warden, the last time being in 1720; so that his inability to pay his debt to the Company did not preclude him from office afterwards.

Very few fines seem to have been levied for non-attendance at meetings. On February 3rd, 1676, John Dunnidge, Thos. Widdowson, and Rich^d Piggin, Brethren of the Company, were amerced and fined twelve pence for not being at the meeting. The remaining ten officers were present, and signed their names.

On March 28th, 1676, being Tuesday in Easter Week, the day for the Election of Steward, there were present, the Steward, one Warden, and seven Brothers who signed the book, making nine out of the thirteen officers who would have signed it if

they had been there. The other Warden, Francis Marshall, another Brother, R. Piggin, and John Stone who signed the first obligation (p. 134) and Richard Ward and Edward Waste, Tobacconist, who signed the second obligation, were fined ten shillings, in accordance with the by-law for not being present on this occasion. Henry Holmes and John Dunnidge, the two remaining Brethren, probably had leave of the Steward to be absent. After taking the above sixteen members into account, there remain twenty-four who signed either one or the other of the obligations and who were not fined. Since all members were to attend in their Gowns and Cloaks, we must either suppose the remaining ones were present, or had leave to be absent. There is no list recorded in the minutes of all the members present at any meeting, and the minutes were signed only by the officers who were at that meeting. It seems that those unable to come to the Annual Meeting were not fined, provided they sent the moneys due from them to the Company. On April 17th, 1677, were fined ten shillings "for those that attend not personally (or send not their moneys)" R. Piggin, the only officer who was absent, John Stone, Joseph Sadler, Ed. Waste, Wm. Henworth, John Bourne, Thomas Brookes, and Anne Bloodworth. The above are the only fines recorded for non-attendance.

The minute book, roll of officers, and certificates of membership were examined by inspectors, who may have been in some way connected with the Inland Revenue. They were not members of the Society, and their names are not those of Derbyshire people; they were probably not appointed by the Society, as there is no mention of them in either by-laws or minutes; they did not inspect the books until nearly forty years after the founding of the Company, and they made certain notes about the duty on stamps in connection with the admission of members. The following note has been made by one of them after the minutes of July 28th, 1714. "The duty on stamps comenced from the 28th of June 1694, which charged the admission of any person into any Corporaton or Company, with the sume of one shilling. By another Act all such admissions

now from the first of August 1698 charged with an additionall duty of 1$^{s.}$" And on June 16th, 1719, it was "agreed that wee will enter the members of this Company upon stamped paper as the Law directs."

There is a sheet of parchment about 29 × 12 inches with thirteen names written on it, saying that each one was "admitted a member of the Mercers Company." The dates run from 1683 to 1720, and correspond with those in the minutes on which the respective people were elected brothers of the Company. From an analysis of the signatures to the minutes for several years preceding 1720, it appears that this is a list of names of the thirteen officers of the Company in 1720. It is signed "*ad huc supvd* R. Baynes." For each name two one-shilling stamps are attached. This parchment roll may be the result of the minute of June 16th, 1719. We have seen that brothers were called members on this parchment, and on and after April 7th, 1724, the word "member" is always used in the minutes instead of the old and correct word "brother."

After the minutes of May 14th, 1730, the inspector wrote: "Supvis Wm. Longman;" immediately under is the following entry, which for some time the writer of this paper could not understand—

"Fra Walker Jun
paull Nightingale } on no stamp
Joseph Wharton on 3 . 6
James Grayson on do. 6 } only"

The whole has been crossed through with the pen, and underneath written, "All made good by Wm. Longman, exc: Nightingale." All this is in Mr. Longman's hand-writing. Some papers received afterwards explained the entry. They were eleven certificates of membership of the Company (for nine members, two of them being duplicates with the difference explained below). They are very likely some of the stamped papers referred to in the minute of June 16th, 1719.

Two of them were for Mr. Joseph Wharton, saying that he was admitted free of the Mercers' Company. The one is on paper,

costing eightpence per quire, and embossed with three sixpenny stamps, and not signed by the inspector. The other is on paper at ninepence per hundred, and embossed with two one-shilling stamps, and signed by Wm. Longman.

Two were for Mr. James Grayson, the one on paper embossed with two sixpenny stamps and not signed, the other on paper embossed with two one-shilling stamps and signed Wm. Longman. All four are dated November 20th, 1729. It is evident that the certificates were insufficiently stamped, and that Mr. Longman refused to sign them. Fresh ones were written out on properly stamped paper, and then signed by Mr. Longman, who at the same time crossed out the note he had made, and signed his name again. Paul Nightingale's he did not make good. His certificate is supervised by Jno. Calthorpe.

The following signatures occur after the minutes of the dates named:—

Ap. 23, 1717. "Supvd ad huc p^r Jo : Ryfiby."
Ap. 11, 1721. "Ad huc supvid p^r R^d Baynes."
Ap. 12, 1726. "Supvd p^r R^d Baynes."
Ap. 23, 1728. "Supvid ad huc p^r William Holly."
May 14, 1730. "Supvis W^m Longman."
Ap. 4, 1738. "Inspect^d by John Calthorpe."
Aug. 13, 1740. "Inspected by B. Bromhead."

The following signatures are dated:—

"May 13, 1734. Supvisd thus far by me W^m Holly."
"Inspected May 27, 1736, W^m Longman."

According to the Grant, the Steward could choose the time and place of meeting. The annual meeting for the election of officers was to be held "at such place other than the Guildhall of the said Borough of Derby, which for that purpose may be used by the said Company, upon speciall licence to be obtayned from the Maior." There must be some error here, there is no doubt it means that they could meet in the Guildhall on Tuesday in Easter week by special leave from the Mayor.

For the first ten years the annual meetings were held at the Town Hall, or "Townes" Hall, and once at the County Hall.

Then they were held at the house of the Steward for the time being. All meetings after 1691, and ordinary meetings before that year, were held either at houses which may have been inns (the householder's name only being given), or at inns. The Angel and the George were the most frequently used. Others were the Bell, the Dolphin, the Talbut, the Royal Oak, and the Crane.

The Records end abruptly in 1740, and there is nothing to indicate the reason. Four pages are missing, and we cannot tell whether they contained any records or not. The same Steward and Wardens served for the last four years, and two new brethren were elected during the last year. The Company probably died out, as many others did in England, in the eighteenth century.

The powers of such companies were taken away by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, which provided that "every person in any Borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares and merchandises by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise within any Borough."

The following lists of officers are extracted from the minutes. The apprentices I have arranged according to the dates on which they were bound, instead of alphabetically as they occur in the book.

List of Stewards.

1675 John Taylor, Mercer.
1676 George Fletcher, Apothecary.
1677 Francis Marshall.
1678 John Dunnidge, Grocer [Mayor 1660, 1684].
1679 John Taylor.
1680 William Parker.
1681 Nathaniel Doughtye.
1682 Thos. Gery, Apothecary.
1683 Samuel Fletcher [Mayor 1691].
1684 Samuel Cheshire [Mayor 1690].
1685 Henry Holmes [Mayor 1694].
1686 Thos. Widdoson.
1687 Thos. Bott [Mayor 1705].
1688 Thos. Ward.
1689 William Ffrancis (Apoth.) [Mayor 1697, 1699, & 1700].

1690 Abraham Crompton (Mercer)
1691 Francis Cokayne* (M)† [Mayor 1703, 1711, 1721, 1733].
1692 Joseph Parker (M).
1693 Sam. Fletcher.
1694 John Taylor.
1695 Rich. Hodgkinson.
1696 Isaack Meynell (M).
1696 Sam. Cheshire, in place of Meynell dec^{d}.
1697 Gilbert Cheshire (M).
1698 Dan Watton (Ap.).
1699 Thos. Bott (M).
1700 Nath Prime (M).
1701 Thos. Bingham.
1702 Rich. Ward (M) [Mayor 1710, 1719].
1703 Abra. Crompton.
1704 Francis Cokayne, Mayor.
1705 Thos. Bennet.
1706 Francis Ward.
1707 Chas. Thompson (Iron.)
1708 Joseph Parker.
1709 Rich^{d} Hodgkinson.
1710 Nathaniel Prime.
1711 Timothy Cartwright.
1712 Daniel Watton.
1713 Thomas Fisher (Alderman) [Mayor 1709, 1714].
1714 John Brentnall.
1715 Robert Bakewell [Mayor 1739, 1751, 1759].
1716 Thomas Bingham.
1717 Richard Hodgkinson the younger.
1718 Joshua Smith [Mayor 1740].
1719 Alderman Cokayne.
1720 Robert Shore.
1721 John Bourn.
1722 Daniell Bott.
1723 Philip Gell.
1724 John Brentnall.
1725 John Bingham [Mayor 1757].
1726 Mark Dawson.
1727 Joseph Pike.
1728 Humphry Booth [Mayor 1746].
1729 Samuel Richardson.
1730 James Grayson.
1731 Paul Nightingale.
1732 Do. do.
1733 Joseph Wharton.
1734 Paul Nightingale.
1735 Thomas Bennet.
1736 Richard Ward.
1737 Thomas Noton.
1738 Do. do.
1739 Do. do.
1740 Do. do.

* His eldest son, Francis Cockayne, was Lord Mayor of London in 1751.
† (M) means Mercer.

List of Wardens.

1675	Francis Marshall, Upholsterer.	Geo. Fletcher, Apothecary.
1676	John Dunnidge, Mercer.	W^m^ Parker, Mercer.
1677	Nathaniell Doughtye.	Thos. Gery, Apothecary.
1678	Samuell Fletcher.	Sam^l^ Cheshire.
1679	Henry Holmes.	Thos. Widdison.
1680	Thos. Bott, Mercer.	Thos. Ward, Mercer.
1681	John Taylor, Mercer.	Francis Marshall, Upholsterer.
		Geo. Fletcher (Marshall dec^d^).
1682	John Dunnidge.	William Francis.
1683	W^m^ Parker.	Nathaniel Doughtye.
		Abraham Crompton.
1684	Abraham Crompton.	Francis Cockayne.
1685	Samuel Cheshire.	Samuel Fletcher.
1686	Henry Holmes.	Joseph Parker.
1687	Thos. Widdoson.	Thomas Ward.
1688	Thos. Bott.	William Francis.
1689	John Taylor.	George Ffletcher.
1690	W^m^ Parker (M).	Sam^l^ Fletcher.
1691	Sam^l^ Cheshire [Mayor].	Hen. Holmes.
1692	Thomas Widdoson.	Thomas Bott.
1693	Thos. Ward.	Rich. Hodgkinson.
1694	Fran. Cokayne.	Isaack Meynell.
1695	Abra. Crompton (M).	Jos. Parker (M).
1696	Rich. Hodgkinson (I).	Gil. Cheshire (M).
1697	Daniel Watton (Apoth.)	Thomas Bott (M).
1698	Fran. Cokayne (M).	Joseph Parker (M).
1699	Abra. Crompton (M).	Dan Watton (Apoth.)
1700	Tho. Ward.	Tho. Bingham.
1701	Thos. Bott.	Fran. Cokayne.
1702	Gilbert Cheshire.	Nath. Prime.
1703	Jno. Taylor.	Rich. Ward.
1704	Thos. Bennet.	Chas. Thompson.

1705	Jos. Parker.	Ffrancis Ward.
1706	Abra. Crompton.	Dan. Watton.
1707	Thos. Bott.	Fran. Cokayne.
1708	Gilbert Cheshire.	Rich. Hodgkinson
1709	Charles Thompson.	John Bennet.
1710	Timothy Cartwright.	Thos. Bennett.
1711	Joseph Parker.	Thos. Bingham.
1712	Richard Ward.	Thos. Bennett.
1713	Daniell Watton.	John Brentnall.
1714	Thomas Fisher.	Robert Bakewell.
1715	Richard Hodgkinson.	John Bennet.
1716	Charles Tompson.	Rob^{t} Bakewell.
1717	Abraham Crompton.	Ald^{m} Cokayne.
1718	Richard Hodgkinson, Jur.	Robert Bakewell (M).
1719	Joshua Smith.	Thomas Bennet.
1720	Nath. Prime.	John Bourn.
1721	John Brentnall.	Daniel Bott.
1722	Thomas Bingham.	Robert Bakewell.
1723	Daniel Bott.	Richard Hodgkinson, Senr.
1724	John Bingham.	Robert Shore.
1725	Philip Gell.	Mark Dawson.
1726	Thomas Bennet.	Joseph Pike.
1727	Robert Shore	John Bown.
1728	John Bingham.	Samuel Richardson.
1729	Robert Shore.	John Bourn.
1730	Mark Dawson.	Joseph Wharton.
1731	Samuel Richardson.	Joseph Pike.
1732	Do.	Do.
1733	Humphry Booth.	John Cooke.
1734	Thomas Bennett.	Mark Dawson.
1735	Samuel Richardson.	Thomas Noton.
1736	Joseph Pike.	John Steer.
1737	Robert Shore.	Joseph Pike.
1738	Do.	Do.
1739	Do.	Do.
1740	Do.	Do.

List of Brethren.

			In Place of
Jan. 7	1674	William Parker, Mercer	
Do.	do.	William Handford, Mercer (did not serve)	
Do.	do.	John Dunnidge, Grocer	
Do.	do.	Nathaniel Doughtye, Mercer	
Do.	do.	Thomas Gery, Apothecary	
Do.	do.	Samuel Fletcher, Mercer	
Do.	do.	Samuel Cheshire, do.	
Do.	do.	Richard Piggin, do.	
Do.	do.	Henry Holmes, Apothecary	
Do.	do.	Thomas Widdoson, Ironmonger	
Dec. 21	1675	Robert Adams	
Jan. 27	1676	Thomas Bott, Mercer	R. Adams
April 2	1678	Thomas Ward, Mercer	
Aug. 8	1681	William Franceys	F. Marshall, dec$^{d.}$
May 17	1683	Abraham Crompton	Thos. Gery, dec$^{d.}$
Nov. 1	1683	Francis Cockayne	
Ap. 6	1686	Joseph Parker	Jno. Dunnidge, dec$^{d.}$
Ap. 18	1693	Richard Hodgkinson, (Ironmonger)	Geo. Fletcher, to Ireland
Ap. 10	1694	Isaak Meynell (M.)	
Nov. 28	1695	Gilbert Cheshire (M.)	Saml. Fletcher, dec$^{d.}$
June 11	1696	Daniel Watton, (Apoth.)	Isaak Meynell, dec$^{d.}$
June 7	1699	Nathaniel Prime (Mer.)	Hen. Holmes, dec$^{d.}$
Dec. 20	,,	Thomas Bingham (M.)	William Parker, dec$^{d.}$
Nov. 10	1701	Richard Ward (M.)	Thos. Ward, dec$^{d.}$
Sept. 9	1703	Thos. Bennet (Iron.)	Sam. Cheshire, dec$^{d.}$
Oct. 28	1703	Chas. Thompson (Iron.)	Ald. Wm. Franceys, dec$^{d.}$
Nov. 4	1704	Francis Ward, (M.)	Jno. Taylor, dec$^{d.}$
Jan. 24	1709	John Bennet (M.)	Ffrancis Ward, dec$^{d.}$
July 21	1709	Timothy Cartwright	Thomas Bott, resigned

			In Place of
Ap. 7	1713	Thomas Fisher, Alderman (Apoth.)	Gilbert Cheshire, resigned
Do.	do.	John Brentnall (M.)	Richard Ward, resigned
July 18	1713	Robert Bakewell	Timothy Cartwright, resigned
Nov. 8	1716	Richard Hodgkinson, jur. (Iron.)	
March 19	1718	Joshua Smith (Apoth.)	Charles Thompson, dec[d].
June 16	1719	Robert Shore (Upholsterer)	Joshua Smith, declined
Feb. 17	1720	John Bourn	
Ap. 11	1721	Daniell Bott	
Ap. 16	1723	Philip Gell	
Ap. 7	1724	John Bingham	
Mch. 30	1725	Mark Dawson	Mr. Abraham Crompton, dec[d].
Ap. 12	1726	Joseph Pyke	John Brentnall, dec[d].
Ap. 4	1727	Humphry Booth	
Ap. 23	1728	Samuel Richardson	John Bennet, resigned
Nov. 20	1729	James Grayson Joseph Wharton	Not in minute book (pp. torn out), but entered on stamped paper.
Ap. 20	1731	Paul Nightingale	John Bourn, non-resident
Mch. 27	1733	John Cooke	Thos. Bingham, resign[d].
Ap. 8	1735	Richard Ward	Joseph Wharton, non-resident
Do.	do.	Thomas Noton	John Cook, non-appearance when summoned
Ap. 27	1736	John Steer	Robert Bakewell, resigned
Aug. 13	1740	Mark Dawson, jur.	His father, resigned
		Benjamin Bingham	John Steer, dec[d].

List of Registers.

Aug. 14	1675	Robert Adams, Grocer and Freeman of Co^{y}.
Dec. 21	do.	William Francis, Apothecary
Aug. 8	1681	Abraham Crompton
May 17	1683	Francis Cockayne

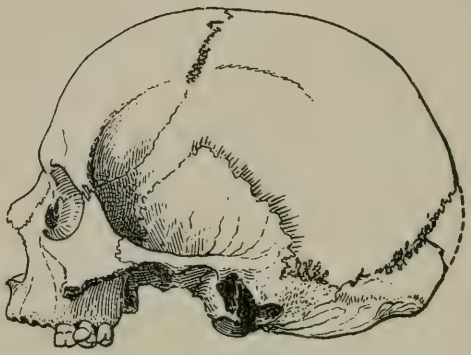
List of Beadles.

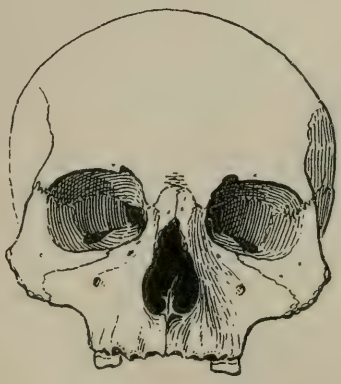
Aug. 14	1675	Henry Corden
Ap. 6	1686	Joseph Sadler
Ap. 8	1735	John Jackson

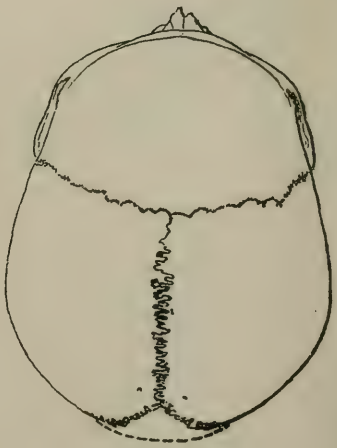
List of Apprentices.

BOUND.	NAME.	PARENT.	PLACE.	MASTER.	TRADE.
8th April, 1669	John Ratcliffe	Hugh	Mugington	Francis Marshall	U.
29th Sept., 1670	John Heathcote	Gilbert	Chesterfield	John Taylor	M.
24th June, 1671	Thos. Harryman	Thomas	Derby	H. Holmes	A.
9th Feb., 1673	Joseph Parker	Mary (Widow)	Church Broughton	Sam. Cheshire	M.
23rd March, 1673	Thos. Brookes	Thomas	Derby	T. Brookes	Felt Maker
1st Jan., 1674	Chas. Taylor	John	Derby	J. Taylor	M.
1st May, 1674	Sam. Fowler	Joseph	Derby	S. Cheshire	M.
15th May, 1674	Phil. Wowen	Henry	Loscoe	W. Parker	M.
24th June, 1674	Thos. Hopkin	Thos.	Littleover	Thomas Ward	M.
24th June, 1674	Samuel Hill	Thos.	Mathfield, Staff.	Sam. Fletcher	M.
24th June, 1674	Thos. Marshall	Symon	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Geo. Fletcher	A.
24th June, 1674	Dan. Watton.	Thos.	Muirleys	Geo. Fletcher	A.
25th March, 1676	Rich. Wooding	Stephen		N. Doughtye	G.
25th March, 1690	Daniel Bott	Thos., Mercer	Derby	Dan. Watton	A.
25th July, 1690	Peter Oldershaw	John	Late of Kegworth	Tom. Cockayne	M.
25th March, 1693	Ed. Newton	Mr. Newton, Gent.	Mickleover	Dan. Watton	A.
24th June, 1693	Jno. Bott	Thos.	Derby	Thos. Bott	M.









HEMMING & SONS, LTD PHOTO-LITHO, DERBY & LONDON

SKULL, RAINS CAVE.

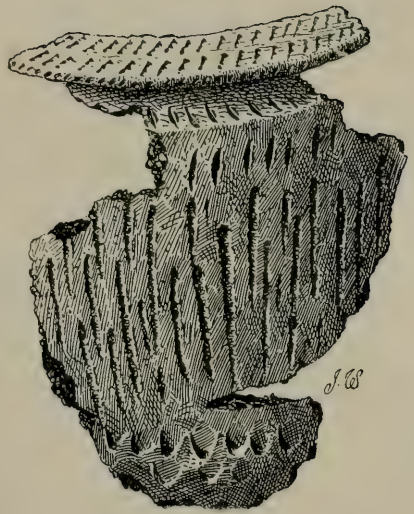


FIG. 3 (½).

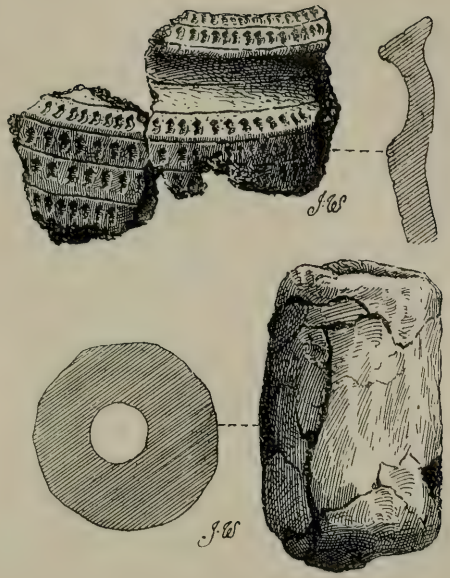


FIG. 1 AND 2 (½).

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FROM RAINS CAVE, LONGCLIFFE.

On Rains Cave, Longcliffe, Derbyshire.

(*Continued from Vol. XIV., page* 228.)

THIRD REPORT.—THE POTTERY, AND THE HUMAN AND ANIMAL REMAINS.

By John Ward.

THE description and general results of the systematic excavation of this cave from November, 1889, to March, 1891, have been too fully set forth in previous reports (Vol. XI., page 31 ; and Vol. XIV., page 228) to need further amplification. The present paper will be confined to several details only (as indicated in the heading) of this excavation, which, for want of room, could not be particularized in the second report. It is almost needless to say that it will pre-suppose some acquaintance with that report, particularly with those parts of it relating to the successive uses to which the cave has been put by man. A brief summary of this succession will be helpful.

The lowest and oldest deposit obviously connected with the presence of man, that was discovered, was a dark carbonaceous soil highly charged with animals' bones and fragments of pottery. Many of the bones were scraped and hacked, and still more had been broken when in a fresh condition. These and other points indicated that this layer was ancient refuse, and that it was accumulated when the cave was used as a dwelling-place by man (Vol. XIV., page 243).

After an interval, this was followed by a brief period during

which the cave was used as a sepulchre. The few bodies that were then buried were laid in shallow graves—mere depressions, in fact, reaching as a rule to the above-mentioned Refuse Layer. This brought about a curious commingling of human and animal bones, which at first sight suggested cannibalism (*Ibid.*, page 244).

After another uneventful interval the cave was very briefly used again as a dwelling. Although the relics of this occupancy were very slight, they furnished fair evidence that one of the tenants was a flint-knapper (*Ibid.*, page 248).

Yet another pause, at the end of which the cave was again used as a cemetery. Some, at least, of the new corpses were laid in graves deep enough to reach the Refuse Layer; and in digging these graves the bones and other objects of both sepulchral periods were jumbled together with those of that stratum, and of that of the flint-knapper, which, of course, was cut through in the process.

From this time until the Rainses commenced their operations in 1888, the floor does not appear to have been disturbed, consequently, the contents of the layer that accumulated in the interim had, in the aggregate, a character peculiarly their own (*Ibid.*, page 247). During this stretch of time the cave was not put to any lengthy definite use by man, probably not more than as a shelter in storms during hunting expeditions, or as a hiding-place in times of danger.

THE HUMAN REMAINS.

The human bones were by no means evenly distributed. During the excavation of 1888, a very large number were found. These were mostly in the right hand region of the cave, and, of course, at no great depth. Among them, were the fragments of at least six different skeletons, there being lower jaws, entire or in part, for that number. The positions and circumstances of these remains were not noted, but there are clear proofs that some of them related to interments of the earlier sepulchral period: how they came to be where they were, will be explained shortly.

Of the many human remains brought to light during the

systematic excavation of 1889-91, very few exhibited any signs of lying in anatomical relationship; indeed, only one set of bones could be said to have undoubtedly shown this. They were those of a skeleton uncovered on March 22nd, 1890, in the central region and partly in the Refuse Layer. The bones of the lower parts of the trunk and those of the legs were easily followed up, but those of the upper parts were confused and lost in the general maze of human and animal bones. An upper and lower jaw, an atlas, a radius, and many ribs were found where they were expected, but no trace of the rest of the skull and the arm-bones. Still, enough remained to show that the corpse had been laid in the usual barrow attitude, *i.e.*, on its side (in this case, the left) with the knees drawn up, the head being towards the entrance of the cave. The tibiæ of this skeleton, like all others found in the cave, exhibited the peculiar flattening known as platycnemism, said to be due to the free play of the muscles when the feet are untrammelled with rigid soles or sandals.

As already stated, the human remains were by no means evenly diffused. The portions of the cave where they were most prolific, were the central region near the back, and, as just indicated, the right-hand region a little more forward—the chief part excavated in 1888. Those of the former region were most numerous in or near the Refuse Layer; those of the latter were more evenly distributed, and apparently (to judge from the large quantity found in 1888) were most numerous near the surface. A considerable number of human bones were also found in the small cave at the back (Chamber 2) - the one described on page 241 in the last Journal. This chamber, it was noticed, was almost filled up to the roof with stones, which obviously had slipped down from the front or large cave; and there is no doubt that the bones found their way thither in the same manner, there being no evidence that it ever was used as a burying place. When graves were dug in the front cave, it would be an impossibility to prevent much of the removed *débris* rolling down the slope into this chamber, and part of this *débris* would consist of the bones of earlier interments.

The confusion wrought by later interments was greater than the reader perhaps imagines. It was not merely the case of *an earlier set* being disturbed and displaced by *a later set;* but as the interments of each set—each period—were themselves successive, every new grave must have worked havoc with all the earlier interments which happened to be in its way. In such a process, not only would fragments of early interments be brought up to the surface and left there, but as frequently they would be buried again in a subsequent grave, and thus be transplanted to their old level, but in a different place.

"Thus far," the reader will hint, "you may have proved the sepulchral origin of these bones; but how do you prove the two eras?" We had very fair evidence for two eras. It will be remembered that in the right hand region there were several thin seams of stalagmite, and a patch of charcoal which we identified with the flint-knapper's fire. For a distance of two or three feet from the cave side these seams were intact; but beyond that limit they were broken up, and their *debris* were found scattered above and below their original level. Only one explanation is feasible for this displacement: the seams had been broken through in the process of grave-digging. These graves, then, were more recent than the formation of the stalagmite; therefore the human remains for which they were dug were also more recent. But it so happens that human bones and potsherds of sepulchral vessels were found immediately below the *intact* stalagmites. Even those readers who have no geological knowledge will readily perceive that these objects must have been placed in these positions previous to the formation of these seams. Thus we have the relics of two sets of interments, and the interval was sufficiently long to allow of several seams of stalagmite being formed—always a very slow process—and the accumulation of a considerable thickness of soil.

We can, however, build up a much more detailed history than this. Nothing at all approaching to a complete skeleton was found under the stalagmites; and the same applies to the pottery, only scattered fragments being found. Indeed, there was no

evidence at all that interments had been made so near the cave side: the ancient men would, for convenience sake, choose more central spots for this purpose. On the other hand, there were ample proofs that these objects related to interments originally made nearer the middle of the cave, and disturbed and scattered within the earlier sepulchral period. The fragments of Skull E proved this in a remarkable way. Some of them were found under the stalagmites of the right region; some in the central, at various levels; while a portion of the frontal was so considerably above the seams of stalagmite, as to have been turned up in the superficial diggings of 1888. The testimony is clear enough. The first resting place of the body to which this skull pertained was somewhere in the central region. Then came the burial of another body; in making the shallow depression for which, the bones of the former were disturbed, and many of them thrown out with the soil and left scattered around the new grave. May we not infer that the interval between these two burials was so long that the mourners of the second had no interest in the deceased person of the first? That the interval was considerable, has fair support from the evident state of the skull at the time of the second burial. It had been buried sufficiently long to readily fall to pieces, and in so doing, exhibited the fractured edges usual to bones which have lost their gelatinous matters. Thus far we are still within the earlier sepulchral era, and for anything we know, these bones may have been disturbed again and again before its close. After a much longer interval, during which the stalagmites were deposited and the flint-knapper made the cave his temporary home, graves were again dug; and in digging one of these, one fragment, at least, of our skull was brought up from below the stalagmites to the then surface, and left vertically above its fellow fragments under the undisturbed stalagmites.

The testimony of the fragments of vase, shown in Fig. 1., was equally to the point. A fragment or two were found *below* the stalagmite seams, others *above*, and another near the surface about the middle of the cave. The latter was covered with a crust of stalagmite; and as no such deposit has ever been formed

in that part of the cave, it is clear that it must have previously lain, *as a potsherd*, elsewhere. It is by such little details as these that the history of a cave is built up.

The fragments of Skull E failed to reconstruct into more than an imperfect calvaria, the face and basilar parts being lost or not identified. The left half of the frontal and all the right temporal are also missing, and the occipital is much broken. The tabular bones generally are thick, but are not very dense. The general outer surface is much decayed, and to a great extent the glossiness of the inner surface has disappeared by the same cause. The mastoids and the angular processes of the frontal are large and rugged. The sutures are more often open, than not. That known as the lamdoidal is extremely intricate ; and the sagittal but little less so. The general contour is rounded, fairly well filled, and typically dolichocephalic. The horizontal outline is an elongated and symmetrical oval, closely resembling that of the Harborough Rocks Skull, D 4 (Plate III., Vol. XII. of this "Journal") except that the present one is more full and rounded in front. The side view presents a low but vertical forehead, with moderately developed superciliary ridges. The rest of the curve is very similar to that of Skull D 5 (Plate IV. in the same volume). Viewed from behind and before, the calvarial vault is seen to be shallow and slightly carinated ; the parietal eminences but slightly developed ; and the sides, vertical, hence parallel. Owing to the extremely broken condition of this skull, only a few measurements can be given, and these must be accepted as only approximately correct. [See on next page.]

Fragments of at least two other calvaria of similar thickness and character were found scattered in the Refuse Layer, and, presumably, both were of the earlier sepulchral period. Those of one of them were blackened by fire, one fragment being so much burnt as to be partially calcined. This is no proof of cannibalism, nor even of a cremated interment, for in either case we must surely have found some fragments of the rest of the skull or of the bones of the trunk and limbs, also burnt. We know that fire was a frequent concomitant of prehistoric burials,

	Skull E.	Skull F.
I.—Measurements of Calvaria (in inches).		
Extreme length from supra-orbital point	7·5	7·25
Do. do. glabella	7·75	7·36
Extreme breadth	5·4	5·58
Vertical height		5·5
Do. to nasal suture		2·52
Basi-cranial axis		3·92
Bi-zygomatic breadth		5·13
Circumference		20·45
Frontal arc	5·1	4·93
Parietal arc	5·2	4·4
Occipital arc		5·1
Total longitudinal arc		14·5
Base line		5·25
Least frontal width		3·85
Greatest frontal width		4·55
Greatest occipital width	4·56	
Measurements from auditory meati:—		
Alveolar radius		6·75*
Radius to nasal suture		3·54
Bregmal radius		4·57
Extreme parietal radius		4·68
Opisthiac radius		1·6
Bregmal arc	12·8	12·30
Parietal arc	13·5	13·10
II.—Measurements of Face.		
Length of face (naso-alveolar line)		2·59
Basi-subnasal line		3·6
Basi-alveolar line		3·71
III.—Indices.		
Cephalic index	72·0	76·96
Do. from glabella	69·67	75·8
Facial angle to nasal spine		72·0°
Do. to alveolar border		70·50°

apparently with a view to purify or consecrate the grave before depositing therein the corpse. It might, therefore, have happened that the exposed bones of older interments were occasionally charred by this means, and this, probably, is the explanation of the present example.

The only remaining skull to be described is Skull F, the most perfect hitherto found in the cave, and of which a plate is

* All these measurements in the case of Skull F are to some extent conjectural, owing to the absence of the right auditory meatus.

here given.* The face is complete except for all the front teeth, which fell out of their sockets after death. The calvaria also is complete, except for a large portion of the left temporal. The lower jaw, too, is missing, unless some of the numerous fragments of jaws pertain to it; none of the perfect specimens being large enough. The right parietal and occipital are in a broken condition.

This skull is rather thin The inner surface is slightly glossy. The sutures are open in both tables: the sagittal and lamdoidal are intricate. In general contour, the calvaria is dolichocephalic, that is, in type, rather than actuality, the unusual development of the parietal eminences very materially increasing the breadth, and thus making the cephalic index an unfair criterion. The development and forwardness of these eminences give a somewhat double wedge shape to the horizontal outline. In the side view, the forehead is seen to be moderately full; the superciliary ridges (which are well defined, and tend to be confluent) and the frontal eminences, not strongly marked; the rear slope, gradual; and the occipital squama, protuberant. In the rear and front views, there is a well marked sagittal carination. The sides are vertical, and the points of greatest breadth are low down and almost vertically above the mastoid processes. All these features, together with the small amount of wear exhibited on the teeth, indicate that the owner died in the early part of middle life, that is at an age not far removed from thirty-five, the sex being probably male.

Four perfect lower jaws and many fragments of others were found during both excavations. Of these perfect ones, three have a common likeness. In these, the body is not deep, and the alveolar border is almost parallel to its lower surface. The ramus is vertical, short, and broad; and its coronoid process is but little (not at all in one case) elevated above the level of the condyle, while the sigmoid notch is shallow. In plan, the chin is rather pointed. So far as can be judged from the

* The Plate has been prepared by the process described on page 131, Vol. XII.

fragments, all the broken jaws were similar to these; but the fourth perfect one was of a different character—the ramus sloping, the chin deep, the sigmoid notch large, and the coronoid process lofty. The following measurements of these perfect lower jaws will probably be of some value to anthropologists :—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Inter-angular width	3·7 in.	3·2 in.	3·15 in.	3·35 in.
Width of ramus at grinding level	1·5 in.	1·4 in.	1·3 in.	1·2 in.
Vertical height of condyle	2·42 in.	1·75 in.	1·75 in.	2·1 in.
Depth at symphysis	1·15 in.	1·0 in.	1·0 in.	1·25 in.

Of these, No. 4 is the exceptional jaw. The teeth of Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are scarcely worn at all, and those (two molars, the only teeth left) of No. 2 only moderately so. The latter, however, belonged to a youthful person, for the wisdom teeth have not made their appearance; while the owner of No. 3 was in his or her second dentition. It may be mentioned here that some of the long bones found in the cave belonged to very young children.

Two perfect femora, and fragments of about a dozen more, were found during the excavation of 1889-91. The former were among the loose *débris* of Chamber 2. Of these, the one is large and cylindrical, and its *linea aspera* is strongly marked, but not so much as a projection, as a broad and rugged pilaster, averaging $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in width, and with the two lips well separated. Its length, reckoning from the summit of the head, is 17·75 in.; and reckoning this as 27·51 of the total stature in life (= 100), the latter would be 5 ft. 4·8 in. The other femur is much smaller, more slender, and less cylindrical. The length is 14·625 in., making the total stature 4 ft. 5·1 in. The *linea aspera* is bold, but narrow and rounded, taking the form of a keel-like projection. This ridge is also more or less strongly marked on all the shaft fragments.

The broken pair of femora referred to on page 244 in the last report, are very similar to the latter, only they are rather larger. The fractured surfaces are undoubtedly those of bones broken

in a living or fresh condition. Most of the tooth marks are those of the rat, but there are a few of some larger animal. Can it be that these heavy and new-looking bones belonged to the same skeleton as the new-looking pieces of skull referred to on page 38 of the first report, of which it was suggested that possibly they were "the silent witnesses of some terrible tragedy?" It is also likely that a portion of a right tarsus with the third and fourth metatarsals, found in 1888, belonged to the same skeleton, as they are equally new looking. These bones are cemented into a solid mass, apparently by gouty concretion. If I am right in my conclusions, it would seem that the "tragedy" resolves itself into some unfortunate individual, half lame with rheumatism, slipping into the cave and breaking his thigh bones thereby, and there dying.

The only perfect tibia, the one referred to on page 163 of this report, is 12·625 in. long, which, if reckoned as 22·15 of the stature (= 100), gives 4 ft. 9 in. for the latter.

THE POTTERY.

The general character and distribution of the potsherds were given last year (pages 244-7). As then indicated, the hand-made ware exhibited considerable divergencies in texture and colour. The older examples—that is, those found below the superficial portion of the floor—were invariably friable; so much so, as to frequently render their removal from the soil impossible. This, together with their internal, and sometimes external, blackness, caused us very often to mistake small fragments for charcoal. Superficially, these potsherds varied from a dull buff to a brownish black. In some, the paste was intermixed with broken limestone or calc spar; in others, with broken shell—presumably snails' shells. It is tolerably clear that those which have been preserved relate to quite seven or eight different vessels; but what the shapes of these vessels were, it is impossible to say, except in three cases, and these only imperfectly.

The two sets of potsherds already referred to in this report as of the earlier sepulchral period, were with little doubt "food"

vases, and as such must have accompanied one or two of the interments. Those now to be described (Fig. 1) furnish but little to form an idea of the general shape of the perfect vessel, beyond that it was about 8 in. in diameter, and had a boldly recurved lip and shoulder, and that the sides immediately below the latter did not take a rapid slope inwards towards the base; but it is quite likely that, as in the next to be described, this slope rapidly increased lower down. The shape and decoration of the upper part of this vessel can be readily made out from the illustration. The decoration consisted of horizontal incised lines, with intervening bands of punctures, except on the neck. These punctures are somewhat like a crescent in shape, and were evidently produced by a split twig from which the pith had been removed. The inside surface of the neck is slightly decorated with horizontal and diagonal incised lines. The surface colour is a dirty buff, and the paste is mixed with broken limestone.

The other vessel was larger, and had a similar but bolder lip. It was dusky brown in colour, and its paste was mixed with copious broken (snails'?) shells. So far as can be judged from the fragments, the sides sloped gently inwards at first below the shoulder, then bulged slightly outwards, and then took a rapid slope inwards to a small base; that is, the general shape was not unlike that of a top, or to compare it with other vessels of the same kind, those of Figs. 70 and 71 in Greenwell and Rolleston's "British Barrows." The decoration consisted mainly of horizontal lines of twisted-cord or thong impressions. There were several of these inside the lip and on the shoulder, and below the latter they were so close together as to form a sort of fine diaper. The bulge and the edge of the lip were decorated with finger-nail impressions not very regularly disposed. Below the bulge, the lines of twist were resumed, only they were wide apart.

Of the large number of potsherds of indeterminate relative age which were found here and there in the lower diggings, only one was sufficiently large to give an idea of the original vessel. It was found on the Refuse Layer, in the right region. As may be gathered from the illustration (Fig. 3), the vessel of which it

once formed a part was rather unusual. The mouth was 7 in. across; the lip recurved, but the neck short; and the sides so upright that the upper portion of the vessel must have had a jar-like appearance. At about 4 in. below the shoulder, the sides took a rapid curve inwards, suggesting a rounded flat bottom. The decoration is sufficiently elaborate to warrant our regarding the vessel as sepulchral. The upper surface of the lip has two rows of straight punctures, apparently produced by a small chip of wood impressed in a slanting direction. The outer edge has a row of finger-nail impressions. The lower part of the shoulder has a row of small gashes. The upper part of the body has another row of finger-nail impressions. The middle portion of the body is decorated with more or less vertical grooves, made by a bluntly pointed object stroked over the surface; and the lower portion has several irregular rows of oblique impressions, perhaps of the same object. The superficial colour is a dusky brown, and the paste is mixed with broken spar or limestone.

Fig. 2 is a curious perforated cylinder of similar texture and colour as the last, close by which it was also found. It is in length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and diameter about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.; and the perforation, which is circular, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, but it slightly contracts towards the middle of the cylinder. The imprint of the fingers of the hand that shaped it can still be traced, and even the grain of the skin. Several fragments of another cylinder of similar size were found near the above. I have been unable to obtain any clue as to the use of these objects. Mr. Franks, F.S.A., informs me that there are only two objects at all like them in the British Museum—the one was found at Long Wittenham, Berks., and the other in a barrow at Shefford, in the same county, and associated with two vessels of British pottery and some flint scrapers.

Most of the other fragments of pottery were either plain, or, when decorated, too small to enable one to form much idea of the vessels of which they once formed part. The few hand-made potsherds found so near the surface as to suggest a much more recent origin, were, like the curious earthen cauldron

described in the first report, harder, redder, and devoid of decoration.

THE FAUNA.

The human remains being comparatively few, it was no hard task to compare the skull fragments of different levels. But to have done the same with the animal bones would not only have been an almost interminable labour, but could not have given results in any degree commensurate with the trouble. All the deposits cut through belonged to one geological period, that which is still with us, and which will probably yet run for thousands of years ; and when the oldest of these deposits was formed, man had already brought under his dominion the present ordinary domesticated animals. It was not to be expected, then, that the remains of the fauna, wild or domestic, would exhibit much change. So the inability to separate them in accordance to their several deposits, is, perhaps, no great cause for regret.

All the animal bones found during the systematic excavation, except the very small broken pieces which obviously would have been of no use in the work of identification, were duly submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins, who kindly examined and identified them. This must have been a most tedious work, for there were many hundreds of these bones, all wrapped in bags labelled according to the foot-strips from which their contents were derived. The following is a complete list of the mammalian fauna, deducted from his long and detailed catalogue :*—

British short-horned ox.	Wolf.
Urus.	Dog.
Sheep.	Fox.
Goat.	Badger.
Horse.	Hedgehog.
Hog.	Water-rat (*Arvicola amphibia*).
Red-deer.	Hare.
Roe-deer.	

* All of these were also found during the work of 1888, and in addition, the rabbit and the wild cat.

Of these, the bones of the ox—the small British variety, *Bos longifrons*—were most numerous. Next in order were those which Mr. Dawkins cautiously identified as "sheep or goat." The impossibility of distinguishing between most of the bones of these two ruminants is well known; but in several instances, he was able to definitely assign skulls, or fragments of skulls, to one or other of them.* The stag and the fox, as was to be expected, were fairly well represented, but their bones in point of numbers follow the above at a long distance. Those of the horse, and particularly the hog, were decidedly scarce; the latter, however, were rather plentiful in the superficial deposits excavated in 1888. Equally scarce were those of the dog† and the badger, and still more so, those of the wolf and the hedgehog. All the world over the dog has been so frequently found buried with his master or mistress, that it is quite likely some of these animals were thus introduced into this cave. The bones of the water-rat were plentiful almost everywhere in the cave, in some spots the soil consisting of little else besides. The bones of this rodent are also almost invariably present in the barrows of the district. Did these animals make these retreats their homes, or were they dragged thither and devoured by carnivorous animals who preyed on them? To judge from the sound condition of the bones (even the smallest and most delicate), the former is true; and if so, the presence of these bones must be, as the late Mr. Rooke Pennington suggested, "a sure sign of a great change in the physical condition of the country."

The presence of the urus is very interesting. Although the remains of this large animal are frequent in Pleistocene deposits, they are very rare in those of later times. Indeed, there seem to be only two recorded cases, besides the present one—Cissbury, with Neolithic remains, and Barton Mere, near Bury St. Edmunds, with those of the Bronze age. The Rains Cave

* Two skulls of sheep (both found in 1888) are tolerably perfect—the one horned and the other not. The most noticeable feature about them is their small size compared with those of the present.

† No perfect skull of dog was found, but all the lower jaws indicate an animal about the size of a retriever.

specimen consists of a metacarpal, broken to extract the marrow. It was found on March 22nd, 1890, in the Refuse Layer of the central region, among the bones of the human skeleton described on page 163.

In some of the crevices and holes, the cave-earth was almost free from stones; and to a very large extent it consisted of small bones, and bone dust. One specimen taken from the chamber at the back of the large cave, weighed, when dried, 24 oz. After the finer particles (bone-dust and heavy loam) were washed away, the residue, consisting almost entirely of bones of small rodents, frogs, etc., weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and occupied nearly the same volume as before.

In Mr. Dawkins' catalogue, the rabbit is mentioned once. But the specimen he referred to was in a box which contained a number of bones found during the excavation of 1888, and therefore *near the surface*, where also many other rabbits' bones were found. This little circumstance is of value, for this animal is of comparatively modern introduction into Britain, not earlier than "in or just before the thirteenth century" according to Professor Rogers ("History of Agriculture and Prices in England").

It is quite possible that the *scraped* bones were done so with flint knives or scrapers. If with bronze or iron knives, they must have had very jagged cutting edges. But the hacked and cut bones are very much more conclusive. No implements of stone could have produced the narrow and incisive cuts they exhibit.

Here and there, and at all levels, considerable numbers of snails' shells were found. These comprised all the commoner land shells now in the district. And to these must be added the aquatic *anodonta cygnea*, referred to on page 239 of the last volume.

In conclusion, although the yield of Rains Cave was very trifling compared with that of Kent's Cavern at Torquay, or the Cresswell Caves in this county, yet in certain respects it excels them. In each of the latter caves there was a surface soil rarely exceeding 1 ft. in thickness, which contained objects ranging from Neolithic times to the present. Nothing, however, could be made out,

with any degree of exactitude, as to how they came to be where they were found; consequently, the history of these caves for the period represented by this surface soil is little more than a mere blank. But what was compressed into a foot or less in these aves is represented in Rains Cave by several feet, at least, and distinct stratification, which unfolds an orderly sequence of events; and detailed as this history is, it is very unlikely that it carries us so far back as the Neolithic period.

There is a lesson that should not be over-looked. Suppose that the Refuse Layer had turned out to be of Pleistocene date, and that the excavation had not been conducted on systematic and precise lines, how easily might it have been concluded that the human remains in this bed were contemporary with it, and, therefore, Pleistocene! In many cases where human bones have been found associated with Pleistocene remains, the more recent accumulations are so thin that it would be difficult to dig graves in them deep enough to admit of corpses, without penetrating the older beds. The evidence must, indeed, be strong—as the presence of an *undisturbed* sheet of stalagmite between the older and the newer beds—to place the Pleistocene origin of such bones beyond dispute.

Dorothy Vernon.

By A. E. Cockayne.

IN the course of transmission of books and papers from old to new offices by a firm of solicitors in Bakewell, a quantity of old papers were discovered of considerable value and importance. A cursory look through them revealed one document which is apparently unique; no writing of the celebrated Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall being hitherto known to exist; not even the searches of the Historical MSS. Commission at Belvoir having unearthed any such document.

The paper to which I now allude is a quarto single sheet, written on both sides, and is a letter written by Dorothy Manners (Dorothy Vernon having married John Manners) to the then agent of the Haddon estate, Mr. Swan.

There is a good deal of character in the style of writing in the signature, though that of the letter itself rather points to a later date than that of Dorothy Manners. Yet the style of its diction, and particularly its subscription, "Your trew frind to my power," leads to the belief in the identity of the writer. There was another Dorothy Manners later; namely, Dorothy, a younger daughter of Sir George Manners (who became the wife of Sir Thomas Lake), and a Mr. Swan, I believe, was then agent; but she would scarcely be likely to conclude a letter to the Estate Agent in form as this, nor to be in a position to borrow money from the agent. I believe, therefore, we have here a genuine letter of the celebrated heiress of Haddon. It

is unfortunate there is no date of year given, only "the 19." The examination of the other papers has been courteously promised to me, and I hope soon to look through them carefully.

The following is a transcript of the letter, along with a fac-simile of the signature:—

"Good Mr. Swan

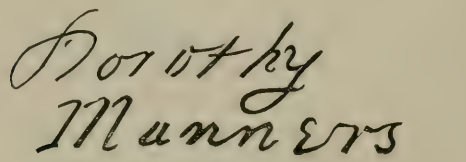
"I know not how to make a note as I think fiting to send to you; therefore, by Jack, write ye such note as you thinke good, and send it in your let: to me, and I will set my hand to it, and by the first safe hand send it you againe; you may say in the note y^{t} I will pay you the golde againe, or so much as ye will have for change in silver by our Lady-day, for I have them frinds that knows of this, w^{ch} I am sure w^{d} pass there words, or give there hands, but at this time, w^{t} y^{r} kindness to me, I will not desier them; but they assure me if I should die to-morrow it should be payd you at the time, you may say in the noate w^{h} shall be our Lady-day therefore make it so, and send it me, by Jack; and you will still more oblige me to be as trewly I am

"Good Mr. Swan

"Your trew frind to my power

"*The* 19." "Dorothy Manners."

Fac-simile of signature:



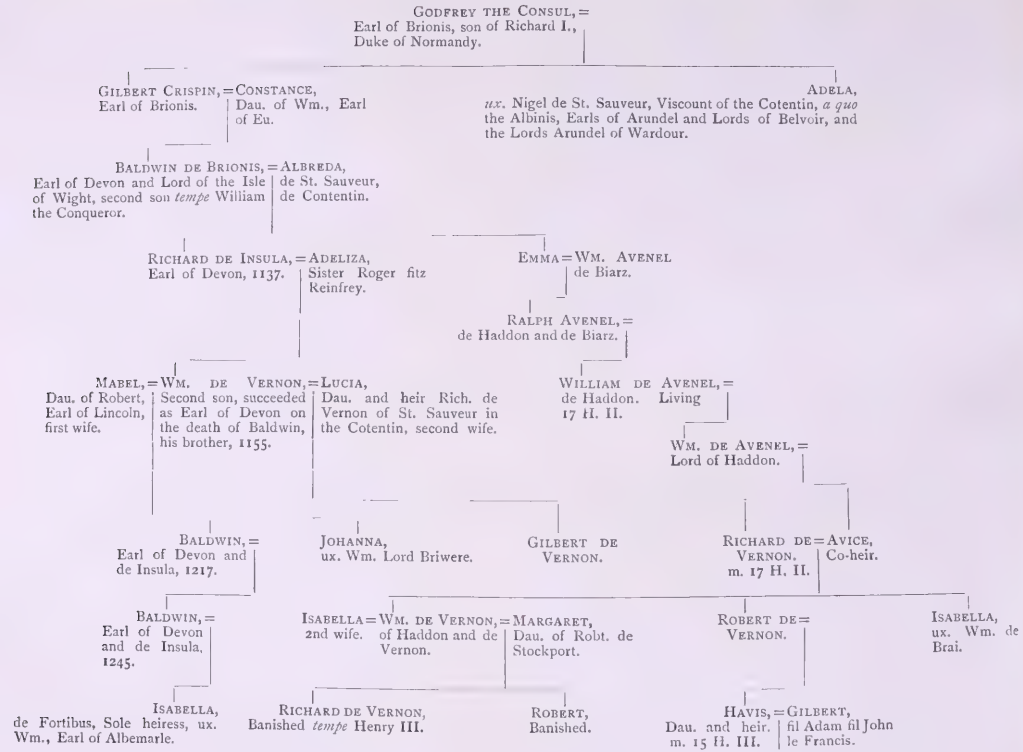
The Vernons of Haddon Hall.

John Pym Yeatman, Barrister-at-Law, F.R.H.S.

MUCH has been written respecting this branch of the illustrious family of Vernon which will vanish into thin air on the application of the truer tests of historical accuracy. It is from no captious and with no capricious feeling that this subject is approached, and it matters little to the ducal family who now hold this ancient Barony—a Barony though still in abeyance—how this inheritance falls to them, whether through one or through two heirs female; but if the truth must be told, the Vernons of Haddon of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who are now represented by Lord Vernon, were not true Vernons; they were a family without a patronymic, and they were probably called "le Franceis" from their nationality; but this sobriquet had attached to them at a very early period—at a time indeed, when surnames were not fairly introduced; when they were seneschals for part of the dominions of the great house of Richmond; and it was in the weak and calamitous days of King Henry III. when a member of that family, who was so obscure that his place in the family history can hardly be ascertained, (though he was certainly the head of it), married a daughter of the Vernons, who were banished through their political intrigues. The Franceis family, who succeeded them, in some way acquired their patrimony in this country, and by degrees assumed the name of Vernon. Many writers have essayed to explain this strange descent, and most of them (General Wrottesley has followed the example even in our own day) have not hesitated to claim Gilbert le Francis as a true

Vernon by descent; in truth, he was no more a Vernon than the Peverels of the Peak of Sir Walter Scott were descendants of the great Peverels of the time of the Conquest. It is only due to General Wrottesley, to whom the historian, and especially the Staffordshire archæologist, is so deeply indebted, to record that, although very recently he has published in the "Derbyshire Archæological Journal" his disbelief in the theory propounded by the writer, yet still later researches of his own have satisfied him of their correctness, and he has most handsomely withdrawn his criticisms, and it is with something like certainty, that, now still further light has been thrown upon the subject by further researches in the muniment-room of Belvoir Castle and the British Museum, it can be positively stated that all doubt is set at rest, and that *the families of Vernon and Francis are distinct.* The writer is indebted to Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland for being able to throw quite a new light upon the question, as a recent search in the magnificent muniment-room of Belvoir Castle, which perhaps stands first in the kingdom for the extent and value and variety of its historical possessions, has brought to light a great number of charters of the earliest settlers of the Vernons at Haddon, which hitherto apparently have never been examined, and with them, almost of still greater interest, some of the charters of the Avenels who preceded them; but of the highest interest of all is a series of charters of the de Insula family, which not only help to illustrate and to indicate the history of the Avenels, but to give the true origin and the true house of this family of Vernon. For many generations the Heralds have endeavoured to connect the Vernons of Haddon with the great Cheshire family of that name. The writer, many years ago, pointed out that it is rather to the houses of Vernon and de Insula held by the Earls of Devon that we should look, and this was the view published by Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland in a recent sketch of the Vernon family. The records recently discovered leave no reasonable doubt that this view is the correct one, and the following pedigree will show at a glance how the idea is arrived at. It requires little ingenuity to discover that this theory easily accounts for the

The Pedigree of the Vernons, Earls of Devon, and Lords of Haddon.



presence of all these records at Belvoir Castle. The accompanying pedigree will illustrate the family history :—

The learned reader must (for want of space here) be referred to the writer's "History of the House of Arundell" for the early history of the families of de Vernon, and of the Vernons Earls of Devon, and of their connection with that of Roger de Albini, the progenitor of the Earls of Arundel and of the Lords of Belvoir.

So very little is known of the history of the younger members of the family of de Insula of the house of Devon, that the following charters, found by the writer amongst the Belvoir muniments, will be read with the deepest interest, the only wonder being how they should have strayed there :—

Gauf de Insula, and Matilda his wife, with William, Robert, and William his sons, confirmed the grant of Hugo de Well to the Abbey of St. Mary of York, of his land of Svera with the mill. *Witnesses :* Guarilio de Aula, Will. fil Scur, Wm. fil Gug, Robert de Parc, William de Sorwell, Jordan Forester, Adam de Copt. *With fine seal.*

William de Insula, with Cecilia his wife, William his heir, and his other sons gave the fee of Becham, which Picot rented ("empasterat") of him to the church of Lund. *Witnesses :* Gauf his chaplain, Cecilia his wife, and his sons Robert de Insula, and Thomas de Insula, Robt. Dárraci and his son Robert and John his son (Robt. Dárraci et fil, ej. Robtus, et Joh. fil. ej.), Walter fil Alured, Rad. de Bosco, William fil. ej., Walter fil. Odo, Rich. de Cnieshale, Ralf fil Gaufred Pinzun, Wm. de Lincoln, Ranulf (*cognatus meus*), Hervy (*consanguineus*) (et de Ipsa Provincia Lund), Bernard, Prior of Dunstable, Robt. de Cornhill, David fra ej., Maur. Leswinus, Presb., Norman Pictor, Leving, Pres., Wm. Miles, Wm. Clic, Jordan fil Edgar, Adam, Robt., and Rich. Armig.

William de Insula to the Canons of St. Trinity, Lund. Grant of Wm. Ulculf his man, with the lands of Becham and the land of Lund which Saeval Halbgarius held. *Witnesses :* Otiwell de Insula (*frē meo*), Wm. de Insula, Thom., Robert de Corz Avenello,

Wm. Ulculf, Rad. Cap, Ogero Dapifer, Will Faceto, Robert de Cornhill, and David his brother.

Herveius fil Eustace released the services, etc., of Simon Camerarius, which he bought of Wm. fil Levesune. *Witnesses:* Simon de Insula, Baldwin Blanqiore, Gilbert de Brad, Alan de Fittone, Maier Raffo, Robert Serda, Wm. fil Edward, Will. Clic, Roger Plessus. *Seal, a knight on horseback.*

Warin de Insula inspected a charter of Baldwin his brother of his grant of Wm. Bogenhard, of Parva Buckenham, and of the lands which he held of Waren de Insula, his brother, in Chatig in Insula Eliensis. *Witnesses:* Henry de Walpole, Fulc Baynard, Kt., Bald. de Cotten.

Robert de Insula, Lord of Hayford Waryn, Knight, inspected charter of Maud de Cheysneto to the Canons of Burnecester, which also Warin her son on his part confirmed, and he also inspected the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, and Lady of Insula, who confirmed to the church of St. Marie and St. Edburga, the Virgin, of Burnecester, the grants of Matilde de Cheysneto (*p'avia mee*). *Witnesses:* Sir John de Elena, Richard de Asseton, Roger de Insula, Kts., and others.

Witnesses to Robert's confirmation—John de Clavering, Walter de Shobington, Peter dict. 'le Blount,' Alan de Hastifield, John Bevis, Robt. de Cromford, Walter Clic. de Burnecester.

4 E. I. Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon to her tenants of Worth and Crikelad: grant to Adam de Stretton of her land of those places.

There are several charters of Philip de Insula of a later date.

The Chartulary of Monteburg (*Biblioteque Nationale de Paris, No.* 10,087), has many charters which throw a light upon this pedigree.

Folio 6. Henry I. confirmed the charter of Richard de Redvers (Earl of Devon) of land in Dorset and in the Isle of Wight to Monteburg, and this charter was attested by Baldwin and Wm. (de Vernon) his sons.

Folio 8. Henry II., King of England, inspected the last charter and confirmed it as well as certain other grants of the said

Richard de Redvers and William de Vernon his son, and Rich. (of Haddon) his son, and a grant of Richard Avenel to the same monastery.

Folio 31. H. Constantine Eccles confirmed same grant, and what William de Redvers his grandfather, and Richard de Redvers his father, and Beatrice his mother, had granted in the year 1270; he also confirmed the grant of Juliana de Vernon, daughter of William de Brionis, formerly wife of William de Vernon.

Folio 69. 1165, William de Vernon with Gilbert and Richard his sons made a charter to Monteburg.

Folio 70. Richard, son of Wm. de Vernon, with Drogo his brother, Herbert de Morville, Walter de Insula, Nigel de Mortimer, Lucia his mother, and Baldwin his brother confirmed same grants.

Folio 72. There is a charter which seems to identify Juliana de Vernon or Vernois with Lucia de Vernon wife of Wm. de Vernon.

The great Norman families of Avenel or De Say of Biars, and of Redvers, Earls of Devon, were closely connected by feudal and by marriage ties; in Normandy, the earls of Devon were vassals of the lords of Biars, and held their lands under them long after their settlement in this country: some of the scions of the house of Avenel settled in England at the Conquest as Knights of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; and one Avenellus, who, apparently from the assumption of that name in lieu of title or Christian name, was the head of the family, settled at Haddon as a knight of Wm. Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror.

His holdings in Derbyshire were insignificant considering his high rank, and the extent of his possessions in Normandy would scarcely be more than sufficient to support him and his retinue when on hunting expeditions in the Peak and Sherwood Forests. We find no direct mention of the name of Avenel in Domesday, yet at the foundation of Lenton Priory, only some fifteen years later, "Avenellus" attested Peverel's charter as one of his knights, and he attested the charter of William de Insula previously given; he granted land out of Haddon, all Medweplac,

and Manax. which were all places of ancient demesne at Domesday, and Wm. Avenel his son attested the charter of the son of Wm. Peverel to the same foundation shortly after 1113, and we also find that the same William Avenel granted Conkesbery in Yolgrave to the Abbey of Leicester.

It is difficult to understand why the family of Avenel, so closely related to the ducal house of Normandy, should receive no recognition at the Conquest, and so little afterwards; possibly it was that they were well endowed in Normandy, and they preferred their ancestral estates to a new home in England, and certain it is, that they generally resided on the Continent, and only came here periodically, and then probably only for the pleasures of the chase. Almost immediately after obtaining possession of their property they seem to have made grants out of it to religious houses—to Lenton, Trentham, Croxton, Roche Abbey, and Leicester, of a character inconsistent with the idea that they sought to derive much income for themselves out of them.

Derbyshire records give but a poor account of the Avenel family during the reign of Henry I., no mention being made of them in the only Pipe Roll we possess for that reign. This was probably because until the lawless time of King Stephen, the rights of the Crown were more closely protected by the Barons of the Exchequer, and all the property they held was Crown property, which could only be granted out by the Crown for the use of the reigning king, and the donee therefore would pay to him personally any rent he might exact. The first roll of Henry II. records that Gervase de Avenel paid twenty marks for the land of Basilowe, formerly part of the king's ancient desmesne, but in later years wrested from the Crown in favour of the Peverels, whose head had recently forfeited it.

We find a Robert Avenel attesting the foundation charter of Welbec Abbey in 18 Stephen, and in 19 Hy. II., Robert Avenel and Gervase Avenel were chosen two knights to view the repairs of Peak Castle. In 26 Henry II., the estates of Gervase, held of the Honour of Peverel, were in the king's hands, for the Sheriff

accounts that year for 68s. for the corn on his land; either he was dead, or in rebellion, or he had settled abroad.

This may have been the year of his death, though it is more likely that he had forfeited his lands for some act of rebellion; for as late as 23 Hy. II., Gervase Avenel was one of the overseers of the works on the Castle of Peak.

There are but few notices of the family until the sixth year of Rich. I. Unfortunately for Derbyshire history, the Pipe Rolls for this county are lost from the 1st until the 6th year of that monarch, in the latter half of which year, William Briwere, the judge and regent of the king, was Sheriff of Notts. and Derbyshire. As this period saw many changes of ownership, the loss is the more to be regretted. Ralf Murdach had been sheriff, as he was apparently in the early part of the 6th, and the first notice we have is that William Briwere, who was sheriff for the half-year, accounts for the sale of the goods of Robert Avenel, one of the king's enemies; probably he was the son of Gervase, and possibly he suffered for his rebellion; however, this again is doubtful, for we know that King Richard was now in prison abroad, and the meaning of being a king's enemy at that period was probably that he was acting in the king's interest against Prince John and William Briwere. The following year Robert Avenel paid one mark for seven shillings rent in Pleslie and in Sutton. Was this some compensation for turning him out of his Haddon estates? For sure it is that William Briwere had now secured them in moieties for his kinsmen Richard Vernon and Simon Basset. Referring to the pedigree, it will be seen that Richard Vernon, if of the house of Redvers, was half-brother of his son's wife. Vernon and Basset had married the two daughters of William Avenel, and the following charter (still at Belvoir) gives evidence of the fact, though it does not supply the information necessary to account for a William, son of another William Avenel, being in possession: evidence which can only be supplied probably by the missing Pipe Rolls of 1-5 Rich. I. This record is in the form of a fine, by no means a usual means of settling estates in free marriage, but probably dictated by the necessities

of the time; Robert, the true heir, having been violently deposed, and William Avenel who was probably not the true heir even after him, was made to play this part to carry out the measures of William Briwere, and to give them a legal aspect.

The charter is as follows: "Be it known to all present as well as future, that I William Avenel have agreed with (concordavi) Ricard de Vern. and Simon Basset because they have (in marriage) my two daughters and heirs concerning all my lands and inheritance; that (regarding them) as my heirs, I have conceded and granted to them all my lands and hereditaments after my decease, so that in all things as my heirs they should divide (between them) as parceners, and so that Simon Bassett, he and his heirs, should make with Rich. de Vernon and his heirs a final partition. Besides I have conceded to the said Richard a capital mansion lying towards the east, in which William Avenel my father dwells, with a garden and orchard near the chapel of St. Nicolas, to the said Simon Basset the remaining mansion, and in the west with the orchard in that part, and in Adstock (*Bucks.*), I have conceded to the said Richard de Vernon a capital mansion with two orchards, one from which a certain portion of the mansion (is divided) from the remaining portion of the mansion of Simon Basset in the same vill, a certain capital mansion of the same magnitude with the orchard of Roger. In Urcleburc also I have given to the said Simon Basset a capital mansion. To this convention and concord the said Rich. de Vernon and Simon Basset agreed to adhere and faithfully to keep. *Witnesses:* William fil Hugo de Fuletibi, William fil Hugo, Falconer (accipitar), Gerold fil Rich. Simon Agæ, Walter de Gahn."

This fine is undated, but it has always, conjecturally, been dated by the entry in the Pipe Roll of 6 R. I. before given. It is, however, most probably of the 17th Henry II.

There is a fine recorded in a Roll of the Curia Regis also of uncertain date, but attributed (probably from the date of the Pipe Roll) to the same year, between Simon Basset and Helesabeth his wife, and Richard de Vernon and Amicia his wife, concerning

Hadestock, Hurlingburc, Basselow and Haddon, in the counties of Bucks., Derby, and Nottingham, by which Richard was to have Hadestock with its appurts.; and Hurlinburc with its appurtenances and half of what he had in Basilow, and besides 50s. which each received for the mill, and which should remain to the said Richard de Vernon and his heirs, and Simon should have the whole vill of Haddon with its appurts. and half of Basselow which he had previously held, and to hold the same to him and to his heirs; and a day was given in the octave of Easter for receiving the charters because Elizabeth was absent, and Amicia placed Rich., her husband, for herself as her attorney.

Amongst the Woolley MSS. at the British Museum (*Additional MSS.* 6696, fo. 54) is a pedigree of the Vernon family which it would be very interesting to verify. It is unfortunately in fragments, which have been pasted together, and some of the notes which are of the chief value have perished. This pedigree was probably compiled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at all events that is the last date contained in it—whether this is the original, or a copy, it is difficult to state. It commences with a Richard de Vernon who had three sons, Robert, Walter, and Richard, the latter of whom married Avice, daughter of Wm. Avenel, and from the former descended Havise, who married Gilbert le Franceis. Richard had issue Isabel, the wife of W. de Bray and Wm. de Vernon, who died 26 H. III., who by Alice had a son Richard, who died 3 Ed. III., having had two wives—Helena, daughter of Rich. Gernon, and Isabella second wife; by his first wife he had issue Rich., who died 16 E. II., having married Matilda, dau. and heir of Wm. de Campville.

Now comparing these with the pedigree here given, it will be seen at once that the compiler has confounded Richard, son of Wm. de Vernon, with Richard, son of Gilbert le Franceis, and he has placed Robt. as son of an imaginary Richard, instead of his being younger brother of Richard, son of William; but the writer has been so honest as to give the proofs from which he compiles this pedigree, and these are most valuable,

since all trace of these records is lost or at least unknown at present :—

One is a short note of a fine between Sir Rich. Vernon, Kt., and Avice, his wife, of 17 Henry II.; no corroboration of this fine can be found in the Pipe Rolls, but it is a very probable date, for the marriages and fines of that period are very rarely to be found.

A note to Wm. de Vernon, son of Rich., states that a fine was levied between him and Garn, and A., his wife, probably Rich. Gernon, of the date 14 H. III. (1230)

But the most important record relates to the Franceys family, which, however, is terribly mutilated. It commences with only a few letters—Ro.....nceys...filio.....yburn. Probably this relates to Robt. le Franceys and the Manor of Meaburn, a manor which records show belonged to Robt. le Franceys; and afterwards to Richard Vernon, son of Gilbert le Frances; this charter gives the intermediate holders quite a new discovery in this pedigree.

Then a grant which is quite clear if the words in brackets may be added :—

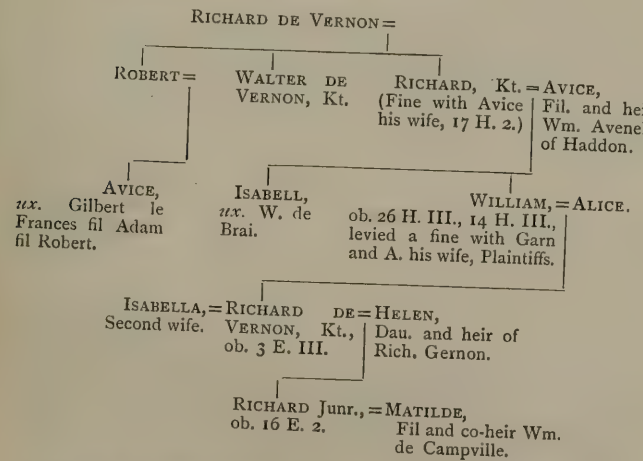
"Henr. Dei grā R(*ex Angl.*) Dn̄s Hibernie Dux Nor(*man*)æ Co. Andeg. conces(*sit Jo.*) le Franc. liber: W(*arrenā*) in oibus Domin: (*et terris*) suis in Dni: Westm: et Cumbr. A: R: sui 41." And the following charter,

"Anno R. R. H. III., 15, primo in (*festo Sci*) Pet. ad Vinc. convent' fuit int(*er*) Jo. le Franceis ex una parte et Dn̄s (*Rich.*) de Vern ex altera, videl ipe idem (*Rich.*) dedit Havisiā filiā Ro(b^{ti}) nepoti eius(*dem*) Rici in uxorem Gilberto fil Ade nepoti eid. Johanni."

This charter, if it can be relied upon as genuine, gives the origin of the Franceis family and their true connection with the Lords of Haddon, the fact that the father of Gilbert's wife was brother and not the son of William of Haddon, accounts for much of the obscurity that prevails respecting this family. There is little doubt that the sons of William de Vernon lost their inheritance in England through the rebellions of the period, and

that Gilbert le Franceys was a mere nominee of the crown, although perhaps his son was next heir after the expulsion of his cousins. The compiler of this pedigree was entirely at sea in drawing up this pedigree, and supposed that Rich. de Vernon, who died 3 E. III., was descended from Wm. He has honestly enough, according to his light, given what he supposed was a true pedigree of the family, and his errors help to show the honesty of his purpose, and the genuineness of his authorities; he has not suppressed one at his disposal, though they added to his difficulties.

The following is the pedigree as he gives it:—



The first Richard is purely imaginary, invented to account for charter of Rich., father of Robert de Vernon. This Robert should be the brother of Wm., who died 26 H. 3, and Rich., who died 3 E. 3, was son of Avice and Gilbert.

With the exception of one of the charters of the de Insulas to which Avenellus was a witness, there is no charter of this family at Belvoir, but there are a considerable number of Avenel charters there of a later date, which probably belong to a branch of the same family. As we have seen, "Avenellus," in the time of Henry I.,

granted Conkesbury and Meadow Ploch, both in Yolgrave, to religious foundations. It was probably as tenants to these houses that in the time of their distress the family found a refuge in Yolgrave, or they may have been tenants under the Abbey from the first. In 6 Rich. I. we find Gilbert Avenel with Amicia his wife sueing Mathew de Eston for half the vills of Normanton and Eston; and in 3 John, a William Avenel fined to recover his rights in Haddon and Basselow, but we know no more about these suits. About the same date Gilbert Avenel attested a charter of Maurice de Audele and Isabella his wife to Rich. de Vernon of Rich de Pec's land in Chesterfield, proof that they were on friendly terms.

A little later, probably after Gilbert's death, there is a charter still at Haddon Hall, of Robt. fil Alan de Longisdon settling certain property to "Magister" Robert Avenel and Dionisia his mother, and if William Avenel survived them, then to him for life; and if Nicolas Avenel survived them, then to him for life; and after his decease, if Dionisius his brother should survive them, then to him for life; remainder to Henry brother of Robert, remainder to Richard fil Robert de Redware. *Witnesses:* Sir Rich. de Herthill, Kt., Rich. Vicar of Yolgrave, Wm. de Gratton, William de Wingfield, Simon Sele of Alport. This deed unfortunately omits to give the relationship of William Avenel to Robert; but another Haddon charter is a grant from William Avenel, son of Robert Avenel, to Robt. de Yolgrave, of his rights in land held of Wm. de Hotot in Yolgrave, with the services of Elias fil Wm. de Longisden; and by a charter at Belvoir, the same Wm. fil Robert Avenel confirms to Wm. fil. Elias Cleric of Parva Longeden, one bovate in Yolgrave, and five acres and three roods in Shonkdale, and land in Wildleye. There are several charters of a Margaret Avenel, probably widow of William, who remarried Adam fil Peter de Rowsley, and whose daughter and heiress, Havice, married John de Rowsley, son of Peter, who seems to be the last of the race in Haddon, as these are the first known of the family of de Rowsley.

We now come to a series of charters of the Vernons, from

the time of Richard I. to their departure from Haddon, in the latter end of Henry III., preserved at Belvoir Castle. There is a charter undoubtedly made to the first Richard Vernon, being a bond of W. de Brai to pay Richard de Vernon 25 shillings yearly for a virgate of land in Chersington, which Hugo Rufus held at the Piscaria of Foxwere, and for the mill upon Ripa de Bladene between Chersington and Evesham, which he gave to him with the consent of Amicia his wife, and William his son and heir, for which he should do homage to the chief lords by the hands of Rad. de Vernon. *Witnesses:* Rad. Haring, Rad. fil Galfred, Will Baviel, Robert de Vernon, Magr. Philip de Beke, Rich. de Hailsbr, Rad. de Edingshale, John Malvalet, Ric. Gigan. This charter shows the probable truth of the pedigree before cited, which makes William de Brai the son-in-law of Rich. de Vernon, a fact hitherto unknown to the writer. Another charter now at Haddon may also be attributed to Rich. de Vernon I., the first of the name at Haddon.

Maurice de Audeley and Isabella his wife, release to Richard de Vernon and his heirs the land which Rich. de Pecco held in Chesterfield. *Witnesses:* Serlo de Beley, Gilbert Avenel, Rd. de Herthul, Michael de Edensor, Adam de Stanton, Peter de Herthul, &c. *Seal, an eagle displayed.*

There is an undated charter at Belvoir, being a convention between Robert Basset and Rich de Vern. Release of the rights of the former in two bovates which Simon fil Lambert held, together with the said Simon, his chattels and sequela, and half a bovat which Alexander fil Adam held, and which the said Robt. gave to the said Richard in exchange. *Witnesses:* Thomas de Edenshour, Robert de Vernon, Rich. de Herthill, Robt. de Stanton, Adam de Edenshour, Matthew de Langesden, Roger de Bobenhill, John de Haddon, Robt. de Heynton, cleric.

If this charter is that of the first Rich. de Vernon, who married the Avenel heiress, and not of his grandson, it is some confirmation of the statement that the first Richard had a son named Robert. Thomas de Edensor, the first witness, attested a charter

in 19 H. III.; he also attested a charter still at Belvoir, to which Jurdan de Rowlesley was a witness. He was cotemporary with the first Richard de Vernon, but not with his grandson. Both Thomas and Adam de Edensor, with the same Jurdan de Rowlesley, attested a charter of Wm. de Vernon, son of Richard. They also, with Rich. de Vernon, attested a charter of Norman de Sulney to Rich. fil Adam de Herthill, but they were both living as late as 29 H. III., as appears by another charter.

There was a Robert Basset of Wolsthorpe at a very early period, who had a grandson Robert, so that little can be obtained from this clue, and a Robert of Haddon living 8 E. II.

The charters of and to William, son of Rich. Vernon (I.), are much more numerous. Amongst them is one of Alice, widow of Peter de Raland, of her rights in land in Raland for ten marks, attested by Jo. Gubald, Constable of Peak (19-21 H. III.); another of Rich. de Hesterbury of a meadow in Westanton; another of Galfred Parator, with the consent of Siereda his wife, of land in Newhall in Basslow, which he had of the grant of Osbert of Chesterfield attested by Sir Robt. de Esseburn, Constable of Peak (one of the Cokayne family), Sir Wm. Bassett, and others.

In the same repertory is a deed of Siereda, widow of Galfred Parater, confirming the same property; but perhaps the most interesting and puzzling of Wm. de Vernon's charters is one by Robt. fil Robert de Stockport, warranting to him the vill of Lostock which he held of his (grantor's) father and of himself, and if he could not warrant the same, William Vernon should have in exchange as much land in half of the vill of Basselow; namely, the half which John Basset held.

This important charter was attested by Hamond de Mascy, Galf de Dicecery, Rd. de Bromhall, Wm. Bassett, Robt. de Vernon, Robt. de Hyde, Robt. de Stokpord, Rich. de Heriz, Stephen de Bredbury, Rich. de Hyde, chiefly knights of Cheshire.

There is an earlier charter by which Robert de Stokport granted to William, fil and heir of Rich. de Vernon, the land of Basselow and Bubnel with Margerita his daughter in free marriage, and if

the said William should not have an heir by the said Marguerite, then the said Rich. de Vernon should hold half the said land of Basselow to him and his heirs, of the grantor, and his heirs doing the services of half a knight's fee. This is also attested by a number of Cheshire knights, by Richard fitz Roger, Will. de Bray, Robt. de Meviewariis, Tomas de Nortburie, Walter de Stockport, Math. de Brohelle, Will fre suo, Simon de Stokport, John de Bredbury, Jordan de Bredbury, Robert fil Bernard, Robt. fil Rahenild, Matthew de Stokport, Rich. fil ejus Gilbert de Louthern, Walter de Parles, Hugo fre ej., Roger de Estna, Jo fre ej., Herico de Tideswell.

Wm. Bassett confirmed to Sir Wm. Vernon half an acre of land in Haddon which adjoined land concerning which a convention was made between him and Ralf Gernon. *A fine seal with a stag.*

William fil Wm. de Chattesworth granted to Wm. de Vernon the lands which Robert Seladon held in Chatsworth. Attested by Sir Robt. de Esseburn, Constable of Peak.

Thomas Bland granted a lease of land in Holm by Bakewell, which Rich. le Green had held for twelve years, from the 20th of King Henry (III.) Attested by Mathew de Reyndon, the King's Sergeant.

Wm. Basset released to William de Vernon his rights in Simon fil Lambert with his offspring. *Witnesses:* Robt. de Vernon, Robt. de Staunton, Hy. de Hotoft, Robt. Avenel, Wm. de Bekeley, Thom. Basset, Rich. de Tambery, Roger de Basselow.

John de Aston released to Wm. de Vernon half acre of land in Upper Haddon, at Smalgreaves. *Witnesses:* Robt. Toke, Robt. de Vernon, Robt. de Staunton, Robt. de Hoto, Wm. de Paries, Snil, chapl., Henry Tuchet.

There is a charter of Robt. de Aston to Ralf Draycote of land in Bakewell, which he bought of Robt. le Franceis, son of Bruno of Tadington, to which Wm. Vernon, Kt., was a witness.

The writer is indebted to General Wrottesley for many notices relating to this family ; one notice is very puzzling. He states on the authority of the Staffordshire Pipe Rolls, that Rich. de Vernon

forfeited his estates in that county in 6 & 7 Rich. I., and he adds that he obtained the king's favour, and that his estates were afterwards restored to him: and certainly Derbyshire Pipe Rolls show that he was assessed down to 16 John, though his name may have been kept up after his death, as was often the case in subsidies. We have no proof in English records of his death, from the fact that he selected a Norman domicile on the separation of Normandy from England, as the Quo Warranto Rolls for the Channel Islands cited by General Wrottesley prove, and probably his son William retired to Normandy on his death, though we have no proof of it.

Again, we fail to find any record of the deaths of the three sons of Wm. fil Richard de Vernon; probably, however, they all retired to Normandy Richard, the eldest, is lost to us after the latter part of Henry III.'s reign, although Staffordshire Plea Rolls show that he was alive in 4 Ed. I. Haddon, and the Derbyshire estates, had then for some time been in the hands of Gilbert le Fraunceis.

Amongst the Haddon charters there is one dated 46 H. III., proving that Gilbert le Franceis was then dealing with the Baslow property, possibly only as a trustee. He, with Reginald Huscota, granted to Hugo de Edinshaile a lease of the quarries of Baslow for 10 years. By another charter, *sans* date, at Belvoir, Gilbert le Franceys, Kt., granted to Richard de Bassilow the bovate which Adam Bond held in Bobenhill. *Witnesses:* Robt. de Herthill, Walter de Kent, Rd. le Ragged, Hy. de Tadington, Hy. Foljambe, and others.

No doubt Yorkshire records, as well as those of Cumberland, would give a complete history of the Frances family, but the historians of those counties are so careless of their historical documents, that none are accessible, and the only historian worthy of the name—the late General Harrison—had devoted himself to only a small portion of the county. From his work we learn that in 2 Rich. I., Roald le Franceys gave land in Dalton to Warin Travers of Dalton Travers.

23 H. III., John Franceys, probably a grandson of Roald,

claimed against Robert Travers, son of Warin, two bovates of land in Dalton, and in 30 Hy. III., this suit, after many delays, so common at that time, came to an end, and by a fine of Trinity term of that year, Robert Travers acknowledged the land to be the right of the said John, as land which Robert, father of John, had by the gift of Warin Francis, father of Robert, whose heir he is, and John gave Robert a soar-hawk.

In 7 Edward I., there was an assize to enquire whether Isolda, wife of Wm. fil Alice de Newsom, Wm. Werry and John Fraunceys had disseized Adam fil John le Frances of Dalton Travers of 10 bovats of land there, whilst he was on his journey to Jerusalem. Adam failed in his action.

This Adam was doubtless the father of Gilbert le Franceis, and the previous entry (which proves that John was the son of Robert) confirms the charter of the Woolley Collection, No. 6,696. in every particular of the pedigree.

No doubt Gilbert le Franceys was heir of his family, but being well provided for by the Vernon inheritance, Adam, his father, passed him over, and gave his lands to Grimbaldus, probably a younger son, and the following suits show that Grimbaldus and the nephew and heir of Grimbaldus were compelled to call Rich. le Vernon, who was the true heir of these estates, to warrant their title.

A. 29 E. I., John fil Ivo de Hertford sued Grimbaldus le Franceys, who 32 Ed. I. called Richard de Vernon to warranty of 1 messuage, 160 a. of land, 6 a. mead., ½ a mill, in Barton juxta Melsonby, and he called William fil Nic. le Boteler, who was then an infant. In 10 Ed. II. John de Hertford sued Robert fil John Francis for probably the same land, though it is described as a messuage, 10 tofts, 40 a. of land, and 6½ a. of meadow, and half a mill in Barton juxta Melsonby, which he claims as his right and inheritance, and of which William de Kendal unjustly disseized Alan de Hertford, Plaintiff's grandfather, whose heir he is. The Defendant said that Grimaldus, his uncle, whose heir he is, died seized of the land in his own right as of fee, after whose death he entered, and he is now under age.

It must not be forgotten that the *Inq. p. m.* of Gilbert Franceis concerning Haddon shows that Rich., son of Gilbert le Franceis, also called himself le Franceis after the death of his father, so that the fact that he was called to warrant the Franceis estates in Cumberland and Yorkshire proves his descent from that family beyond all doubt, and it is to be hoped that the facts here adduced prove equally conclusively the true origin of Rich. Vernon, the first of his name of Haddon.

Notice of Two Ancient Deeds relating to Hanbury.

By the Rev. Regd. H. C. Fitzherbert, M.A., Rector of Somersal Herbert.

IN the fourth volume of this Journal, for 1882, were printed twenty-two *cartæ antiquæ*, relating to persons and places chiefly in Derbyshire and Leicestershire.

Two more deeds belonging to the same series lately rescued from amongst two tons of "rubbish" sold out of a lawyer's office in Lichfield, are printed below, with the text extended.

Information touching the property mentioned in these two deeds may be found in the Add. MSS. 6046. f. 9 (Brit. Mus.), and in Nichols' "Hist. of Leicester," Vol. 4, p. 860.

In case this should meet the eye of any solicitor, I would urge upon him, and all who belong to his profession, the great value from an archæological point of view, of such documents as these. Worthless, no doubt, for purely legal purposes, these *cartæ antiquæ* supply prime and direct evidence of many facts in the domain of genealogical and topographical research which can only be obtained elsewhere, if at all, on the doubtful authority of secondary and indirect evidences.

I plead for such historical MSS. as these that they are worthy of a better fate than to be sold by weight for a few shillings and pulped for paper or cut up by the bookbinder, as many thousands of such documents have been.

If the crowded state of a lawyer's office renders it necessary to clear out such "rubbish," a safe repository exists at the Public Record Office and the MSS. Department of the British Museum, to say nothing of Local Museums and Literary Institutions such as the admirable Salt Library at Stafford, where such documents would be gladly received and safely preserved.

"Vniuersis ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit, Ricardus filius et Heres Ricardi filii Herberti. Salutem in domino. Noueritis me concessisse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse Willelmo de Neutone Clerico Manenti in Hambury et Mabilie vxori eius omnes terras et tenementa cum edificiis suprastantibus que habui in villa et territorio de Hambury de hereditate patris mei, vna cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus et proficuis, que mihi accidebant de hereditate patris mei, in Foresta de Nedwode et que Ricardus pater meus habuit, ex dono et feoffamento Roberti de Ferrariis Comitis Derbye, et ipsum de eisdem per Cartam suam feoffauit, vt in Housbote Haybote aquietancia Pannagii secta Molendinorum Pastura ad aueria sua, et omnibus aliis estoueriis et proficuis in dicta Foresta capiendis. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei in predictis terris et tenementis nec in aliis omnibus supradictis, aliquid juris vel clamii preterquam vnam Marcam argenti, annui redditus, quam penes me retinui de predictis terris et tenementis precipiendam (*or percipiendam*) exigere poterimus vel venditare inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quiete clamacioni sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Stephano de Corzonn, Henrico Coco, Radulpho de Rollistone, Willelmo de Rideware, Stephano de Falde, Thoma de Camera, Philippo del Wodehouse et aliis. Datum apud Tuttesbury die Lune proxima post festum Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptiste. Anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo Quinto (1297)."

Membrane 8 × 4½ inches; 13 lines.

One seal of green wax, representing a hawk standing upon a bird. Round them "S' RIC' FIL' HERB'T."

ENDORSEMENTS.

(1) *In a hand, apparently almost contemporary with that of the deed,* "Relaxacio Ricardi Fitz Herberti. Facta Willelmo de Newetone de terris et tenementis in Hambury."

(2) *Below, in a later hand, is added,* "et diuersas libertates in foresta de Nedwode pro panage et aliis."

(3) *Below, in a hand like that of* (1), "Anno/25/e/1/."

Vniuersis hoc Scriptum visuris uel audituris, Ricardus le fitz Herbert, filius et heres Ricardi le fitz Herbert de Twycros salutem in domino. Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me concessisse, remisisse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse Willelmo de Neutone clerico manenti in Hambury et Mabillie vxori sue et heredibus suis seu assignatis quibuscumque, totum jus et clamium que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis que habui in villa et territorio de Hambury cum omnibus suis pertinenciis vna cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus proficuis et estoueriis capiendis in foresta de Nedwode que et quas michi accidebant jure hereditario post mortem dicti Ricardi patris mei, et que idem Ricardus habuit ex dono et feoffamento Roberti de ferrariis Comitis Derbeye. Sicut Carta feoffamenti quam predictis Willelmo et Mabillie de eisdem feci, plenius testatur. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei, nec aliquis nomine nostro aliquid juris uel Clamii in predictis terris et tenementis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis nec in nullo de supradictis, decetero exigere poterimus vel venditare, preter quam vnam Marcam annui redditus quam de predictis terris et tenementis annuatim precipiendis (*or percipiendis*) penes me retinui ad duos anni terminos, videliter medietatem ad festum Annunciacionis et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis. In cujus Rei testi monium huic presenti Scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Radulpho Priore de Repindone, Domino Roberto de Touke milite, Ricardo de Shultone tunc Senescallo Honoris Tuttesburie, Willelmo le Burdeleys tunc Receptore ejusdem, Johanne de Miners, Randulpho de Rollestone, Matheo de Vilers, Willelmo Morelle et aliis. Datum apud Gresele die Dominica proxima

post festum Sancti Martini, Episcopi Anno regina Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo tercio (1305)."

Membrane 8 × 6 inches; 17 lines.

There has been one seal, but it and the sealslip are now wanting.

ENDORSEMENTS.

(1) *In the same hand as No.* (1) *of the former deed*, "Secunda Relaxacio Ricardi Fitz Herberti facta Willelmo de Newetone de eisdem terris et tenementis in Hambury que in prima continentur."

(2) *In the same hand as No.* (2) *of the former deed*, "et de proficuis in Nedwoude."

(3) *In the same hand as No.* (3) *of the former deed*, "Anno /33/e/i."

(4) *In apparently the same hand as No.* (3), "it semeth this Newton was a prest & had a wyfe, *ergo*, the papists lie."

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(*The asterisk* (*) *denotes recurrence on the page.*)

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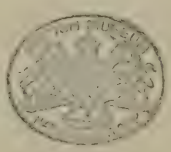
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III.—Operation.

The means which the Society shall employ for effecting its objects are:—

1.—Meetings for the purpose of Reading Papers, the Exhibition of Antiquities, etc., and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

2.—General Meetings each year at given places rendered interesting by their antiquities or by their natural development.

3.—The publication of original papers and ancient documents, etc.

IV.—Officers.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President and Vice-Presidents, whose elections shall be for life; and an Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, who shall be elected annually.

V.—Council.

The General Management of the affairs and property of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the President,

Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and twenty-four Members, elected from the general body of the Subscribers; eight of such twenty-four Members to retire annually in rotation, but to be eligible for re-election. All vacancies occurring during the year to be provisionally filled up by the Council.

VI.—Admission of Members.

The election of Members, who must be proposed and seconded in writing by two Members of the Society, shall take place at any meeting of the Council, or at any General Meetings of the Society.

VII.—Subscription.

Each Member on election after March 31st, 1878, shall pay an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. All subscriptions to become due, in advance, on the 1st January each year, and to be paid to the Treasurer. A composition of Five Guineas to constitute Life Membership. The composition of Life Members and the Admission Fee of Ordinary Members to be funded, and the interest arising from them to be applied to the general objects of the Society. Ladies to be eligible as Members on the same terms. No one shall be entitled to his privileges as a Member of the Society whose subscription is six months in arrear.

VIII.—Honorary Members.

The Council shall have the power of electing distinguished Antiquaries as Honorary Members. Honorary Members shall not be resident in the County, and shall not exceed twelve in number. Their privilege shall be the same as those of Ordinary Members.

IX.—Meetings of Council.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such place or places as may be determined upon. Special meetings may also be held at the request of the President, or

Five Members of the Society. Five members of Council to form a quorum.

X.—Sub-Committees.

The Council shall have the power of appointing from time to time such sectional or Sub-Committees as may seem desirable for the carrying out of special objects. Such Sectional or Sub-Committees to report their proceedings to the Council for confirmation.

XI.—General Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in January each year, when the Accounts, properly audited, and a Report shall be presented, the Officers elected, and vacancies in the Council filled for the ensuing year. The Council may at any time call a General Meeting, specifying the object for which that Meeting is to be held. A clear seven days' notice of all General Meetings to be sent to each Member.

XII.—Alteration of Rules.

No alteration in the Rules of the Society shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any intended alteration to be sent to each Member at least seven days before the date of such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are Life Members.

Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., Holdenby Rectory, Northants.
Fitch, R., F.S.A., Norwich.
Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Durham.
Hope, W. H. St. John, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Irvine, J. T., 2, Church Street, Kirkstall, Leeds.
Kerry, Rev. Charles, Upper Stondon Rectory, Shefford, R.S.O, Beds.
Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 85, Warwick Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

} Honorary Members.

*Abney, Captain W. de W., F.R.S., C.B., Willesley House, Wetherby Road South Kensington, London.
*Abraham, The Right Rev. Bishop, Lichfield.
Adams, A. J., Bakewell.
Addy, S. O., George Street, Sheffield.
Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.
Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Battenhall Mount, Worcester.
*Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Vicarage, Wirksworth.
Arkwright, James C., Cromford.
*Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford.
Arnold-Bemrose, H., F.G.S., Friar Gate, Derby.
Atkinson, Rev. Canon, Darley Dale.

Bagshawe, W. H. G., Ford Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Bagshawe, F. Westby, The Oakes, Sheffield.
Bailey, John, The Temple, Derby.

Bailey, George, 52, Crompton Street, Derby.
Balguy, F. Noel, Junior Carlton Club, London.
Barker, J. E., Q.C., Brooklands, Bakewell.
Bateman, H. Sacheverel, Etwall, Derby.
Bateman, F. O. F., Breadsall Mount, Derby.
Bateman, Miss, Rowditch Lodge, Derby.
Beamish, Lt.-Colonel, R.E., Home Office, Whitehall, London.
Beard, Nevill, The Mount, Ashburne.
Begonschevsky, The Baron Nicholas Cassimir de, Pskov, Russia.
Belper, The Right Honourable Lord, Kingston Hall.
Bemrose, H. H., Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
Bemrose, William, Elmhurst, Lonsdale Hill, Derby.
Bennett, George, Irongate, Derby.
Bindley, Rev. R. C., Mickleover Vicarage. Derby.
Blackwall, J. B. E., Biggin, Wirksworth.
Bland, Wm., Duffield, Derby.
Boden, Mrs. Richard, 6, Grove Terrace, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Boden, Rev. C. J., Morley Rectory, Derby.
Borough, John, The Cedars, Belper.
Bottomley, G., 140, Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Bowles, E. B., Abney Manor, Sheffield.
Bradbury, Wm. Laurence, 10, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Brigden, Geo., Irongate, Derby.
Brindley, J. Ernest, Market Place, Derby.
Briscoe, J. P., Town Library, Nottingham.
Brushfield, T. N., M.D., The Cliff, Budleigh-Salterton, Devon.
Bryan, Benj., 18, Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.
Buchanan, Alexander, Wilson Street, Derby.
Buckle, Alfred, 30, Sale Street, Derby.
Burton, The Right Hon. The Lord, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.
Busby, C. S. B., Duffield Road, Derby.

*Cade, Chas. James, The Beeches, Spondon.
*Cammell, G. H., Brookfield Manor, Hathersage.
Carrington, W. Alex., Wye Cottage, Bakewell.
Carrington, Arthur, Holywell House, Chesterfield.
Carter, F., Irongate, Derby.
Carulla, F. J: R., F.G.S., 84, Argyle Terrace, Rosehill, Derby.
Chetham Library, Manchester—W. T. Browne.
Christian, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, South Wingfield.
Clark, G. D'Arcy, Burnaston, Derby.

Clayton, Mrs., Queen Street, Derby.
Cokayne, Andreas E., Bakewell.
*Cokayne, G. E., F.S.A., College of Arms, London.
*Coke, Colonel Talbot, Debdale, Mansfield.
Coleman, Rev. W. L., Staveley.
Cooling, Edwin, St. James' Street, Derby.
Cooke, Charles, Spondon.
Cooper, Wm., School Board Office, Strand, Derby.
Copestake, T. G., Kirk Langley.
Corfield, F. C., Ormonde Fields, Codnor.
Coulson, J. B., Friar Gate, Derby.
Coulson, G. M., Friar Gate, Derby.
Cox, William, Brailsford.
Cox, Arthur, Mill Hill, Derby.
Cox, F. Walker, Priory Flatte, Breadsall, Derby.
Cox, Miss, The Hall, Spondon.
Crompton, J. G., The Lilies, Derby.
*Cross, Robert, Bakewell.
Curgenven, W. G., M.D., Friar Gate, Derby.
Currey, B. S., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
Currey, Rev. R. H. S., 100, Friar Gate, Derby.
Currey, Percy H., Little Eaton Hill, Derby.
*Curzon, Nathaniel C., Lockington Hall, Derby.

*Davis, Frederick, F.S.A., Palace Chambers, S. Stephen's, Westminster.
Derby, The Right Rev. The Bishop of, S. Werburgh's, Derby.
Devonshire, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Chatsworth.
Digby, His Honour Judge, Aston Hall, Derby.

Eddowes, C. K., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Edwards, H. V., Mile Ash, Derby.
Egerton, Admiral The Hon. F., Devonshire House, London.
Evans, Walter, Darley Abbey.
*Evans, John, 20, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London.
Evans, Henry, Highfields, Derby.
Evans, Robert, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
*Eyre, Lewis, Aysgarth, Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.

*Fane, William Dashwood, Melbourne Hall.
Fisher, Edwd., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, Devon.
Fisher, Sydney, S. John's Terrace, Derby.

*Fitz-Herbert, J. K., Twynham, Bournemouth.
*Fitz-Herbert, Rev. Redg. H. C., Somersal Herbert, Derby.
Fletcher, Geo., 59, Wilson Street, Derby.
Fox, Rev. W., The Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale.
Fox, W. Storrs, S. Anselm's, Bakewell.
*Freer, The Venerable Archdeacon, Sudbury, Derby.
Furneaux, Rev. W. M., Repton Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Furness, Geo., Roundsworth House, Willesden, London.

Gallop, Joseph, Normanton Road, Derby.
*Gisborne, Wm., Allestree Hall, Derby.
*Gisborne, Miss, The Knoll, Duffield Road, Derby.
Gisborne, T. M., Walton, Burton-on-Trent.
Goode, Mrs.
*Goodwin, F. S., Bridge House, Bakewell.
Greaves, Mrs. R. Handley, The Hayes, Bakewell.
Greaves, Charles, LL.B., 84, Friar Gate, Derby.
Green, J. Frank, Ashford, Bakewell.
Greenhough, Edward, Parkfield, Willersley Road, Matlock.
Greensmith, L. J., 10, Wilson Street, Derby.
Greenwell, Geo. C., F.G.S., Elm Tree Lodge, Duffield.
Groves, Rev. C. W., Grammar School, Risley.

Hambly, C. H. Burbidge, Holmside, Hazelwood, Derby.
Harpur-Crewe, Lady, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
*Harpur-Crewe, Hugo, Spring Hill, East Cowes, I.W.
Harvey, W. M., 58, Queen's Gate Terrace, Kensington, London, S.W.
Harwood, James, Tenant Street, Derby.
Haslam, Sir A. Seale, North Lees, Duffield Road, Derby.
Hipkins, Rev. F. C., Priory, Repton.
Hodges, W. H., Osmaston Road, Derby.
Holland, W. R., Ashburne.
Holmes, Major, Makeney Lodge, Derby.
Holmes, H. M., London Road, Derby.
Holmes, G. E., London Road, Derby.
Hope, R. C., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough.
*Hovenden, R., Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.
Howard, The Right Hon. Lord, of Glossop, Glossop Hall.
Howell, Rev. J., All Saints' Vicarage, Derby.
Huish, Darwin, Kirk Hallam, Derby.
*Hunter, John, North Field, Belper.

*Hurt, Albert F., Alderwasley, Derbyshire.
Hurt, Miss, 46, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, London, W.
Hyde, George, 214, Osmaston Road, Derby.

Iliffe, W., 41, Osmaston Street, Derby.

Jackson, John P., Stubben Edge, Chesterfield.
*Jervis, The Hon. W. M., Quarndon, Derby.
Jervis, Hon. E. S. Parker, Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
Jeudwine, W. W., Holywell House, Chesterfield.
*Jobson, Godfrey, Derwent Foundry, Derby.
Johnson, E. S., Littleover Hill, Derby.
Johnson, Rev. Wm., Repton.
Jolley, William, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.
Jourdain, Rev. Francis, The Vicarage, Ashburne.

Keene, Richard, Irongate, Derby.
Keys, John, 1, Rose Hill Street, Derby.
Kirke, H., Georgetown, Demerara, West Indies.

Langdon, W., The Lawn, Belper.
Leacroft, Rev. C. H., Brackenfield, Alfreton.
Leader, J. D., F.S.A., Moor End, Sheffield.
Ley, Francis, Manor House, Barrow-on-Trent.
Lichfield, The Dean and Chapter of—Chas. Gresley, The Close, Lichfield.
Livesay, Wm., M.D., Sudbury, Derby.
Lomas, J., Marble Works, King Street, Derby.
Lowe, J. Landon, The Birches, Burton Road, Derby.

Madan, Rev. Nigel, West Hallam.
Mallalieu, W., Swallows' Rest, Ockbrook.
Manchester Public Free Library—The Chief Librarian, Manchester.
Manton, J. O., Wharfedale Villa, Swinburne Street, Derby.
Marples, G. J., Brincliffe Tower, Eccleshall, Sheffield.
Martin, Rev. W., St. Chad's, Derby.
Mason, J., 113, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby.
McDonald, J. Allen, Hillsborough House, Duffield Road, Derby.
McInnes, E., Littleover, Derby.
Meakin, Miss, Spondon.
Meakin, Miss M. A., Spondon.
Mello, Rev. J. Magens, Mapperley, Derby.

Mellor, Rev. T. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Mellor, H. Vernon, Idridgehay Vicarage, Derby.
Meynell, Godfrey F., Meynell Langley, Derby.
Milligan, Colonel, Cauldwell Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Milnes, Rev. Herbert, The Vicarage, Winster.
Milnes, E. S., Culland Mount, Derby.
Molineux, Rev. C. H., Staveley Rectory, Chesterfield.
Morley, Henry, London Road, Derby.
Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall.
Murray, Frank, London Street, Derby.

Naylor, J. R., Littleover Hill, Derby.
Newmane, Madame Cavania, Snarestone, Atherstone.
Newton, C. E., The Manor House, Mickleover.
Nodder, Miss Jemima C., The Bourne, Ashover, Chesterfield.
Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., E.M., Arundel Castle.

Oakes, T. H., Riddings House.
Oakes, C. H., Holly Hurst, Riddings.
*Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings.
Olivier, Mrs., Normanton, Derby.

*Paget, Joseph, Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield.
Painter, Rev. W. Hunt, 36, Duchess Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Parez, Rev. Claude H., Rose Hill House, Derby.
Parkin, J. R., Idridgehay.
Pegg, J. W. Garratt, Chesham House, Chesham, Bucks.
Pegge, W. M., 4, Prince's Mansions, Victoria Street, London.
*Portland, His Grace the Duke of, Welbeck, Notts.

Ratcliffe, Robert, Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent.
Roberts, Thos., 2, Bainbrigge Road, Headingley, Leeds.
Robinson, Mrs. F. J., Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby.
*Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.

Sale, G. Hanson, Holme Cottage, Burton Road, Derby.
Sale, W. H., The Uplands, Burton Road, Derby.
Salt, Micah, Buxton.
Sandys, Captain H. Stair, R.N., Spondon.
Sankay, W. H., Morley, Derby.
Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston.

*Schwind, Charles, Broomfield, Derby.
Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.
Shaw, Rev. G. A., Mackworth Vicarage, Derby.
Shaw, John, Normanton House, Derby.
Sheffield Free Library—Thos. Hurst, Surrey Street, Sheffield.
Sheldon, J. P., The Brund, Sheen, Ashburne.
Shuttleworth, John Spencer Ashton, Hathersage Hall, Sheffield.
Simpson, G. K., Burlington House, 33, Burton Road, Derby.
Sing, Rev. Canon, St. John's Vicarage, Derby.
Sitwell, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A., Renishaw, Chesterfield.
Slack, J. B., 10, Woburn Square, London, W.C.
Slater, Raymond, The Cottage, Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Sleigh, John, Eversley, Matlock.
Smith, F. N., Wingfield Park, Alfreton.
*Southwell, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Thurgarton Priory, Notts.
Spilsbury, Rev. B. W., Findern, Derby.
Statham, Geo. E., Town Club Chambers, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.
Stephenson, M., F.S.A., 14, Ritherdon Road, Tooting, London, S.W.
Strick, Richard, Cossall Colliery, Nottingham.
*Strutt, The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.
Strutt, Herbert G., Makeney, Derby.
Sutherland, George, Arboretum Square, Derby.

Taylor, H. Brooke, Bakewell.
Taylor, A. G., St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
*Thornewill, Robert, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent.
Trollope, Hon. C. W., New Bath Hotel, Matlock.
Trubshaw, Chas., St. Aubyn Villa, 123, Osmaston Road, Derby.
Trueman, H., The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
Turbutt, W. Gladwyn, Ogston Hall, Alfreton.

*Vernon, Right Hon. The Lord, Sudbury.

Walker, J., Old Uttoxeter Road, Derby.
Walker, William, Lea Wood, Cromford.
*Walthall, H. W., Alton Manor, Wirksworth.
Walton, W. H., 2, Malcolm Villas, Derby.
Ward, Rev. H. H. E. Nelson, Church Street, Ashburne.
Ward, John, Corporation Art Gallery, Cardiff.
Ward, G. H., Full Street, Derby.
Wardell, Stuart C., Doe Hill House, Alfreton.

Waterpark, The Right Hon. Lord, Doveridge.
Whiston, W. Harvey, Idridgehay.
*Whitehead, S. Taylor, Burton Closes, Bakewell.
Williams, J., Midland Railway, Derby.
Williamson, Geo. Chas., F.R.H.S., The Mount, Guildford, Surrey.
*Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall.
Wilmot, Rev. F. E. W., Chaddesden.
Wilson, Arthur, 30, Ashburne Road, Derby.
Woodforde, W. B., Breadsall Lodge, Derby.
Woods, Sir Albert, Garter King-at-Arms, College of Arms, London.
Woodyatt, Rev. George, Repton Vicarage.
Worgan, F., 21, Redshaw Street, Derby.
Worthington, W. H., Derwent Bank, Derby.
Wrench, E. M., F.R.C.S., Park Lodge, Baslow, Chesterfield.
*Wright, Charles, Wirksworth.
Wykes, John, Wardwick, Derby.

York, The Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of, Bishopsthorpe, York.

REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY.

THE Fifteenth Anniversary of the Society was held (by kind permission of the Corporation) in the School of Art on Monday, January 30th, 1893. In the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the High Sheriff, Joseph Paget, Esq., the chair was taken by the Hon. Frederick Strutt. The report of the past year, with balance sheet, was read and adopted. The meeting confirmed the provisional election, by the Council, of the Archdeacon of Derby and Mr. F. W. Bagshawe to the seats on the Council vacant by the deaths of Sir J. Allport and Mr. F. J. Robinson. The members of Council retiring under Rule V.—Messrs. Greenhough, Mallalieu, Holland, Kerry, Hartshorne, Cokayne, Ward, and Naylor—were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Hartshorne, who wished to retire. Mr. Burbidge Hambly was elected in place of Mr. Hartshorne. The Hon. Secretary, Hon. Secretary of Finance, and Hon. Treasurer were all re-elected. Three new members of the Society were elected.

On the conclusion of the business of the Society, a Lantern Lecture, profusely illustrated, was delivered by T. Knowles, Esq., President of the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society, upon "Some Antient Cities in the Levant."

During the past year the Council has met five times; the attendance has been regular, but the presence of a greater number of the elected members would greatly help the deliberations and work of the Council.

The first expedition of the Society for the past year was held on Wednesday, May 31st, to Walton-on-Trent. The party left Derby in special saloon carriages attached to the 2.10 p.m. train. At Barton and Walton station the visitors were received by the Rector of Walton, the Rev. F. C. Fisher, and proceeded at once to Walton Church, where Mr. Fisher read a very valuable and exhaustive paper upon the history and architecture of the building, afterwards conducting the party over the church so as to point out in detail all its interesting features, notably sepulchral slabs, entrance to rood loft, and sedilia, calling special attention to a remarkable aperture in the south nave wall, which is probably Saxon work. After a full examination of the church, the visitors proceeded to Walton Hall, where they were received and hospitably entertained at tea by the owner, Miss Disbrowe. After tea, the hostess exhibited an interesting and varied collection of historic works of art, including pictures, miniatures, cabinets, and china.

The return journey was made from Barton and Walton Station by the 5.45 p.m. train to Derby.

Another expedition was held on Wednesday, August 30th, by the special permission of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., to Chatsworth. The party left Derby in saloon carriages attached to the 10.20 a.m. train for Rowsley, from which station brakes conveyed the members to Edensor Church, which was described by the Vicar, Rev. J. Hall. The old church was taken down in 1867, and a new building of striking Decorated design substituted by Sir Gilbert Scott. Certain parts, however, of the old fabric were retained, including portions of the arcades that separate the aisles from the nave. Under the south porch is the old Norman doorway. A few fragments of early sepulchral slabs are built into the walls of the porch, as well as the curious capital of a Norman shaft. The Cavendish Chapel, with the remarkable monuments to Henry Cavendish (1616) and William first Earl of Devonshire (1625), the two sons of Sir William Cavendish by Bess of Hardwick, excited much attention, as well as the brass to the memory of John Beton, attendant to

Mary Queen of Scots, who died in 1570. The parish register, beginning in 1539, was displayed.

Luncheon was taken at the Chatsworth Hotel, Edensor. At the luncheon the Hon. Frederick Strutt gave an interesting and comprehensive address on the early history of Chatsworth and its subsequent connection with the Cavendish family, as well as an account of the building of the great house of Chatsworth.

After luncheon the party drove on to Chatsworth, and was conducted through the house. In addition to the state apartments usually shewn, access was kindly given to all the private rooms, which enabled the visitors to enjoy the view of many exquisite pictures, including the Rembrandt, said to be the most valuable painting in the collection, and the lovely portrait of the "beautiful Duchess" and her child, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the upper library the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., editor of the "Antiquary," who had been spending the morning in the library, met the party, and gave a long and interesting account of its manifold treasures, prefacing his remarks by an historical summary, giving details as to the gradual accumulation of the volumes and manuscripts pertaining to the learned and noble house of Cavendish. Among the manuscript gems of the collection which had been placed in cases for the members' inspection, and which were described by Dr. Cox, were the priceless "Benedictional of St. Ethewold" (tenth century); the illuminated "Romance of Gillion de Trasigines" (1464); an illuminated "Life of our Lord" (fifteenth century); Henry VII. Prayer-book given by him to his daughter Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and by her to the Archbishop of St. Andrews; the "Account Book of Bolton Priory" (1287 to 1325); a "Chartulary of Abington Abbey," written about 1350; Legh and Layton's "Report of the Monasteries," time of Henry VIII.; and a manuscript of Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, and tutor of the Cavendish family, who died in 1671. Among the printed books some of the earlier Caxtons, such as the "History of Troy" (1471), the first book printed in the English tongue, and the first edition of the "Game of Chess" (1474) were inspected. Dr. Cox also drew attention

to the noble collection of Bibles and its special rarities, as well as to the Aldine Classics, and various fine examples of bindings. An additional privilege was accorded to the visitors in the display of the absolutely priceless treasure, Claude's "Liber Veritatis."

After strolling through the gardens, where all the fountains, including the celebrated "Emperor," played for their benefit, the members drove through the private drives of the park, by way of the Duke's Seat, descending through the glorious old oaks, to the Beeley Lodge. An excellent tea was taken at Beeley, and the party drove back to Rowsley Station in time for the 6.49 p.m. train to Derby.

The Annual Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries was held in London in July, and was attended by the Hon. F. Strutt and your Hon. Sec. as delegates from this Society. The Royal Archæological Institute held its annual meeting in London in the same week, and your delegates had very unusual opportunities of visiting, under the most favourable conditions, many places which, as a rule, are closed to the general public.

Your Council is glad to be able to report that, since our last anniversary, the "Mercury Stone" found at Little Chester, and described in our Eleventh Volume, has been deposited in the Museum of the Derby Free Library, with the understanding that, in the event of our Society forming a Museum of its own, the custody of the "Mercury" shall revert to us. Members will further be glad to know that the old S. Alkmund's Font has been deposited *within*, instead of outside, the Church; and also that the interesting sepulchral monument alluded to in our last report as in danger of immediate demolition, retains its old position, admirably restored, and safe.

Various points connected with restoration and demolition have received careful consideration from your Vigilance Committee, and it is a satisfaction to know that high outside authority has invariably endorsed the conclusions arrived at by your Council. Some good has been done, and more we trust will follow. The matter which at present demands the closest attention of your

Council, and we must hope also the attention of every member of this Society, is the proposed demolition and removal of the church and church-yard of Osmaston-by-Derby. Without condemning the contemplated purchase of a church, church-yard, and vicarage-house (which, from the purchasers' point of view, is perfectly justifiable), your Council would point out that such a scheme is, from the lowest point of view, *unnecessary*, the church being required by the population, largely on the increase, where it now stands; and from an archæological point of view, the scheme is worse than Vandalism, as destroying an ancient building of historical interest; for no "removal," even if it be taken down and rebuilt (a most improbable contingency) stone by stone, can ever make the erection on a new site the old church of Osmaston. The suggested "removal" of the church-yard and its contents is so unprecedented, that beyond expressing uncompromising abhorrence of the violation, your Council would leave the matter to those more nearly concerned. Your Council hopes that every member of this Society will do his or her utmost to oppose the carrying out of the proposed demolition of church and church-yard.

All our members will deeply grieve to learn that our Editor, the Rev. Chas. Kerry, met with a very bad trap accident in June last, by which he has been completely, but we sincerely trust only temporarily, crippled. In spite, however, of all difficulties, Mr. Kerry has worked untiringly at the volume now in our hands, both with the view of making it as attractive as possible, and at the same time avoiding every additional cost. We are indebted to the Duke of Devonshire for a handsome contribution of £10 towards the cost of illustrating the Hardwick tapestries. Our sincere thanks are also due to Mr. S. Taylor-Whitehead for his generous presentation of the collotype picture of his tapestry representing a Tournament. It is very gratifying to know that one of our members thus records his appreciation of the County Society's work, in the year of his own shrievalty. And, again, we have to thank Mr. Hugo Harpur-Crewe for kindly presenting us with the

collotype of his Early Breadsall Charter. One paper, at least, has been held over for another volume, mainly to save expense, and the "Calendar of Fines" is omitted this year for the same reason. Your Council feels sure that members will appreciate the zeal and care bestowed in the editing of the present volume, and that all, especially proposing contributors, will bear in mind the importance of sending in any contribution to the Journal before September 29th.

During the past year two of our elected members of Council have received recognition of their worth and ability: one, Mr. C. G. Savile Foljambe has been raised to the peerage as Lord Hawkesbury, and now ranks as one of our Vice-Presidents; while Mr. John Ward, to whose facile pen we owe much, has been appointed Curator of the Corporation Art Galleries at Cardiff.

Our obituary includes a Vice-President—one who always generously supported our work—Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, and six of our ordinary members.

The accompanying Balance Sheet gives the present financial position of our Society, and still leaves a good deal to be desired not showing any improvement upon last year's account. Your Council has no other cause interfering with its satisfaction at the result of the sixteenth year of our proceedings.

ARTHUR COX,

Mill Hill, Derby, HON. SEC.
January 20th, 1894.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1893.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Entrance Fees, Life Compositions and Subscriptions	110	2	6
Sale of Journals and Bound Copies	1	16	0
Interest on Investments, and Bonus	9	0	3
Balance due to Bankers, Dec. 31st, 1893	63	13	10
	£184	12	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Bankers, Jan. 1st, 1893	57	16	0
Printing and Plates for Journal	91	4	8
Extracting Fines for Journal	5	0	0
Editing Journal	20	0	0
Printing and Stationery	3	8	3
Expenses of Natural History Section	0	18	6
Postage and other Expenses	5	3	0
Bank Commission and Interest on Over-drawn Account	1	2	2
	£184	12	7

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Life Compositions and Entrance Fees to December 31st, 1892	289	10	0
Life Compositions, 1893 (2)	10	10	0
Entrance Fees, 1893 (10)	2	10	0
	£302	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Mortgage on Derby Corporation Rates at 4 per cent.	170	0	0
Do. do. do. at 3 per cent.	50	0	0
Balance	82	10	0
	£302	10	0

Examined and found correct.
JAMES B. COULSON, WILLIAM BEMROSE, } Auditors.
JANUARY 22ND, 1894.

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Sec.
JANUARY 19TH, 1894.



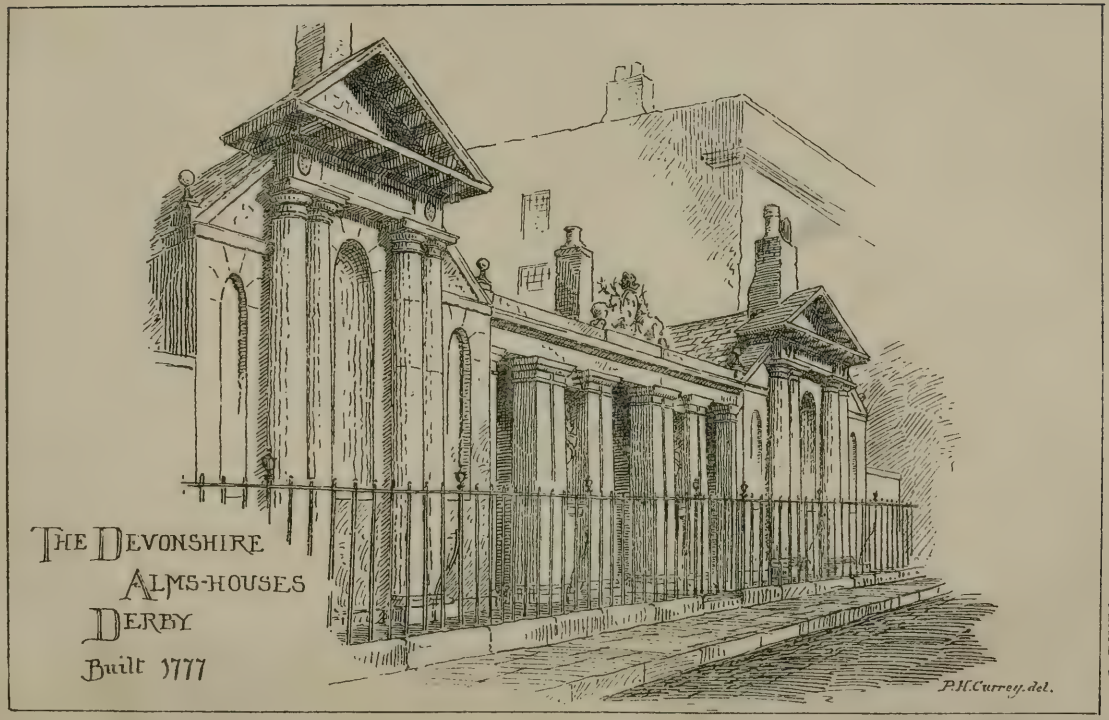


PLATE I

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Supplemental Notes on the Almshouse of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury.

By H. E. Currey, M.A.

THE Devonshire almshouses, as they are generally called, were founded by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, in 1599, after the death of the Earl, her fourth husband. The present houses, erected about the year 1777, were the subject of a characteristic criticism by Hutton.* As these buildings, with the original site, are about to be sold in furtherance of a new scheme made by the Charity Commissioners in 1889 for the administration of the charity, it may be well to supplement with the following notes such particulars as have been hitherto published :—

Of existing muniments the earliest are the Letters Patent sealed at Westminster with the great seal of Queen Elizabeth on 3rd March, 1597. Their old box has been over-run by, I think, *Niptus hololeucus* and its larva. Perhaps some member of the Natural History section can suggest a remedy. The Letters are

* "History of Derby, 1791," p. 52.

written in abbreviated Latin, and this may probably account for their omission from "Simpson's History," where the orders and deed of gift are transcribed at length. They recite the proposal of the Countess to found two several almshouses, one within the town of Derby, and the other in the parish of Bakewell, for the maintenance of certain poor within the parishes and towns of Derby, Hucknall, Stainsby, Heath, Chatsworth, Bakewell, and elsewhere, in the County of Derby. They grant license for the foundation of an almshouse at Derby for the relief of poor men and women in and about the parishes and towns of Derby, Hucknall, Stainsby, Heath, Chatsworth, and elsewhere in the county, and they appoint Thomas Johnson to be first warden, Richard Hayward, George Tomlinson, Edward Dyker, Thomas Alsoppe, Humfrey Heynes, Thomas Parre, and John Melborne to be first brethren, and Dorothy Hayward, Isabella Heyward, Katherine Dangerfield, and Johanna Sturdye to be first sisters. In favour of Richard Hayward and Dorothy his wife, an exception was made to the rule against married inmates, and the former was charged by the orders with the care of the chapel in All Saints', a duty which was afterwards to appertain to the office of warden.

The Charter goes on to grant that the same warden, brethren, and sisters, and their successors, be a body corporate and politic by the name of the warden, brethren, and sisters of the almshouse of Derby, of the foundation of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, and have a common seal. It provides for the choice of warden, brethren, and sisters upon any vacancy by the Countess, or by such persons as she should by deed or will appoint, and their heirs, and in default by the bailiffs of the town of Derby, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry or the Archbishop of Canterbury. It empowers the Countess to make rules, and the warden, brethren, and sisters to hold land and rents not exceeding a clear yearly value of £100, and it gives license to the Countess to grant four acres of land, meadow, or pasture, within or near to the town of Derby, for a site of the almshouse beyond the aforesaid sum of £100, to hold to the warden,

brethren, and sisters, and their successors, by their corporate name in perpetuity.

The Letters Patent proceed to grant leave to the Countess to found one other almshouse at Bakewell, in the High Peak, for the relief of the poor within the parish of Bakewell, and elsewhere in the County of Derby, to be called the almshouse of Bakewell, of the foundation of John Manners, of Haddon, Esquire, for a warden and three brethren, chosen by John Manners during his life, and after his decease by the lord of the manor or lordship of Haddon. They appoint Thurstan Hutchenson first warden, and William Abbott, Edward Harrison, and Edward Fayles the first brethren. The subsequent provisions are similar to those made for the Derby almshouse, but the right of nomination on default is conferred upon the Vicar and wardens of the Parish Church of Bakewell in substitution for the bailiffs of Derby, and the endowment, including a mansion house in Bakewell where the said warden and three poor men had then lately lived, was not to exceed a clear yearly value of £40.

It does not seem that the powers of the charter for the foundation of the Bakewell House were ever exercised. By deed, however, of 30th April, 1602, John Manners, of Nether Haddon, Esquire, under the authority of a Statute* made meanwhile "for erecting of Hospitals or Abiding and Working Houses for the Poor," ordained and constituted that so much of a newly-erected house in Bakewell, being part of the chapel as contained four lodgings below, wherein four poor men—Edward Hopkinson, Robert Sheppard, Edward Fayles, and Clement Jones—then lay, and having the Town Hall over it, and the back side or garden stead therewith used, should remain an hospital for ever, and that the same should be called St. John's Hospital, and the said John Manners incorporated the said four persons by the name of "the Governor and Poor of St. John's Hospital in Bakewell."†

* 39 Elizabeth, c. 5.

† The Charities in the County of Derby. Selected from Reports of Commissioners for Inquiry, 1839.

The next document is an Indenture of 13th April, 1597. As this is a deed of some interest, and is not printed by Simpson, I have transcribed it at length :—

This Indenture made the thirteenth day of April, in the nine & thirtieth yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of god Queene of Englande France & Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Betwene the right honourable Elizabeth Countesse of Shrowsberie dowager of the one parte, and Thoms Ilsley & John Parker bailiffes of the borrowghe of Derbie in the countie of Derbie, & the burgesses of the same borrowghe—Robert Stringer, Henry Yorke, Thoms Walker, Thoms Campion, Richard Fletcher, Willm Botham, Edward Smyth, Robert Woode, Willm Bently, Thoms Fitche, Robert Bruckhouse, Edmund Slighe, Ellyse Hakes, Robert Brownell, James Osborne, Nicholas Slighe, Richarde Porter, Thoms Bate, Thoms Berke, Richard Haughto, Robert Bicherrast, Richarde Ilseley, & the rest of the burgesses of the said borrowghe, & Edwarde Benett Clarke, vicare of the churche of All-Saints in Derbie aforesayde, & Michaell Babington of the said borrowghe of Derbie gentleman, & Roberte Bainbrigge of Cawke within the said countie of Derbie, gentleman, of the other parte. Witnesseth, that whereas the said righte honourable Countesse moste christianlie consideringe the greate distresse & wante that manie poore aged and impotent persons, especiallie of the northe partes of this realme doe moste grievouslie endure, and thereupon with lyke compassion in her moste godlie disposition desireinge some reliefe therein, hath of her verie honoureable affection towards the said borrowghe of Derbie made choise from all other places, where it hath pleased god verie bountiefullie to blesse her with liberall possessions, to erect & founde an Almeshouse neere to the said churche of All-Saints within the said borrowghe of Derbie & to endowe the same with one hundred poundes yearlie revenewe of her owne gifte for the perpetuall reliefe of eighte poore men & foure poore women there & of some other poore in the saide borrowghe of Derbie for evermore, and hath further intended to place the monumente and memoriall of her right honourable estate & buriall within the southward queere

or chancell of the said churche of All-Saints. Now the said bailiffes and burgesses & the said Robert Bainbrigge & the said vicare for themselves and theire severall corporacons, & the severall successors of everie of them in moste thankefull acceptance & their earnest furtherance of the said Countesse most honourable said intention towards them, have with theire full & free consents & good will graunted confirmed assured & allowed, and by theise presents doe moste willinglie graunte confirme assure & allowe unto the said Countesse, & her heires for ever, all that parte & soe much of the said south queere or chancell in the said churche of All-Saints in the said borrowghe of Derbie as is and extendeth itselfe next from & above the dore of the said south queere or chancell unto the great piller much-what over against the said chancell or queere dore, & soe all the space & romthe above & within the said south queere or chancell unto the upper end or greate windowe thereof for her La^p^ to erecte and place her said Toumbe & convenient places for the said poore to repaire unto, & have private unto themselves, for to performe theire praiers & other duties there to the honoure of allmightie god in such sorte as her La^p^ shall please to appointe the same. And Further, the said bailiffes & burgesses for theim and theire severall successors, & especiallie the said Richarde Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington, for the reasoneable seyte easement & situation of the saide Almeshouse, & for a certen summe of lawfull englishe monie therefore, unto them before the sealeinge hereof well & truelie satisfied & paid by the said Countesse, have bargained sold graunted & infeoffed, and by theise presents doe clearelie & absolutelie bargaine sell graunt & infeoffe unto the said Countesse all those twoe toftesteads & three percells of grounde or garden plotts in Derbie aforesaid, conteineinge by estimation one acre, lyinge over against & neere unto the churcheyarde of the said churche of All-Saints, betweene the landes of one Peter Bate towardes the North, & the landes of Richard Haughton butcher towards the south, & buttinge uppon the river of Darwente towardes the east, & the towne streete of the said borrowghe or towne of Derbie commonly called the full streete towardes the

west, with all & everye of the righte, members, & appurtenances thereof, the which said toft, steads, & garden plotts, with the appurtenances, the said bailiffes and burgesses doe certenlie knowe & doe hereby truly witnesse to be the rightfull inheritance of the said Richarde Fletcher & Edward Smyth, as they are nowe in the severall occupacons of them the said Richarde Fletcher & Edwarde Smyth or of theire or the one of theire assignes or assigne. And the said bailiffes and burgesses together with the said Richarde Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington, for the more ease of the said Almeshouse, & the better defence of the inheritance of the saide scyte thereof, doe further hereby bargaine sell infeoffe & graunte for them & the successors of the said bailiffes & burgesses & for the severall heires of the said Richard Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington unto the said Countesse, the full bredth & space of twoe yardes to be taken out of the said streete called full streete next alonge & all over next against the westwarde endes of the said garden plotts & toftesteads, together with all the deeds wryetings & evidences anie waies nameing or concerning only the said toftsteads & premisses before mentioned to be graunted, bargained, or sold, or onely anie parte or percell thereof. All which said deeds, wryetings, & evidences, or soe manie thereof as the said Richarde Fletcher, Edwarde Smyth, & Michaell Babington or anie of them or any other by the meanes or delivery of any of them nowe have, or lawfullie may come by, without suite in law, together with the true coppies of all such other deeds wrytings and evidences as the said Richarde Fletcher, Edwarde Smythe or any other by either of theire meanes or deliverie concerninge the said graunted bargained & sold premisses, or anie parte thereof, and any other landes or tenements whatsoever, they the said Richarde Fletcher, Edwarde Smyth, and Michaell Babingeton doe severallie for themselves and the severall heires executors & administrators of every of them, covenante and graunt with & to the said Countesse & her heires & assignes, to deliver to the said Countesse or her heires or assignes within six monethes next after the date hereof, wholle, safe, and undefaced, or in as good force & plite as the are at the

sealinge of theise presents, all the said copies to be made att the onelie charges of the said Countesse & of her heires or assignes. To have and to holde all & singuler the said upper parte of the said south queere or cancell, together with the said twoe toftesteads, three percells of grounde or garden plotts, & all other the premisses before mentioned, unto the said Countesse & her heires & assignes to her & theire onely use & behoofe for evermore. And the said Richard Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington doe severallie covenant & graunt for themselves severallie, & for the severall heires executors & administrators of every of them, with & to the said Countesse & her heires & assignes & every of them by theise presents, not onely that shee the said Countesse & her heires & assignes shall or lawfully maie att all tymes hereafter have, hold, occupye, & enjoye, all & singuler the said toftsteads garden plotts and premisses (before mentioned to be graunted bargained or sold) & everie parte & percell thereof without anie lawfull lett vexation or incumbrance of the said Richarde Fletcher, Edwarde Smyth, & Michaell Babington, or of anie of them, or of anie of the heires or assignes of them, or of anie of them, or of anie other persone or persones havinge or lawfullie claimeinge any estate charge or interest by for from or under the said Richard Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington, or anie of them, or the estate or interest of them, or anie of them, the rents & services from henceforth to become due unto the cheife lordes of the fees of whome the same are holden onely excepted. But alsoe, that the said Richard Fletcher, Edwarde Smyth, & Michaell Babington, & everye of them, & the severall heires of everie or anie of them, shall or will att all tymes hereafter within conveniente tyme next after reasonable request therefore had or made, make, doe, seale, execute, knowledge & suffer to be done dureinge the space of seven yeares next ensueinge the date here of, att the onelye costs & charges in the lawe of the said Countesse, or her heires or assignes, all & everye such lawfull acte & acts thinge and things devise & devises as shall be reasonablie devised or advised & required by, to or for the sayd Countesse & her heires & assignes or anie of them for the further

conveyinge & more perfect assureinge of all & singuler the said toftsteades & premisses before mentioned to be bargained & sold unto the said Countesse & her heires & assignes or anie of them in anye sorte whatsoever, soe as the said Richarde Fletcher, Edward Smyth, & Michaell Babington, or anie of them or anie of their heires neede not to travaille thereabouts further than the said borrowghe or towne of Derbie, neither be thereby bounde to anie further warrantie then severall warrants against themselves severallie & against theire severall heires, all which said acte & acts devise & devises for further conveyance as is aforesaid shall be & shall for ever hereafter be adjudged & taken to be to & for the onelye use & behoofe of the said Countesse & of her heires & assignes & to noe other use intente or purpose. In witnes whereof, & for further confirmacon of all the said premisses, the said bailiffes & burgesses theire common seale & the said other parties theire severall seales to theise present Indentures intechangeablie have putt & subscribed theire names. Geven the daie & yeare first above written.

The deed is signed & sealed by Richard Fletcher, Edward Smith, Robert Baynbrigge, Michaell Babington, & Edward Bennett, sealed with the common seal of the town of Derby, & attested, and memoranda of livery of seizin of the parcell of the streete, two toftesteads & three gardens are endorsed & signed.

The conveyance of the south-east chapel in All Saints' church for the tomb of the Countess and for the accommodation of the almspeople, is noticeable.

The bailiffs and burgesses probably derived what title they had as grantees from Queen Mary of the advowson of the church and of the property of the dissolved college, but why Robert Bainbrigge of Calke was joined, I cannot ascertain. It appears from the deed to have been in the capacity of some corporation sole. There is no recital of any faculty of the ordinary, nor any limitation making the grant appurtenant to the almshouse. Perhaps the character of a free chapel was still attached to All Saints', sufficiently to oust the authority of the bishop.

Of even date with this indenture, is a Power of Attorney to William Buckley of Derby, gentleman, and Robert Bamford of Mugginton, clerk, for the completion of the conveyance by livery of seizin and enrolment of the deed.

Two years later, by deed of 1 March, 41 Eliz., the Countess conveyed to the warden, brethren, and sisters, the Full Street property, with "a newe building of hewed stone of fourscore and twelve foote of length, and twentie and too foote in bredth or thereabouts, within the walls thereof, with twelve severall Devided Lodgings within the same." In this deed of gift which, with the two annexed Powers of Attorney, is set out at length by Simpson, is comprised a rent of £100 charged upon the manor of Little Longston and other property, then lately acquired by the Countess from the Shakerleys of Longston.

Seizin of the rent was very appropriately given "by the guyft and Delyverie of one Angle of gold inclosed within the waxe of the back of the seall." The impression made by the angel is still visible. The deed is signed, E. Shrowesbury, and sealed, and is attested by Arbella Stuart, W. Cavendysshe, Ths. Chaworth, Nycholas Kynnersley, Tymothie Pusey, James Starkey, and W. Reasom. The seal of the Countess consists of the Hardwick arms—*Arg.* a saltier, engrailed *az.* on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils of the field—surmounted by an earl's coronet. The Lady Arabella Stuart was probably, at the time, in the care or custody of the Countess, her aunt. Sixteen years later, under James I., she was done to death a captive in the Tower of London. The second witness is, no doubt, Sir William Cavendish the son, who succeeded to the Hardwick estate, and with it to the patronage of the almshouse. The third witness was probably from the neighbouring manor of Annesley. The Derbyshire Chaworths had died out perhaps a century before. Nicholas Kynnersley came from Nottingham. Timothy Pusey was the confidential servant of the Countess.

Besides the two Powers of Attorney of 1 March, 41 Eliz., 1599, annexed to this deed and printed by Simpson, is another from the warden, brethren, and sisters to Nicholas Kynnersley,

dealing with the rent-charge, and misdated 1 March, 41 Eliz., 1598.

The rules or orders are dated 5 October, 41 Eliz. They are most characteristic of the Countess, and are signed by her. They are printed in full by Simpson.

The latest deed, dated 25 Sept., 3 Jas., is indorsed, "1605 Hospitall at Derby A Distress out of Edensore &c and Bowden for a further securyty of the rēt charg graunted unto them." By this deed, after recitals of the Letters Patent, and the building and endowment of the almshouse, the Countess, "consideringe and foreseeinge in her grave and wise Judgment that the value of the sayd lands charged with the payment of the said rent may hereafter by Alteracōn of tymes or other meanes happen to decay," and be insufficient to satisfy the rent, and that it would be a matter of much vexation for the warden, brethren, and sisters, to sue for the rent in case of default, gave to them powers of entry and distress over a moiety of the manor of Edensor in demayne and the tenements there amounting to twenty oxgangs at the least, over all other hereditaments in Edensore, Pillesley, Calton, and Lees, then lately purchased of the Right Hon George, Earl of Cumberland, and Sir Francis Clifford, knight, and over all hereditaments purchased of Nicholas Browne of the marshe, esquire, Nicholas Browne his son and heir, and Cecilie, wife of the said Nicholas the son, and John Browne, one of the younger sons of Nicholas the elder, situate in Bowden als Bawden in the parish of Chappell in the Frythe. The rent-charge was further secured by an additional penalty of £13 6s. 8d., assured by the delivery of "sixpence inclosed within the waxe of the Seale of these presents." Part of the impression of the great silver sixpence of the period is preserved.

What the Countess did not provide for was the present cheapness of money. The rent-charge was, however, voluntarily supplemented for many years with an additional £50 by the Dukes of Devonshire, and this was secured to the charity by the late duke under the recent scheme.

The Inventory of 1st October, 1599, referred to by Simpson,

together with the Indentures of Fine, and some at least of the "Seaven pieces of Evidence," have disappeared, but the duplicate Inventory and copies of some early deeds are preserved by the Duke of Devonshire with the grantor's parts of the principal Indentures. The old Enrolment Book has gone, and till quite recently no record of the almspeople appears to have been kept. One of the present number, Richard Knowles, is 104 years of age, having attained 85 at the time of his admission in 1874.

With the Duke's papers is an interesting Sketch Plan of the latter part of the sixteenth century, showing All Saints' Church and the neighbouring streets. It was perhaps prepared in connection with the title to the Full Street site. And with reference to this title, which was derived from the Babingtons, there is a letter from Robert Bamford to Mr. Chaworth at his coming to Hardwick, which denies the lunacy of one Francis Babington, and attributes his escape from capital punishment, after killing a man and woman in a fit of drunkenness, to the fact of the judges then using to lie at assize time at Mr. Michael Babington's house, and for that Francis Babington himself was a gentleman well descended.

The almspeople have long since ceased to wear their livery and badge, but the allowance includes the annual payment of £1 for cloak money. The badges, with the silver seal, are in the care of Mr. Gilson Martin, of Edensor. The badge is engraved by Simpson.

The Seal was, so the deed of gift recites, the design of the Countess. The principal device is a hart trippant gorged with a garland. Quartered above on a lozenge, between the initials E. S. and surmounted by an earl's coronet, are 1st and 4th Hardwick as above, 2nd and 3rd *arg.* a fesse, and 3 mullets in chief *sab.* (Leigh). The Seal bears the date 1598, and the inscription—Sigill. Dom. Hospit. De. Darby. Ex. Fundat. Dnœ. Elizabeth. Comitisse. Salopie.

The almspeople have, too, long since ceased to resort daily or at all to their place in All Saints'. The vault beneath the chapel was used continuously before and after the restoration of 1725 as

the family burying place of the Dukes of Devonshire. The sixth duke, however, who died in 1853, was interred at Edensor, and the vault is now permanently closed. The railings and gates which enclosed the chapel were re-arranged or removed in the alterations of 1873-4, and one of the tombs suffered unhappily at the same time.*



The Seal of the Devonshire Alms-houses

By the scheme of 1889, already referred to, the charity is under the management of a patron and four *ex-officio* trustees. The income, after defraying the cost of keeping clean and in good repair the tomb of the Countess, and subject to the payment of 40s. yearly to the Vicar of All Saints', provided he preaches a sermon on Good Friday, and of £5 to be applied by the Mayor for the benefit of the poor of Derby, is to be appropriated to the maintenance of twelve pensions. Under the deed of gift 20s. was to be paid for keeping the tomb "from all hurte or soyle;"

* "Chronicles of All Saints'." Cox and Hope.

for the 40s. which was payable "To the mynister or Curat of the saide Church of All hallowes being a Preacher, and in default thereof to the mynister or curat of any of the other churches in Derby aforesaide being a Preacher," the almshouse was to be visited, and sermons preached on Good Friday and S. Michael's Day in the presence of the almspeople, and the £5 was to be distributed in sums of 12d. to each of one hundred of the other poor of Derby.

The pensions are tenable for three years by eight men and four women appointed as the scheme provides, and preferably persons who have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances.

The new order was perhaps inevitable. It is probably more adapted to the needs of the time. But what would the Countess say?

Derley Abbey Charters preserved at Belvoir.

[*By the generous permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland.*]

Contributed by Rev. C. Kerry.

AMONG the vast numbers of original charters and documents in the muniment room at Belvoir, are many deeds formerly belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Derley, near Derby. Many of these are endorsed in the briefest style, "Inter nos et . . . ," at once attesting their monastic origin. They must have been handed over to the purchasers or grantees of the Abbey estates at the Dissolution, and so through legal or accidental transmission have ultimately found a home where every care is taken for their safe preservation. The members of our Society will be pleased to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr. W. A. Carrington, has been appointed custodian of the Belvoir and Haddon muniments, and that under his untiring energy and zeal these precious treasures of local history are being arranged and indexed. It is by the assistance of Mr. Carrington, by the Duke's kind permission, that we are enabled to publish these valuable memorials of the past.

The Convent of Derley, one of the greater houses of the Augustinians, was originally founded at Derby, at the upper end of Bridge Gate, upon or near the site now occupied by the Derby Grammar School, by Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in the reign of King Stephen, *c.* 1140. Simpson, in his "History of Derby," Vol. I., page 281, gives a copy of the

foundation charter from Dugdale, of which the following is a translation :—

(1) "Robert de Ferrers to Walter, Bishop of Coventry, and to all the sons of Holy Church, and especially to all barons, and to all the men of his honours, saluting ; I have founded a house of religion in Derby out of the royal revenues by the agreement and confirmation of King Stephen and the consent of King Henry, and have placed in it an abbot and canons. I have presented the abbot to either king, and I have given to them of my lands and rents. In the first place, the Church of Uttoxeter and Crich with all their appurtenances, and the tenth penny of my rents of Derby, and the third part of the meadow which is on both sides of Oddabroc, which I and my father hold by hereditary right of the heirs of Stephen the Earl, afterwards King, and six shillings of land at Osemundeston, and the oratory with the cemetery ; and six acres in Hordwick (Hordwica)* at Aldwerke ; and as much

* "*Hordwica :*"—Simpson, quoting from Dugdale, gives this passage thus—"Et sex acras in Hordwica apud Aldwerke." Here "Hordwica" or Hordwick is evidently given as the name of a *particular locality*. In the confirmation charter (No. 14) Hordwica is not mentioned, but in the second charter by Will. Earl Ferrars (No. 15) it assumes another form, "Scilicet Aldewerc & Seuewelledale & oritorium (*sic*) cum Herdewicis suis."

We cannot find any satisfactory definition of the word, but it seems to be derived from the Saxon "*Hired*," a family, or household ; and "*wic*" a habitation, village ; and so might be interpreted by the word "*Homestead*." Mr. F. Edmunds has it "*heord*," a shepherd ; and so, a shepherd's village or living place.

The word, however, occurs again in an early Aldwark Charter at Belvoir, in which Will. fitz Ranulph de Ibole grants to Matilda, daughter of Nich. de Aldwerch, a moiety of the land which the said Nicholas held of John de Ibole, his brother, at the yearly rent of 15d. "Et quando contingerit me vel heredes meos recipere Herdewycos de dominis meis, predicta Matilda et heredes sui recipient partem suam ad predictam terram pertinentem," etc. Here the word appears in the aspect of a payment or grant made by the lord of the manor to the tenant as a perquisite in virtue of the holding.

Du Cange in his glossary gives no solution, but quotes from Spelman, "In Wales sunt tres Hardwices, Lamecare, Potischmet, et dimid ex his sunt 8 carucatus, & 2 villani"—and then he suggests a derivation, "Saxonibus, *heade* est via, & *wic* vicus, villa : *sed an huc quadrent, alii viderint.*"

Dugdale in his "Monasticon Ang." (Vol. I., p. 830, edition 1655), gives the foundation charter of Merivale Abbey, in which the word *Herdewic* seems to imply a homestead, and from the context, probably for shepherds. "To Roger Bishop of Chester, and to all the sons of Holy Church, Robert Earl de Ferrars suluting. Know ye that I have conceded (for the soul of Robert Earl de Ferrars my father, and for the health of my soul and of my wife) to

(wood) as may for ever be drawn with one cart from the wood of Duffield or Chaddesden. All these things which I have given them I concede and confirm to the aforesaid Church of God and of Saint Mary, for me, and mine, as well living as departed. And I receive that church with all its holdings, and the advowson in my custody, in wood and in plain, and in every place, the king's right in that church excepted. And I concede to them all liberties which I have in the aforesaid tenements, viz.: Toll, and Them, and Sac, and Soc, and Infangthief. All which the king granted and confirmed by his charter."

In the reign of Henry II., Hugh, Dean of Derby, gave, with the consent of his son Henry, all his lands in Little Derby, near Derby, to Albinus, at that time Abbot, and to the Canons of S. Helen's,* for the purpose of building thereon a church and monastery. The charter of Hugh is addressed

(2) "To his lord Henry, King of England, and to his most dear father Richard, Bp. of Chester, &c., Hugh the priest, *called* Dean of Derby, saluting." It conveys to the convent the Church of S. Peter in Derby. The document was sealed before "Frogero" (? Roger), Archdeacon of Derby, Peter de Sandyacre, Rob. de Duyn, Henry Tuschet, and was witnessed by Hereward de Ponte, Gylaf, Agemund, Godewynus, Rob. son of Ulser, Luered, and Ingermund le Palmer."—*Dugdale.*

The religious house of S. Helen in Derby flourished for some time after the migration of monks to Derley, for four of its inmates attested a deed of quit claim, or indemnification against all legal pleadings, in the year 1242.

God and the B. Mary and the church of Merivale to construct an Abbey of the Cistercian Order, my whole forest of Arden and whatsoever I have in Wytinton, & the manor of Weston, and the manor of Overton, *and one Herdewic in the Peak at Cranmokesdune* and common of pasture, viz., of Henterdon and Pillesbury for the feeding of sheep and animals. Witnesses: Richard Peche Archdeacon, Edmund & Hugo de Ferrars, William son of Nigel, Henry son of Sewal, Will son of Herbert, Rob. de Bakepuiz, Geoffry de Bakepuiz, Ric. de Curcun, Will. de Seyl, Hen. de Cambreys, Robert Luvet."

* A very interesting dedication. The church of Etwall has the same invocation. Are these *sites* at all connected with British Christianity? York, the *home* of S. Helen, has a church dedicated to her memory in or near the old forum.

(3) "To all who shall see or hear this writing, Robert and Samson, the sons of Adam le Wine, saluting in the Lord. Be it known to you all, that we have released and quit claimed for ever to the Abbot and Canons of Derley, all actions, plaints, demands, and pleas, which by us and our heirs in any case are able to be prosecuted in the king's, or any other Christian court elsewhere against the same abbot and canons by reason or occasion of the Testament of our father the said Adam, or of the executors of the said Testament. We release also to the abbot and convent for ever all goods and chattels which were due to us by reason of our father's testament, or in any other way. In testimony of which we have affixed our seal, and have sworn faithfully and firmly to observe all things as aforesaid To this writing master W. de Luceb (? Luceby), then Archdeacon of Derby, and Robert Ingeram, of Nottingham, have affixed their seals, these being witnesses: The aforesaid Robert Ingeram, Robert de Seldeford, Will. de Osmundeston, and Richard de Mercinton, chaplains and brothers of Saint Elene, in Derby, Roger de Sumerford, and others."

> Only the first of the four seals once appended remains. It is of white wax, of vesica form, having a figure, probably of S. Paul, with his right hand resting on a sword. In the left is a closed book held to the breast, the lower fold of the robe hanging over this arm. Head and upper part of the seal lost. Legend, WILL. DE LVC ꝧID. (*Luceby Arch*ꝧID*iaconi de Derb.*)

Ralph, the father of Hubert, lord of Crich, gave Pentrich, Ripley, Oakerthorpe, and Chilwall to the convent. This gift was confirmed by Hubert the son, and ratified by Ralph fitz Stephen, chamberlain to Henry II. The said chamberlain also gave them the land of Waingrove, which gift was confirmed by K. Hen. II. (*Dugdale.*)

The following charters preserved at Belvoir are by Hubert fitz Ralph, lord of Crich, etc:—

(4) "To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, Hubert, the son of Ralph, saluting. Know ye that I, being moved by divine charity, and for my welfare and for the souls of my predecessors, have given, and, by this my present charter, confirmed to God and to the church of the blessed Giles of "Scarch" (Scarcliff) that increment of the orchard and land which Matilda my mother first gave to Peter, priest of Scarcliff; that, viz., which lies between the orchard which was the aforesaid Peter's, and the messuage of William the son of Gregory towards the north. These being witnesses: Walter, abbot of Derley, Elias, the prior of the same place, Thomas, a canon, Geoffrey de Musters, and another Geoffrey de Musters, Rich. de Brademare, Will. de Bradmare, Herbert Torcard, Will. de Cruche, and Paganus his brother, John his seneschal, William Sune, Hubert de Nottingham, and many others."

An oval seal, with a full-length figure, apparently of a female holding a staff (? spear) in one hand, and resting the other on a (?) *tree*. "S. ḤVBƀRTI FIL RADVLFI."

The advowson of the church of Scarcliff was given to Darley Abbey by Hubert fitz Ralph. The foregoing document must have fallen to the monks through this bequest.

(5) "To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing may come, Hubert fitz Ralph saluting. Know ye all that I have given and conceded, and by my present charter confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and Saint Mary of Derley, and to the canons serving God there, one acre of land under "Colle of Cruch," and six acres of meadow under the way which leads to "Wistaneston" (Wessington), between Farmannescroft and the ditch against Morwode, for their will, and for their use, inclosed, and held freely, quietly, and peacefully, without any

exaction or secular service, for the welfare of my soul, and of Edilene my spouse, and of our predecessors and successors. These being witnesses: John, chaplain of Cruch, Robert de Eincourt, Geoffrey de Monasteriis (Musters), Swano de Cruch, Robert son of Fulcher, Hugh Walens, Simon de Bedeford, Ysaac, and more."

Seal of green wax. An oval impression with the same device as the last. "S. HVBŒRTI FILI RADVLFI."

(6) "To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, Hubert, son of Ralph, saluting. Know all of you, that I, in exchange, have given and conceded, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and the church of the Blessed Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, one perch and a half of my domain, viz.: from the mount of Saint Thomas unto the land of the aforesaid canons, extending before their grange. This is in exchange for the land of the aforesaid canons of their culture, extending from the mount of S. Thomas as far as Morwellesiche, viz., a perch and a half. And in testimony of this thing, to this present writing I have affixed my seal. These being witnesses: Herbert Torkarht and William his brother, Will. de Cruche, and Will. (? Ulfus) his brother, Jordan de Dethek, Alexander de Lawes, Geoffry de Plaustowe, Alan the cook, and others."

Seal, the same as the preceding.

(7) "Know ye all, as well present as future, that I, Hubert fitz Ralph, have given and conceded, and by this my charter confirmed, to Suan, the son of Orme, and his heirs, fourteen acres of land and a half, with the appurtenances in Cruch, measured by the perch of twenty feet, between "Thurlokebotham" and "Schardweie." Holding to him and his heirs, of me and my heirs, in fee and heirship, with free common in wood and plain, freely, quietly, and honourably; paying yearly to me and my heirs for all services, customs, and demands, four shillings and sixpence;

viz., 2s. 3d. at the feast of S. Michael, and 2s. 3d. at Easter. And for this donation, etc., the said Suanus gave to me ten shillings. These witnessing: Robert de Eincourt, Geoffry de Monasteriis, Will. de Turkedene, John de Cruch, Peter de Wakebrugg, Peter de Dethic, Herbert Torcard, Will. de Cruch, Will. de Alnet, Pagan son of Suan (Swain), and many others."

Seal defaced, but apparently as before.

(8) "Know ye, present and future, that I, Hubert, the son of Ralph, by the assent of Geoffry de Musters, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and the church of S. Mary at Derley, and the canons serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, the whole of that land in "Crux" (*Crich*), with all the appurtenances, liberties, and easements which the same Geoffry de Musters held of me. And, because I will that this my gift firmly and unshaken may endure, I have corroborated it by the attachment of my seal. These being witnesses: The Convent of Derley, Robert Deincourt, Geoffry de Musters, Herbert Torkart, Will. Torkard, Adam Torkard, Hugo Magno (Bigge), Roger Russel, and others."

Seal missing. Endorsed, "Hub. fil Rad. de fra. de Cruhe."

(9) "To all the faithful in Christ, who shall see or hear this writing, Geoffry de Musters saluting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, being moved by divine piety, and for the health of my soul, and of my wife* Avice,† and of my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and S. Mary of Derley, and to the canons serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, my land of "Cruch," which Hubert, the son of Ralph, gave and granted to me for my homage and service, viz., the whole land which lies between the

* Married A.D. 1205. † de Sablello.

assart a little way, and the assart of Robert le Wild and Adivisis de Winefeld, as far as the ascent of the hill which is called Staniege and Windefeldcroft, and three acres of meadow near the meadow of the Abbot towards the east, measured by the perch of twenty feet. All these I have given to the aforesaid canons. Having and holding to themselves for ever, freely, quietly, &c., with all free commons, customs, and easements pertaining to the said land, in meadows and pastures, in wood and plain, save the service due to my lord Hubert and his heirs, of two gilt spurs yearly, or six pence for all services on Easter day. These being witnesses: Richard Russel, Roger Russel, Henry de Mercintun, John his brother, Geoffry de Derley, William de Derley, and others."

Seal missing.

(10) "Know all, as well present as future, that I, Hubert, son of Ralph, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to Roger Speegt and his heirs, sixteen acres of land, and one acre of land for his toft in the territory of Criche, in one holding, between the land of Syuarde Black and the way of Wistanton; holding of me and of my heirs, freely and quietly, paying yearly four shillings, two at the feast of S. Michael, and two at Easter, for all services which to me or to my heirs may pertain, except that once he shall mow and once he shall plough in the year at my great price, and if he have pigs and they are driven in my woods, he shall give for tack one pig which I please to choose. These being witnesses: Peter de Lee, Ric. de Brademere, Robert by de Torp, Suan the provost (Prepositus), Amfrid de Plagestoue, Henry the Innkeeper ('Hostel'), Peter, son of Garim, William Pettipas, Richard Barri, Will. Bondesrend, Peter, son of Rann, and many others."

Round seal, 2 in. diameter, bearing a horse walking towards the right, but indistinct, and the legend defaced. Deed, 6 in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Connected with the preceding is the following:—

(11) "Be it known to all who shall see or hear this writing, that I, Swayn Spegt, son of Roger Spegt, of Crich, have granted, released, and for me and my heirs for ever quit claimed, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and the Church of S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, seventeen acres of land, with the appurtenances in the territory of Crich, in the field which is called "Le Egge" (The Edge), and they lie between the land formerly Syward Niger's (*Black's*) and the way of Wynstanton (Wessington), and the whole right and claim of ingress or demand which I or my heirs possess in the aforesaid lands for ever. In testimony of which, to the present deed, for me and my heirs I have affixed my seal, and the deed of feofment which my father had of the same canons I have resigned. These witnessing: Sir Hugh de Dun, Sir Hugh de Meynil, Kts., Geoffry de Holeway, Walter de Ufton, Peter de Ulkerthorp, Will. de Ufton, Henry de Wyteleg, John his brother, Thomas Cook, and others."

"S. SWANI SPEGhT."

Ferrers Charters.

(12) "William de 'Ferar,' Earl of Derby, to all his men and friends, present and future, saluting. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of my soul, and of my ancestors, eight acres in the Peak at Seuewelledale, near six cultivated acres which I first gave to them, and two acres for an enclosed sheepfold. These being witnesses: Lord H. Abbott of 'Miravall,' Stephen, chaplain; John, son of Godfrey; Will. de 'Ridew' (*Rideware*), seneschal; Philip, clerk of Duffield; Peter de Ulkiltorp, Adam de Uffton, Will de Lu, Alex. . . (*sic.*) . . Geoffry Hanselin, Hugh Walens, and others."

(13) "William de 'Ferars,' Earl of Derby, to his beloved and faithful tenant William le Foun, saluting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given and conceded, and by my charter confirmed, to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, the whole of thy homage and service, and of thy heirs for thy whole tenement, with the appurtenances in Fernileg and Haselhay, without any reservation, with wards, reliefs, escheats, and with all other incidents and advantages which in any case are able to accrue to me or my heirs for ever. Accordingly, I quit claim to thee and thy heirs thy whole homage, and service, and of thy heirs for ever, and I attorn and by this my present charter assign thee and thy heirs and all thy successors to do homage and all the aforesaid service to the aforesaid abbot and canons of Derley, which thou didst or oughtest to do to me for the whole of the said tenement in Fernileg and in Haselhay, so that I and my heirs in the aforesaid homage, service, wards, reliefs, escheats, and all other things which to me or my heirs may fall from the aforesaid tenement, any claim or demand are never able to have or exercise henceforth. In testimony of which I transmit to thee these my letters patents. Given at Beaurepeyr (Belper) on the day of the Circumcision of the Lord, Anno Dom. 1252. And let it be remembered, that for a caution to future times, the aforesaid William for himself and his heirs, to this memorandum placed his seal when he made his fealty to the said abbot and convent. Witnesses: Robert de Audewerc, William de Glapwell, William de Normanton, Henry de Wytel, Rob de Howeyn, Thomas Cook, Nicholas Desbul, and others."

Oval dark green seal on which is an extended fleur-de-lys reaching the whole length of the seal. A bird is perched on either side, and in the base is the figure of a stag. Legend:

"S'. W. LE FOVNT FIL'. RADVLFI LE FOVNT."

(14) "William, Earl de Ferars, to all his men and friends, present and future, saluting. Be it known to all of you, that I have

given and conceded, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, for the health of my soul, and of Sibilla, the Countess, my spouse, and of my heirs, and for the souls of my ancestors Aldewerc and Seuewelledale, with all their appurtenances, saving the right of John (*King John*), holding for ever freely and quietly and honorably as I ever more freely have held, without any service to me or my heirs, appertaining, besides prayers to the Lord. Witnesses: Robert de Ferars, brother of the Earl, William, son of the Earl, Walter, the chaplain, Hugh de Corndon, William de Ridware, Philip, clerk of Duffeld, John le Foun, Herbert de Duffeld, Robert, son of Goda de Derby, Simon de Bedeford, Adam de Stuttesbury, and many others."

Size, 7 in. by 2½ in. Seal lost. Endorsed: "Confirmacio W. de Ferar."

(15) "William, Earl de Ferars, to all his men and friends, French and English, present and future, saluting. Know all of you that I have conceded, and by my present charter confirmed, to God and S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, all the donations and concessions which my grandfather, Robert, Earl de Ferars, or my father William, gave, and by their charters confirmed to them, *viz.*: Aldewerc and Sevewelledale, and the Oratory, with their *Herdewicis*, saving the right of John (*King John*). Item, of the gift of my father, William, Earl de Ferars, two besants, or four shillings from the church of 'Uttokesha,' (Uttoxeter), during the life of Richard de Curcun (*Curzon*) and Philip de Duffield, and, after their decease, two marks of silver for ever, from those whosoever shall hold the same church. Item: Of the gift of my grandfather aforesaid, and my father, I grant the same canons from my wood of Duffeld, daily, as much as can be drawn with one chariot (*biga*), and license to lead their wood or timber through the midst of my forest twice in the year, as my father's charter bears witness.

Item: Of the gift of Henry, son of Fulcher, half a mark in my mill of Duffeld, paying to me yearly four geese. Item: Of the gift of the same Henry and his son, Fulcher, the mill of Aldeport, and the mill in Derby on the Derwent. All these aforesaid, with all liberties, which my grandfather, Robert, Earl de Ferars, and my father William, to the aforesaid canons gave and granted, I, William, Earl de Ferars, have conceded to them, and by this my charter confirmed. And for the health of my soul, and of all my predecessors, the Abbot and Abbey of Derley I have taken into my hand and protection. These being witnesses: Lord Nicholas, Abbot of Burton, Nicholas, a monk, William de Ridware, butler to the Earl, Robert de Ferars, Henry de Ferars, Henry, son of Wakel, Master Albino,* Herbert, brother of the Abbot of Burton, Master William of Uttokesh (*Uttoxeter*), William de Wenel, and many others."

Deed $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide. Seal broken. Sewn in a fine linen case, and secured by a blue woven string.

(16) "To all the faithful in Xt. who shall see or hear the present writing, Hugo de Ferars, son of William de Ferars, Earl of Derby, saluting. Be it known to all of you that I have granted and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, in pure and perpetual alms, all donations and concessions which Robert de Ferrars, and William de Ferrars, my grandfather, and William de Ferrers, my father, Earls of Derby, gave to them, and confirmed by their charters. That is to say, Aldewerc and Sewelledale, with all appurtenances, and their herdewicks. Having, and holding with all liberties which the aforesaid, my ancestors, gave and conceded to the same canons as is testified by their authentic writings. In testimony of this thing to this present

* See Charter No. 2.

writing I have affixed my seal. Witnesses: Lord Thomas de Ferrars, my brother, Rob. de Eseburne, Rob. le Vavassur, Thomas de Curcun, Fulcher de Yrton, Hugo de Meynil, Thomas Juvene de Derby, William de Chaddesden, clerk, Walter de Morley, Rob. de Aldewerc, Roger de Houke, and others."

Seal lost. Strip of four woven green silk bands remaining. Size $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Endorsed: "Hugon' fil Willi comitis de Ferariis confirmacio."

(17) "To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this present writing, Hugo de Ferrars, son of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, saluting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I have conceded, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and the Church of S. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, all donations and grants which Robert de Ferrars and William de Ferrars, my grandfather, and William de Ferrars, Earls of Derby, gave to the same canons, viz., Aldewerc and Sewelledale, with all appurtenances and their herdewics. Holding and having to the said canons, in free, pure, quiet, and perpetual alms, with all liberties which my ancestors aforesaid gave to them, and by their writings confirmed. To the end that every plea of contention between me and my heirs and the aforesaid canons may be wholly taken away, I have given, conceded, and by this present charter confirmed, for me and my heirs to the aforesaid canons, to have at Aldwerc & Sewelledale, a thousand and five hundred small cattle (pecora) through the whole moor of Bracinton (Brassington), freely and without all contradiction or disturbance from me and my heirs for ever. So that they shall not be able to put more cattle there in the name of, or on account of, their property in the said places of Aldwerc and Sewelledale. I truly and my heirs warrant the said number of cattle in the said moor to the aforesaid canons against all men for ever. In testimony of which, to this present writing I have affixed my seal. Witnesses: Thomas

de Ferrar, my brother, Robert de Esseburne, Jordan de Snitterton, Rob. le Vavassur, Thomas de Curcun, Fulcher de Irton, knights, Thomas Juvene, Robert de Aldewerc, Roger de Thoc, Will de Codint, Will. de Chaddesden, Roger, clerk, and others."

The seal, enclosed in a silk wrapper, is of white wax, and is of unusual freshness and beauty. On one side, on a ground of gracefully curving tendrils, is a fine heat er shaped shield with Ferrar's arms—(vairé *ar.* and *gules*)—surrounded by the legend, "+ SIGILLV. ARIIS ŒOMITIS DŒRBŒYŒ." On the reverse is an armed figure, with helm, haqueton, and singlaton, wielding a drawn sword, and seated on a horse at full speed. The horse cloth, bearing the Ferrars coat, covers the whole animal, but is divided for the saddle girth. Round the margin, "+ ROB'S FIL ŒT ħŒRŒS DŒ WILLI DŒ . . ." Unfortunately, a piece of the margin is missing.

There are doubtless many other charters of the Earls of Derby remaining at Belvoir, but these are all which Mr. Carrington has yet discovered in the short time he has had for his investigation.

Wessington Charters.

The Wessington Charters are numerous and highly interesting, and throw much valuable light on the early history of this upland Derbyshire village.

Many of the names mentioned in the charters still designate the lands and localities specified, although none occur in deeds later than 1250. Here are a few of them:—Houemeadow, Mosewell, Berchersland, Fair-Oaks-flat, The Tounstede, or Tunstudes, Barneclif, Backesterfelde, Cardeville Hey, Barweclif, The Butts, The Hey, Middilfeld, Bromflatt—all of which have been identified by Mr. Goodwin, an old inhabitant.

Some time about the year 1200, Ralph, the son of Simon, lord of Wessington, built a chantry chapel in the court of his mansion at Wessington, apparently for public as well as domestic use, as appears from the following deed among the Belvoir muniments.

(18) "Know ye present as well as future, that I, Ralph, the son of Simon, neither have nor demand by custom, nor of right am I able to demand, the chauntry in the chapel of Wessington, which I have made in my court, which is in the parish of Cruch, but solely by favour of the Abbot and Convent of Derley, as is agreeable to them, when and as they will: and it is provided that I and my household and my guests may, in the same chapel, hear the divine office from any canon of theirs, or from their chaplain of Crich, especial oath by way of caution being made to them, that no other chaplain than theirs sent to me, shall be admitted to celebrate the divine offices in the said chapel, and that every kind of indemnity shall be preserved for the Church of Crich, so that it shall suffer no detriment nor diminution of its right in any way. These being witnesses: John Sac of Cruc', Hubert, son of Ralph, Geoffry de Monasteriis, John, parson of Cruch, Alexander de le Lowes, Herbert Torcard, Hugo Magno (Bigge), Hugo Wallens, Nicholas de Pentrich, and other more."

To this is appended a fine circular seal of white wax, sharp and fresh, with a hawk in the act of rising or *running* with raised wings: a crescent appears below the bill on the left. Legend—"+ SIGILL RADVLFI FILII SIMONIS." Endorsed: "Rad. fil Simon de Cantaria capell."

(19) From this document it appears that very soon after the foundation of the Chauntry Chapel or Oratory by Ralph, the son of Simon, in his court at Wessington, a strong contention arose between the Rector of Morton, on the one hand, and the Abbot of Derley with the Vicar of Crich, on the other, with regard to the tithes forming the endowment of the chapel, arising from four

bovates of land (about 72 acres), and the offerings of the tenants of the same. The Rector of Morton contended that a portion of these tithes belonged to him, but this claim was strongly resisted by the convent of Derley. An appeal was made to Pope Innocent III., who, in the year 1210, appointed a committee, consisting of the Abbots of Crokesdene and Roucester, with B.* Prior of Tutbury, to investigate the claim, and to arbitrate thereupon. It was decided that the Rector of Morton should surrender his claim to the Abbot and canons of Derley, but that he should receive from them half a mark yearly during his life, viz., 40d. at Pentecost and 40d. at the feast of S. Martin. It would be interesting to know on what grounds the Rector of Morton based his claim. Either the chapel or a part of it, or the bovates or a portion of them, must have lain within the parish of Morton. The fact of a life assignment out of this endowment having been awarded to him, proves that he had some right. The deed of Quit claim (No. 18) distinctly states that the *atrium* or court in which the chapel was built was *in the parish of Crich.* It is probable, therefore, that some portion of the endowment land lay in the parish of Morton. Let us hope that further researches at Belvoir may solve the difficulty.† The witnesses to this document were: "R. de Mora, Prior of Dunstable, W. de Muscamp, archdeacon of Derby, Master Nicholas de Weston, Master Simon de Cestr., Master Stephen de Radclive, Roger de Glapwell, Robert, parson of Bradbourne, Henry de Balidene, William and Gervaise, chaplains of Esseburne, and others."

Two vesica shaped seals remain out of three. The second has the figure of an abbot with pastoral

* Bartholomew.

† A Postcript:—The old Manor House of Wessington, the home of Ralph Fitz Simon, was at Road Nook. The Rev. Charles Holcombe Leacroft in a letter dated September 25th, 1893, writes:—"Road Nook Manor is in the parishes of Crich and Morton. When last we 'beat the bounds,' we walked through the house, and put a boy through the window, administering the usual orthodox discipline." The old dispute, therefore, clearly arose through the wilful course of the boundary of the parishes through the chapel estate.

staff (crook turned inwards) in his right hand, left raised. Inscribed:

"✠ SIGILL HŒNRICI ĀBBĀTIS ROVŒC."

The seal of the Prior of Tutbury is broken; but the upper part of the figure in Prior's dress shows a capacious hood, rising at the back of the head in quaint perspective. The right hand appears to grasp and sustain a portion of the dress, whilst the left rests on the top of a crutch like a tall cross. The letters (very indistinct on his right, towards the head) seem to be "ODHŒ."

Both seals of white wax.

(20) "Be it known to all who shall see or hear this writing, that I, Ralph the son of Simon, have given and conceded to the Abbot and convent of Derley, Ralph, the son of Thurstan Bibboth, my native, with all his following; and I have quit claimed for me and my heirs for ever. In testimony of this thing, to the present writing I have affixed my seal. These witnessing: Robert, vicar of Crich, Robert de Alvele, Robert de Hoggedeston, William le Ly, of Pentrich, Alexand. de Lowes, Walter de Levedal, and others."

Seal: A bird running with wings raised, with a crescent beneath its bill.

(21) "Know ye, &c., that I, Ralph, the son of Thurstan Bibboth, have granted, &c., to God and the Church of the B. Mary of Derley, and the canons, &c., for the health of my soul, *with my body*, all the land which Ralph Bercarius held in Wystanton, with all the appurts. which lay between the land of the said canons, and the land of John de Planstowe, holding, &c., in free, pure &c., alms, with all appurts., liberties, and easements, within the village and without. In confirmation and testimony, &c. These witnessing: William de Glapwell, John de Plaustowe, William de

Normanton, John de Lowes, Henry de Wytel, Thomas Cook, Nicholas de Granges, and others."

A circular green seal, with a star of eight narrow leaves. "+ S. RΛDVFI BIBBOTh."

Ralph Bibboth probably at this time entered Derley Abbey as a novice. *c.* 1230.

(22) "To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing may come, Ralph, the son of Simon, saluting for ever in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, for the honour of God and the Blessed Mary, and of all Saints, and for the welfare of my soul, and of all my ancestors, my wives, and my children, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to the church of St. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, with my body,* the whole culture which is called Henefield† in the open land of Wessington, and the whole land of 'Agenal,' which Geoffry Ruffus held, with a certain addition (incrementum), which is called 'Houemedue,'‡ and the whole land which Ralph Shepherd held, in free, quiet, pure, and perpetual alms, with all their appurtenances, liberties, easements, and commons, within and without the vill in wood, wt housebote, haybote, and firebote, in plain—in meadows, in pastures, in ways, in footpaths, in waters and in all commons of the vill of Wistanton, except my 'Heya' (enclosure), and except my gardens. And I, Ralph, and my heirs, warrant the aforesaid lands and appurtenances to the aforesaid canons against all men and women for ever. And that this, my gift, concession and confirmation, firmly, securely, and unmovably may remain, this present writing by the attachment of my seal I have strengthened. These witnessing: Robert, vicar of Cruch, Rob. de Alvele, Peter de Hulkelthorpe, Robert de Hoggedeston, William de Plaustowe, clerk, William le Ly, of Pentrich, Alexand.

* He bequeaths his body to the canons to be interred at Derley Abbey at his death.

† (?) Neuefield. ‡ (?) Nouemedue.

de Lowes, Ralph de Witelegh, Walter de Lenedale, Alex. de Hulkelthorpe, and others."

Attached is a round seal of white wax, with a hawk apparently rising. Ins.: "+ SIGILL RΛDVLFI FIL SIMONIS."

(23) "This is the agreement made between Ralph, the son of Ralph de Wystenton (Wessington), on one part, and Mabilia, formerly wife of Ralph, the son of Simon de Wystenton, on the other,* viz., that the aforenamed Ralph, the son of Ralph, conceded and released to the aforenamed Mabel and her assigns, all the days of the life of the said Mabel All that meadow with its appurts. in the fields of Wystenton, viz., which lies between the 'Tounstede' and Le Blacschac acre to the top of the head of Barneclif towards the west, and all that meadow with the appurts. which the same Ralph had on the west side of Hessilgrave, and especially all that meadow which the before named Ralph had from beneath the Hessylgrave towards the west, lying near the meadow of Morice† between Styperklyf and Peslandsyck, &c., &c. And for this concession and release, the beforenamed Mabel conceded and quit claimed to the said Ralph and his heirs, all her third part which befel to her in the name of dowry of the rent of 12 shill. of Backesterfelde. In testimony, &c., these witnessing: Peter de Hulkelthorpe, Ranulph de Wakebridge, John de Plauxtou, *Robert de Cardole*, and others."

* Since Ralph does not term Mabel *his mother*, it seems probable that she was his father's second wife. From the inscription on the seal we learn that she was the daughter of John de Cri (Crich?), which seems to indicate that she was an heiress, and that this seal was made upon her father's death; whilst from the endorsement, "Radm. de Wystant and Mabel de Carduyl," it is probable that after the death of Ralph fitz Simon, she became the wife of one of the Cardvilles of Wessington.

† Son of Robert the Carpenter, a "Native" belonging to Ralph fitz Ralph. See Charter No. 25.

The following deed is interesting as having connection with the Cardeville family.

(24) "To all the faithful in Christ, &c., Ralph, son of Ralph of Wistanton, saluting in the Lord. Be it known to all, that I have given, conceded, and by my present charter confirmed, to God and the B. Mary of Derley, and to the canons serving God there, in free, pure, quiet, and perpetual alms, all the lands beneath written, viz, All that place of land with the appurts. which is called Kardvilheye, having and holding it to themselves for ever, holding it close and shut in, until the fields are freed from grass and hay by those bounds which Henry de Carduyl the same place held and shut in. And besides, eighteen acres of land in Wistanton, viz., In Crosforlong—six acres of land which lie between Sciperesclif and Hethihull, and four acres of land in Barweclif, which lie between my cultures. And three acres of land in Tunstudes near my culture on the north side. And three and a half acres of land in Ailmarestoft between my cultures. And one acre in Horsepoles forlong, towards the south of the same field. And one half acre of land, viz., Le Buttes, at the head of the hard meadow. Holding and having, &c. Warranty. For this donation, warranty, and defence, the said canons have given to me eight marks of silver. In testimony, &c., these witnessing: Sir Robert de Esseburne and Robert de Vavassur, knights, Ralph de Winefeld, Walter de Vfton, Peter de Vlkerthorp, William le Luy, Walter de Morley, Will. de Derby, clerk, Will. de Normanton, Jordan de Ybul, Richard, son of Felicia, and Simon de Athelardestrue (Allestrey), and others."

(25) "To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing may come, Ralph, son of Ralph the son of Simon de Wistoneton, saluting. Know all of you, that I, being moved by God, for the health of my soul, and of my ancestors and successors, have conceded, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and

the church of the B. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, in free, quiet, pure, and perpetual alms, all the land which Ralph de Wistoneton, my father, gave with his body, with all liberties and free customs according to the tenor of his charter which they had of my father. And lest concerning the rest, any dispute or misunderstanding concerning the said lands should ever be moved between the canons and myself or my heirs, the limits of the aforesaid lands by these fixed boundaries I have declared, viz., From the ditch where the river of Mose-welle enters in the open fields, and thence by the aforesaid river near the potter's house as far as the willow near the meadow which was in dispute, and from thence between the arable land and the meadow by bounds made as far as the alder tree, signed (? with a cross) upon Blakebroc and from thence by Blakebroc as far as the land which I gave to them, and from thence by the hedge and ditch which encompasses the Newmedue and Foxes holes, and the land which Ralph Berrecharius *(sheepfolder* or *shepherd)* held, and the Newefeld as far as the afore named river. To perpetuate the present confirmation I have affixed my seal to this writing. These witnessing: Rob. de Alvelia, Rob. de Brunesley, Peter de Ulketorp, Rog. cleric de Derby, Will. de Lu, Alex. de Lowes, Ralph de Parwiteleg, and others."

A circular seal with a fleur-de lis of a wheat ear with two pendant leaves. Legend—"+ SIGILL RADVLFI RADVLFI."

(26) "Know ye, &c., that I, Ralph, son of Ralph de Wystanton, have given, conceded, and by my present charter confirmed to God and the church of the B. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, Maurice, son of Robert the carpenter, my native with all his following, and with all his chattels, and two bovates of land, with the appurtenances which the same Morice held in the vill and territory of Wystanton. Holding and having to the same canons in free, pure, quiet, and perpetual alms, with all their appurtenances, liberties, and easements, within and

without the vill. Warranty. For this donation, concession, confirmation, and warranty, the said canons gave to me twelve marks of silver. In testimony, &c. Sealing. Witnesses: Sir Robert le Vavassur, Sir Geoffry de Stoke,* Sir Thomas Hanselin, knights, Ranulph de Wakebrugge, Peter de Vlkerthorpe, Will. de Luy of Pentrich, Ralph de Winnefeld, Will. de Normanton, John de Plawstowe, John de Lowes, and others."

The seal has an ear of wheat with its fronds arranged as a conventional fleur-de-lis. Inscr.:— "+ SIGILL RADVLF FILII RADVLFI." Of white wax and circular.

(27) Know ye, &c., that I, Ralph, son of Ralph de Wystantun, have given, granted, and confirmed, &c., to God and the church of the B. Mary of Derley, and the canons serving God there, for the health of my soul and of my ancestors and successors, thirty-four acres of land in the territory of Wistanton, measured by the perch of eighteen feet, near the land which my father gave to the same canons, towards the west, viz., by these bounds:—From the land of Agenale by the Blakebroch, as far as the bounds made on the assart called Kaperim; and from the assart Kaperim, by the bounds made unto Neumedue; and whatsoever is contained within the aforesaid boundaries in free, pure, &c., alms, with all their appurtenances and with all liberties, easements, and commons, in wood, and plain, and in every place, and with housebote, haybote, and firebote, and with their men, by the view of my foresters, which, if my foresters within three days shall not make, it shall be lawful to the Abbot and canons and their men to take housebote, haybote, and firebote, without any action or impediment, except my own enclosure, where, if the cattle of the aforesaid abbot and canons, or of their men, by reason of the weakness or destruction of my fences, enter in, they may not be taken, except custody is made where they are fed, but they shall be removed peacefully and without blame. Warranty. Sealing. Witnesses: Robert de

* Geoffry de Hanselin of Stoke, Notts.

Alveleg, Robert de Brunesley, Peter de Vlkertorpt, Roger de Derby, clerk, William le Lui, Alex. de Lowes, Rad. de Witeleg, and others."

(28) "Know ye, &c., that I, Ralph, the son of Ralph de Wistanton, have given, &c., to God and the Church of the B. Mary of Derley, and the canons, &c., and their tenants in the vill. of Wistanton, pasturage for 12 oxen, and for 6 cows, with their calves of two years, and for 4 horses or 4 mares, with their offspring of two years, and for 24 sheep, with lambs of one year, and 40 sheep without young, and 2 sows, with their young of one year, in the common pasture of Winstanton, in consideration of the pasture appertaining to 5 bovates and one acre of land which the abbot and canons hold in the same vill. in pure alms, and which Nicholas Ball and Robert Pistor (Baker) once held; notwithstanding that that pasture was measured by my request on the King's brief. But if the abbot and convent or their tenants have not so many animals and small cattle (or sheep) of their own, then freely and without blame they may have in the said pasture the said number of animals brought there and depastured. Furthermore, it shall be lawful to them instead of horses and beasts of burden, to have oxen or cows, or oxen for cows, or cows for both, and to change any kind of animal (averii) for another to keep in the said pasture. And if my men or my heirs have goats, it shall be lawful for them to have goats according to their holding. If the animals and sheep of the said abbot and convent, or of their tenants, enter within my enclosure of Wistanton, owing to the weakness or breakage of my fences, they are not to be taken except in the place they are feeding, but to be removed peaceably, &c. Warranty. Sealing. Witnesses: Ralph de Winefeld, Walter de Uffton, Peter de Vlkerthorpp, Walter de Morley, Roger de Derby, clerk, Will. le Luy, Alex. de Lowes, Jordan de Ibull, Will. son of Ralph de Merston, Fulcher son of Fulcher de Ireton, John son of Thomas Oweur, and others."

Seal of white wax—as before.

At first sight the number of grants of various kinds made by this Ralph fitz Ralph of Wessington to the Abbot and Convent of Derley, would seem to indicate a wonderful amount of religious devotion and zeal for the welfare of the Augustinians at Derley. Field after field, cultures, serfs, rents, pasturage, and privileges seem one by one to fall into the hands of those ecclesiastics, so much so, that we almost suspect them of exercising an undue and selfish influence over a weak-minded man.

The following deed, however, affords a clue to the dissolution of his estates at Wessington. He had fallen into the hands of the remorseless usurers of his time, and was obliged to sell and mortgage his property for his deliverance *out of the hands of the Jews** ("ad adquietandum me de Judaismo") ("*To acquit me from the Jews*"); until in the end the monks generously made him and his family a yearly allowance for their subsistence.

Endorsement—"Convencio inter nos et Radm de Wystanton et uxore eius et filios."

(29) "This is the agreement made between Walter, the Abbot, and the Convent of Derley on the one part, and Ralph fitz Ralph of Wystanton on the other:—That the abbot and convent should give to them—Ralph and Matilda his wife, food and clothing honourably, and all sufficient provision (estoveria) for the whole of their lives under this form, viz.: fourteen white loaves of the canons, and fourteen gallons of good ale every week, and other food sufficient for two canons, in flesh or fish, as befits the day. And for food for one servant and a handmaid ministering to them, twenty and eight loaves of free serving, and seven gallons of second ale every week, with other food suitable, and suitable wages from time to time, and honorable lodging fit for them, with other necessaries, & specially wood or charcoal for fuel of wood.

* In the 45th of Henry III. the Burgesses of Derby paid the king 10 marks for a certain charter, providing that no Jew or Jewess might stay or dwell within the town of Derby, either for the accommodation of the King, or his heirs, or anyone else. (*Rot Orig. in Cur. Scaccarii.*)

And one horse for Ralph of the house of Derley as often as he shall have need to journey afar. And for the need of the said Ralph yearly :—for a tunic, super tunic and cape or (*sutionem*) ten ells of russet or brown cloth as he wishes ; every ell of the price of 20d. And lamb's wool for his super tunic. And for his wife's clothing :—for tunic, super tunic, and cloak—nine ells of russet or green or brown cloth as she pleases, each ell of the price of 2^{s}., and lamb's wool for super tunic, and a "penula" of (....?....) for a cloak. For the feet :—to Ralph, boots and white sandals* in winter, and shoes and great sandals in summer. And for his wife : boots (botas), shoes of prepared leather. For linen clothes, for Ralph, 12 ells, and for his wife 8, every year, and for their bed when necessary. They grant also to John, son of the same Ralph, four shillings yearly for shoes during his father's life, and after his death, the place of a free servant in the house of Derley, and 10^{s}. for clothing and shoes : and if he wishes to dwell elsewhere, he may receive one mark yearly for his life. For Nicholas, son of the same Ralph, they grant food and clothing in the house of Derley until he shall attain the years of puberty ; and when he shall have reached the years of maturity, he may have the place of a free servant as his brother ; and he may receive half a mark yearly for his clothing if he be at Derley or elsewhere for his life, at two terms of the year, viz. : a moiety at the feast of S. Mark, and a moiety at the Invention of the Holy Cross. And his brother John shall receive his portion of pence at the same time. And let it be known that the aforesaid abbot and convent submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, that he without plea may compel them by ecclesiastical censure faithfully to observe all these things. In testimony of which, the said parties to the other writings containing this agreement have affixed their seals. These being witnesses : Sir Ralph de Freschenevill, Sir Roger de Cycurch, Sir Walter de Rybof, knights, Walter de Vfton, Robert de Oggedeston & William his son, Peter de Vlkelthorp, Ranulf de Wakebrugg, John de

* Such as were worn by the monks.

Plaustowe, and others. Given in the year of grace 1252, the second day Thursday next before the feast of S. Botulph abbot." (S. Botulph's Day is June 17.)

Seal of green wax—usual impression.

(30) "Be it known to all who shall see or hear this writing, that so it was agreed between Matilda relict of Ralph the son of Ralph of Wessington on the one part, and lord Walter the abbot and the Convent of Derley on the other, viz.; that the said Matilda in her free widowhood released and quit claimed to the same Abbot & convent the third part of all the lands and tenements, with their appurts. in the vill. and territory of Wistanton, which from them in the name of dowry, after the decease of her husband she sought and claimed to be restored to herself, as well of those lands and tenements which the said Abbot and convent held in demesne, as of those which Nicholas Balle and Richard de Ulmsdiss held of them: which lands and tenements the same Abbot & convents had of the gift or sale of the said Ralph, formerly her husband, and also of those lands and tenements which they had either of the gift or sale of Robert de Winnefeld in the vill. and territory of Wistanton. For this remission and quit claim, the Abbot and convent granted to the said Matilda that she might have five sheep and one sumpter or nag in her enclosure of Wistanton, which if it went into the pasture of the abbot & convent it should be released without reproach. They granted also food for one servant, as the servant of Ralph her husband previously used to receive, she paying his wages. Further, they granted to the same for pittance between the courses and his supper, one bushel of salt, one bushel of oatmeal, one bushel of pease (*pisorum*), for each year, and one cow's milk for a whole year from the pasture of the abbot and convent, saving to herself and two servants to themselves, a general course for each day, and a second course to herself on the great double feasts throughout the year, so that on Monday and Wednesday they may have flesh, when agreeable, saving to them their other estovars, which may

pertain to them according to the tenor of the writing between the said abbot & convent, and Ralph, formerly her husband. In testimony, &c. Witnesses: Walter de Vfton, Peter de Vlkerthorp, Alex. de Le, Will. de Vfton, Will. de Glapwell, Will. de Normanton, Henry de Withel, John, his brother, Nicholas Ball, and others."

Seal of white wax.

"✣ S'L'. MATILD. DE WES."

(31) A.D. 1246. "Know ye present and future, that I, Robert, son of Ralph de Winefeld, have given, &c., to God and the B. Mary of Derley, &c., for the welfare of my soul, & of my father, mother, ancestors, & of all my successors, six bovates of land in the territory of Westantone, with the appurts. which begin at two orchards upon the Brounflat, opposite my culture on the same, and at bounds made between the said orchard as far as my ditch near Shirland Park—following the park of Shirland towards the north as far as the Amber, and following Amber unto Horssepoll-lac to bounds between me and Roger del Grene; and from the land of the said Roger, as far as Peselonde-siche: following Peselonde-siche unto Haseline grene: and from Haselin grene by the 'ad-land' as far as Longe grene; and from Pertrich grene following Hethihul siche, unto the two orchards aforesaid. And nine selions with the 'adland,' which lie between the land of Richard de Alvesdiche and Robert de Grene, and one acre upon the Barewe-chlift, which lies between the lands of Nicholas Balle, with the meadow at both heads. Having & holding, &c., &c. And I Robert and my heirs warrant, acquit, and defend, all the aforesaid lands to the aforesaid canons for ever *against Jews*, and *Matilda, formerly wife of Ralph de Wistanton, and Roger de Eyncort.* For this donation, confirmation, and warrants, the Abbot and Convent gave to me 30 marks, and especially remitted to me and my heirs eight pence of service to them, an annual debt from the aforesaid lands and others in Wessington, &c. Witnesses: Sir Ralph de Frechevil, Sir Rob. le Vavasor, Hugo de Meynil,

Knights, Walter de Ofton, Peter de Holkelthorp, Rob. de Ogedeston, Ralph de Codington, Ralphe de Morwode, Roger le Heir, and others."

Circular seal, very perfect.—Device, a double-forked branch surmounted by a crescent on its back, with a star between the horns—a bird seated on the right arm. Inscription:—

"✣ S. ROB. FIL. RAD. DŒ WINŒFŒLT."

The receipt for the 30 marks given by the convent for this land is dated at Nottingham on the feast of S. Cuthbert, Anno. 30 Hen. III. (1246.) All the preceding documents relating to Wessington are therefore anterior to this date.

The Abbot of Derley held his lands in Wessington under the chief lord of the Fee by the tenure of providing a pack horse with sack and halter for the service of the king's army when in Wales.

(32) "Know ye present and future, that this is the agreement made between Henry de Heryz, son of John de Heryz, on the one part, and Walter, Abbot and Convent of Derley on the other, Anno Domini, M. CC. lv. (1255), viz., that the aforesaid Henry has conceded, and by his present charter confirmed, for himself and his heirs to the said Walter and his successors for his homage and service the whole of that land which he had of the gift and sale of Ralph, the son of Ralph de Wistanton, or of the gift and sale of his father, *with the capital messuage of the same vill.*,* and all things which from the aforesaid Ralph might fall by hereditary right to the aforesaid Henry and his heirs. Holding and having to the said Abbot and his successors of the aforesaid Henry and his heirs, freely, quietly, peacefully, and wholly, with all liberties, easements, and appurts. for ever, within the vill. and without. Rendering thence to the said Henry and his heirs for any army of our lord the king in Wales, one pack horse of 4 shillings, one sack of 6d., and one halter of one halfpenny. For the renovation of any albs of the said abbey, 20 shillings of silver, in the name of

* The manor house, situated at Road Nook.

reliefs, for all secular services, suits of court, demands, exactions to lord Henry, and his heirs appertaining. And let it be known that if the aforesaid pack horse, sack, & halter of one halfpenny, be not returned to the said abbot or to his successors after the return of the said army of our lord the king from Wales, then the said abbot and convent will be quit of the said service until the said articles be fully returned, &c.

These witnessing :—Sir Hugo de Meynil, Robert le Vavasur, & Walter de Rybof, knights ; Walter de Vfton, Peter de Vlkerthorp, Robert de Oggedeston, William of the same, Robert de Winnefend, and others."

Round seal, green wax. Fleur-de-lis in centre. Inscription :—

"S'. HENRICI DE HERICE."

Brackenfield Common.

(33) "This is the agreement made in the year of Grace, 1275, on Thursday next after the Epiphany of the Lord, between John de Heryz on one part, and Henry, Abbot of Derley, on the other, viz., that the same John has granted for himself and his heirs, and by the present writing confirmed to the aforesaid abbot and convent and their successors, and to their men of Wessington, free common in a moiety of the whole common pasture pertaining to the village of Brakenthweyt (Brackenfield), for all kinds of their animals, and of their men of Wystanton, viz., in a moiety of the part nearest towards Wessington, by metes and bounds made in the whole of the said common pasture. So that the said abbot & convent can have no reason of right or claim to drive out or to sell in other lands, tenements, woods, or pasture outside the moiety of the common pasture of Brakenthwayte for ever. Nor can that moiety be overburdened by other animals than by those belonging to him or his men which from year to year they are able to sustain at Wystanton. He granted also, and by the present writing confirmed for himself and his heirs, to the said abbot &

convent & their successors, all their enclosures, with the appurts., in the territory of Wystanton, quiet and free from all claims, contradictions, impediments, and reproaches from the same John & his heirs for ever.

For this concession, &c., the said abbot and convent granted for themselves & their successors to the same John and his heirs, common in the whole common pasture of Wystanton for all kinds of their animals, and of their men of Brakenthweyt, so that the said John & his heirs shall never have any reason of right, claim, or demand to drive out or sell in other lands, tenements, woods, or pastures outside the said common pasture of Wystanton for ever, nor that pasture to overburden by other animals than by those of his and his men, which from year to year they can sustain at Brakenthweyt.

But if the animals of the said John, his heirs, or their men shall enter in any place outside the said common pasture by escape, without being enclosed, they shall be drawn back and freely dismissed, but if they be found in custody, the damage which they have done by view of lawful men agreed, shall be remitted. In the same manner, if the animals of the said abbot & convent, and their men of Wystanton in any place beyond the said moiety of common pasture of Brakenthwayte, enter by escape, without being imparked, they shall be driven back and freely dismissed, but if they be found in custody, the damage, if any, shall be made by view of lawful men, and restored. In corroboration of these premises, the aforesaid parties to both writings containing this agreement have affixed their seals. These witnessing: Sir Walter de Ribeof and Geoffry de Dethic, knights; Dom. Roger de Draycot, Roger de Somervill, Will de Ufton, Hugo de Ulkerthorp, Robert de Butterleg, Will de Oggediston, Reginald de Holyes."

Seal, circular, of green wax. Two lions saltant as vis-a-vis, but reversed, one with head up, the other down.

"S. IOhIS DŒ hŒRIZ."

Among these archives is a draft or a copy of a similar deed, dated 1289, without witnesses, and unsealed.

Notes on Crich Hill.

By H. Arnold-Bemrose, M.A., F.G.S.

PERSONS who have travelled in the district between Ambergate and Matlock are familiar with Crich Stand. It is a tower on the top of a limestone hill, in the western face of which is a quarry containing large blocks of rock piled confusedly one upon another. The walk from Ambergate or Whatstandwell is enjoyed by all who are fond of the country, and the tower, from which often a splendid view can be obtained, is much visited by excursionists. The enjoyment is much greater if the traveller has some knowledge of the way in which the rocks were formed and the surface of the country attained its present shape.

The following notes are intended as a slight sketch of the internal structure of Crich Hill, and to give a description of the occurrence of lead ore in the toadstone.

The district is interesting because of several landslips which have occurred, and even now yawning clefts, due to the last slip, may be seen from the tower.

The hill is composed of massive beds of mountain limestone containing fossils, and is entirely surrounded by beds higher up in the series. If we visit the quarry in the cliff, we see that the beds are not horizontal, but that the bedding planes are curved. As we look at a section from north to south, or at one from east to west, we notice the bending of the strata. The dip is what is called a quaquaversal, that is, the beds have been bent so as to dip in all directions from a centre, the bending having been greater in some directions than in others.

This has been done by lateral pressure. On the west side of the hill the higher beds have been sunk, and the millstone grit and Yoredale shales denuded from the top of what was once a higher hill, leaving the surface of the limestone bare; so that we have the limestone hill on which Crich village is situated, like an island mountain of limestone rising up from under the sea of newer rocks around it.

It is generally said that the last landslip was caused by the limestone sliding over a bed of clay. This bed is exposed in the quarry, and if examined carefully, it is found to be not a bed of clay, but one of black shale containing fossils. The upper and lower portions of the shale bed are decomposed to a sort of clay. The shale contains numerous crystals of pyrites (sulphate of iron). This mineral easily decomposes into tiny crystals of selenite (sulphate of lime), which are found in the more altered portions of the shale.

There are many old shafts in this hill leading to several old lead mines. In one mine heap I found several pieces of a rock called toadstone, which had been brought up from the mine at a depth greater than that of the floor of the quarry, none of this rock being seen in the quarry. It has been a matter of dispute whether lead ore has been found in the toadstone; some have maintained that it has, and others have denied it, pointing to its name as having been derived from the German Todtstein, meaning deadstone, because ore was not found in it. When I heard, therefore, that the lead ore was being worked in the toadstone inside Crich Hill, I was anxious to go down the Wakebridge mine, and satisfy myself of the correctness of the statement.

In the Wakebridge mine, the men work in shifts of six hours each, changing at noon, midnight, six a.m., and six p.m., so that when I arrived a little before one o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, the miners had left work for the week.

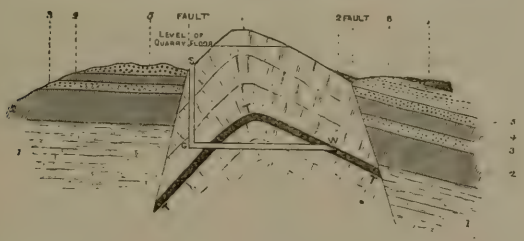
I was accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Spencer, son of Mr. W. Spencer, the agent of the mine. We entered a stone building, something like a cowshed outside, called the "Coe," or

"Coestead." In the centre of the building was a stove with a good fire, on the wall were hung the miners' working clothes. My guide changed his dress, whilst I put on over my clothes a loose pair of trousers and a coat belonging to one of the men. We took a supply of candles and matches, and my hammer and bag for specimens. The engine shaft, about 600 feet deep, is used for bringing up ore, but not for conveying persons. The entrance to the climbing shaft is through a door near the outside of the "Coe." The descent of about 420 feet is made by means of ladders, which are almost vertical, and are fastened to the side of the shaft. At the foot of some of the ladders is a small landing stage of wood. In climbing, the candles are placed in a lump of clay for candlesticks, and held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, whilst the iron rungs of the ladder are grasped with the three remaining fingers of the left hand and with the right hand The descent is moderately easy when the ladders slope sufficiently, but rather difficult when they are vertical, and too close to the sides of the shaft for much toe room.

Near the bottom of the shaft we came to a heap of lead ore mixed with fluor spar and calcite, and other vein stuff, some of which had the appearance of decomposed toadstone. From this place, a narrow line of rails is laid on the floor of the "gate" for a distance of about 1,000 yards, to the present working. "Gate," or level, is a technical term for a horizontal, or approximately horizontal, tunnel in a mine. I was pushed along in one of the waggons for the above distance by my guide. The waggon was small and narrow. The candles were stuck in front of it to light up our way. I had to kneel, resting with my hands on the bottom or front of the waggon, and keeping my elbows close to my side and my head low down, to avoid coming into contact with the rock in the sides and top of the "gate." The "gate" has very little water in it, and the sides are generally clean. We stopped a number of times to examine the rock and get specimens, both going and returning, but I shall mention them in the order we met with them in our outward journey. Our general course for the first 400 yards was nearly N.N-E., then S-E. for about

200 yards, and then N-E. I have said that the strata in Crich Hill form a sort of elliptical dome. Perhaps the best way to obtain a mental picture of the beds, is to imagine a series of pie dishes without rims, fitting into one another like a nest of Japanese boxes. The whole series is inverted, forming a dome, in which the different dishes represent different beds of rock. In making a horizontal tunnel through the series of dishes we should pass through successive dishes, from the outer one to the innermost one, and having reached the centre pass through the opposite sides of the same dishes, but in the reverse order. This illustrates the way in which we passed through successive beds of rock in Crich Hill, proceeding through outer or upper beds to inner or lower ones, and then through some of the lower ones again, until we reached the toadstone at the opposite side.

DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION THROUGH CRICH HILL.



The following beds are shewn :—

1. Carboniferous Limestone.
2. Yoredale.
3. Millstone Grit.
4. Do. Shale.
5. Millstone Grit.
6. Do. Shale.
7. Do. Grit.

TT. Toadstone.

SG. Climbing Shaft.
GW. "Gate" or Level.
W. Place where ore was worked in Toadstone.

We passed through beds of massive limestone, dipping about 45° W. or S-W., and various beds of clay, one of which is three or

four inches thick. It is coloured red with oxide of iron, and contains small crystals of selenite. In several places, the gate traverses faulty rock, which has to be kept up by building an arch or roof of stone or timber. About four yards of faulty rock obscures the junction between the limestone and the toadstone below it. The word toadstone is a very vague one as used by miners. It occurs black or dark green when fresh, with larger or smaller crystals glistening in it. At the top or bottom of a bed it is often vesicular, *i.e.*, contains steam holes like those in slag, or in pumice stone, due to the escape of gas when the rock flowed in a molten stream as lava. These holes are often filled with carbonate of lime, by the infiltration of water, and the rock is then said to be amygdaloidal. Under the action of air and water, toadstone becomes decomposed, and altered to a greenish-coloured rock, and even to a sort of clay, so that miners have sometimes taken a bed of clay to be altered toadstone.

In this mine they call the dark-coloured rock "*Blackstone*," and the decomposed part of the same *Toadstone*. After passing the faulty rock which obscured the junction, we first came to the dark rock, which in its upper part contained a number of amygdaloids of calcite, giving it a spotted appearance. Numerous veins of calcite cross it in all directions, and it is difficult to get a large piece without a vein in it. This passes downwards into a hard black rock, and this again into a softer, greenish-coloured rock, which lies on the limestone, and is only separated from it by a layer of clay, several inches thick, similar to the clay above mentioned, and like it containing crystals of selenite. After passing through more beds of limestone, we came to the twenty fathom clay, the top of which forms the floor of the "gate" for some distance. This clay also contains crystals of selenite, and is the lowest bed we touched. Proceeding, we soon noticed that the dip had changed, and was nearly east instead of west, and that we had therefore passed the centre of the dome. After some time we arrived again at the same bed of toadstone on the other side of the hill. At the top of the gate the rock appeared very much

decomposed, and of a green colour. Here is the place where they were then working.

The ore occurs in a lode, *i.e.*, a rent or fissure, vertical, or nearly vertical. This fissure has been filled with vein stuff, consisting mainly of calc and fluor spar, and galena, or lead ore. The gate or level along which we had come followed the course of the vein for a greater part of the way. The method of working is to remove the vein stuff from the roof of the gate, thus increasing the height of the roof. A stempel, or thick wooden bar, is placed across the gate from one wall to the other, at a height of about a yard from the ground. This forms a step, on which a man can stand and still further increase the height of the roof by removing more ore and other material. Another stempel is fixed about a yard above the first one, and a little to the front, and so the men work upwards into the lode, leaving behind them a fissure, with wooden stempels placed across from one wall to the other.

Climbing by stempels for the first time produces an uncomfortable feeling, and the higher one gets, the more important becomes the question how to get back again. I think, however, that the descent is easier than the ascent. We ascended about twenty yards in this way, and came to the vein of lead ore. On the way up I saw amygdaloidal toadstone in an advanced stage of decomposition. The rock at the sides of the vein is hard, and sparks are produced when it is struck with the hammer, probably due to the pyrites contained in it. The miners called the rock toadstone; to me, however, it seemed to be a compound of calcareous material and pyrites. Standing on a platform composed of a few planks placed across stempels, I detached a good specimen of lead ore in large cubes, and obtained some of the rock in which the vein occurs. We then descended to the tram line, and made the return journey, having been underground for four hours and a half.

The toadstone in this mine is a very much altered rock. It first consisted of Olivine, Augite, Plagioclase, Felspar, and Magnetite. These minerals have been altered to other products,

though the shapes of the olivine and felspar crystals remain. In addition, the rock contains a quantity of pyrites, scattered throughout the mass.

I had small pieces of this rock from different parts of the bed cut, ground, and polished until they became so thin as to be transparent. When these are placed under the microscope, the minute structure of the rock is seen. The following is a very brief description of the specimens thus examined.

(1) *Toadstone in which the ore occurs.* The felspars appear in the section like laths or matches. They are much altered. The black material is pyrites, and is not an original constituent. The rock, technically speaking, is a decomposed olivine-dolerite.

(2) *Upper part of toadstone bed, called Blackstone by miners, within a few yards of the limestone above it.* An altered olivine-dolerite, now consisting of felspars, all altered to calcite and serpentine, olivine altered to the same materials, small rods of magnetite or ilmenite, the whole traversed by veins of calcite and haematite.

(3) *Lower down,* "*Blackstone.*" Less altered than No. 1. The felspars are fresher. The olivine is altered to calcite. Much calcite occurs throughout the mass, and probably replaces augite.

(4) *Near the bottom of bed, called toadstone by the miners,* a light-grey hard rock, of similar structure to No. 1. Much more altered than Nos. 2 and 3.

The rock in the interior of the bed is, therefore, less altered than that near the top and bottom.

(5) *From mine heap near the top of the hill* is less altered than any of the preceding. The felspars are nearly fresh, the olivine is altered to calcite; a little fresh augite occurs, magnetite is also present.

This toadstone was, no doubt, once a lava stream. There are several beds of this rock in Derbyshire, and I hope in a future volume of the *Journal* to describe some of them, and point out the evidence we have of former volcanic action in our county.

It is about two years since I paid my visit to the Wakebridge mine. Last summer, the workings in the toadstone were closed because the miners were getting near the top of the bed, and were afraid of water making its way into the mine if they proceeded further.

I am told that the ore in the toadstone was as good as that in the adjacent limestone. Other occurrences of ore in toadstone have been noted, but I am not aware that any microscopical examination has been made of the rock supposed to be toadstone. As I have stated above, the rock in which the ore was found looked very much like an altered limestone, and a microscopical analysis was necessary in order to determine that it was toadstone.

I must here express my thanks to Mr. Spencer and his son for their kindness in giving me information and the opportunity of visiting the mine.

The common popular belief is that Crich Hill owes its present shape to some violent "convulsions of nature," thus "explaining the unknown by the still more unknown." Whereas science, proceeding from the known to the unknown, leads us to the opinion that the agencies which we now see at work around us are the same that have been operating during the ages long gone by. The occurrence of an igneous rock in the interior of the hill might seem to corroborate the popular opinion, but this bed of toadstone is not intrusive.* It lies between two beds of limestone, and is bent with them. This is shown by the fact that the horizontal workings pass through the toadstone to the beds of limestone underneath it, and then again into the same bed of toadstone. The latter, therefore, must have flowed as a lava stream over a bed of limestone, and was, in its turn, covered by a deposit of limestone. The whole series of beds were afterwards bent into their present form.

* Reasons for this belief will be given in a future volume.

Bassano's Church Notes.

A FORGOTTEN FACT OF DERBYSHIRE HISTORY.

By J. Pym Yeatman, Barrister-at-Law.

EVERY lover of Derbyshire history and heraldry knows and values the volume of Derbyshire Church notes deposited in the College of Arms, known to the Heralds as "Bassano's." It is unique in character; for although several counties can boast of fair accounts of the coat armour exhibited in their churches, and taken note of by divers Heralds, yet few, if any, can claim to possess so complete a collection as this, of the date from 1686, or a little earlier, to the year 1706. As this collection is more complete, and contains an unusually large amount of general information, including, evidently, every scrap of genealogical information to be derived from monumental inscriptions or heraldic furniture of any kind—banners, coat armour, or carvings—it is most clear that it is the work of a thorough and devoted herald and antiquary.

Now, the book in the Heralds' College is written by the same hand throughout, and that a poor hand, and it is known only as the work of "Bassano," a coach-painter of Derby of a somewhat later date. It is very doubtful whether such a handy-craftsman could have compiled such a volume himself; * but all doubt ceases when the original work from which the Heralds' copy is taken comes to sight; and I claim to have discovered it amongst the MSS. of the late Daniel Dakeyne, of Holt House, Darley Dale,

* *Vide* Addendum.

who flourished as an antiquary about a century later than Brailsford. From a comparison between my own copy of Brailsford and that of Bassano in the College, I am satisfied that they are from the same source, and that the newly discovered volume is the original. So far as I know, Brailsford's MSS. have perished; but Daniel Dakeyne copied many of them, and in this case, fortunately, he possessed the original papers.

When recently I had the privilege of examining and copying Dakeyne's MSS., which are still at Holt House, under the care of the worthy holder thereof, the Rev. J. D. Cannon, who married the last heir female of the family, I found, bound up with other papers in Vol. I. of the Dakeyne Collection, a single sheet in a very remarkable handwriting of the old legal order, from which I opine that the writer himself was a lawyer; it was not merely an account of the coat armour and monumental inscriptions in the church, but it contained some genealogical and topographical notes, and a few anecdotes relating to the persons and places of Ashover. Amongst these notes was a short account of ancient buildings in the parish, with a reference to Stubbing Edge, and a pedigree of the Dakeynes of that place, brought down to Frances, daughter of Arthur Dakeyne, then (1685) aged about eleven, of Digby, Charles, and John, who were living 1685. "Henry and Trigot lost their lives in the sea fight when Obdam, the Dutch Ad^{m}, was sunk in the time of Charles II., and Gregory lost his life in the present King's service in the West Indies, and John and Charles are now in the military service under our present King James II."—*Daniel.* Is it not probable, by the way, that the curious motto used by this family, "Strike Dakeyne, the devil's in the hemp," may have had its origin in a sea fight, when some Dakeyne, possibly one of these sons, was attempting in vain to sever the grappling ropes which bound his ship to the enemy, possibly a fire ship? The captain or admiral may well be excused for using such an expression at such a moment, and Dakeyne may have proudly adopted it in memory of a successful achievement. Daniel Dakeyne himself did not know the writer of this sheet, but he records that it was formerly in the possession of

Thomas Blore, the historian of Wingfield Manor, and of Rutlandshire, and who, had Derbyshire men of his date been sensible enough to appreciate his learned works, would, doubtless, have been the historian of the county.

Thomas Blore apparently did not know much about the author, but he recorded the fact that he believed it was part of a collection by one Brailsford. Subsequently, I found loose, amongst the Dakeyne MSS., a large number of sheets in the same handwriting, and Mr. Cannon, having with great kindness allowed me to carry them off, I have sorted and arranged them, and now they form a most valuable volume in the Dakeyne Collection, compared to which the copy in the Heralds' College is of comparatively small importance.

I make no doubt of this, because amongst them are little notes relating to the writer, which indicate from internal evidence, that they were made at the time of the compilation, and, besides this, the information is much more explicit than that contained in the Bassano volume, which is simply an abstract of the contents, such as a mere painter would require for his work; but these notes make us acquainted with the author, and we feel that he was a good and kindly man. His handwriting is that of a past age in the time of Charles II., and is probably that of the time of James I., retained by one who was a stickler for old forms. There is a note under Matlock which gives the writer's age approximately. He writes—"I well remember Mr. William Woolley, of Riber; my first acquaintance with him was when I was about twenty years old, in the time of the grand Rebellion, who had the character of an honest worthy gentleman; his hospitality and charity, his keeping of a pack of hounds for his own pleasure, and of giving thereby a sociable entertainment to his neighbouring gentlemen that loved that recreation, was well deserving. I never heard that he married. Anthony Woolley was his brother and next heir."

The writer records the burial of an Anthony Woolley. A note to the account of the monument of Sir John Stanhope at Elvaston would indicate that his admiration of the grand rebellion was of a

qualified kind. He writes—"Here was at the side of this tomb several of the children of Sir John Stanhope placed decently, which in the grand rebellion was knock'd down by that insolent party." He had lived through that period, and was probably ruined by them. He writes thus reverently of the Church of Brampton:

"The Churchyard is full two acres; in it is a handsome cross of 2 Gerrics,* and in the middle spire stone, a fair dial. On the outside of a pillar at the S.E. corner of the chancel, is cut fair in stone two large keys and two swords crossed.

"On the end of the south isle outwards, above the window, is the blessed Jesus cut in stone, sitting with his left hand upon his breast, and his right gently elevated or stretched, pierced, and also his side. At a little distance from his right side, is a dexter hand houlding in it a sceptre, and at a little distance also from his sinister side is also a dexter hand houlding in it a bishop's crozier.

"On the side of the window is the Virgin, Saint Mary, cut in stone, under a canopy, and on the head of the canopy is a cherub; and on the south side outwards of the S. Isle is St. Peter, also in full proporcion cut in stone, under a canopy, with a key in the dexter hand and an unopened book in his left hand, on each side supported with two pillars; on the head of each is a cock. On the other side of the window is St. Paul his full proporcion, fair cut in stone, with a sword in his right hand, and in his left hand a book"; and, in referring to Pinxton Church, he records that there was an "Image of the Blessed Virgin."† His respect for earthly dignities is apparent from a note on one of the rooms in Bolsover Castle. He writes—"In this building is a famous closet built by Sir Charles Cavendish, the chimney piece of black and white marble, the floor also of the same, checky, so is the rare architecture above head; in the time of

* Greeces or steps, doubtless the original word of the Grecian stairs at Lincoln.

† Mr. Yeatman infers from the tone of these extracts that the writer was a Roman Catholic.—*Ed.*

the grand rebellion did the wife of one of the rebellious party, Major Taylor, make this closet her spinning room for toe and wooll—proh dolor!"

The following note at Chesterfield, on the death of Rich. Flentham, shows his sympathy with those who suffer persecution :—

"Richard Flentham, born at Plesley, a faithful servant of Charles II., and of his loving brother James II., to whom he was gentleman of the Wine Cellar, and so continued until the abdication, as it was called, of King James, who, when he was Duke of York, did attend him at sea, being with him in his flagship in that sea fight when he gave that total defeat to the Dutch, and when he went into Scotland as Lord High Commissioner for the settling of the Episcopal Church Government there with ease and much satisfaction, and content to that kingdom; he was also one of his Royal Highness's attendants into Flanders that time what the Phanatic humour made the King so uneasy that he was constrained to send him sometime thither; he was a faithful man to his friends, and departed this life '*in carcere*' the 25th Oct., 1705, which confinement he had undergone from near the beginning of King William's reign—his wines and plate being all seized on (which was very considerable) for the King, and utterly ruined by the Revolution."

It is curious that we should have only just celebrated the centenary of this great event, which is popularly supposed to have inaugurated a period of liberty and that sort of thing; it would seem instead, that it was liberty and something more for only one party in the State.

Brailsford evidently loved to describe heraldic details. In Staveley, he writes—"Here hangs the Pennon and Streamer, spurs, sword, gauntlets, helmet, and crest, with the tassels of silk bossed with gold, with the whole achievements of Sir Peter Freshville, who was knighted at Muslebarrow Battle in Scotland. This was fought 3 Sep^{r}, Edward VI., by Seymour, Duke of Somerset, with 600 foot and 6,000 horse, besides 1,300 pioneers and artificers, and fifteen brass pieces of ordinance,

all because King David of Scotland refused to marry the young Queen."

Evidently he had a love for the gentle craft. He writes—"A little distance southward from Chapel-le-Frith are a few houses, or village, called Blackbrook, by which runs a little brook called Blackbrook water, which affords plenty of trout (considering the scarceness of the rivulet), that in season trouts are usually sold at Chapel-le-Frith for twopence per pound. The spring head of the rivulet is within two miles of this place, and near to the Vill is a common of pasture called Blake Well pasture."

This is his description of a scene near Glossop—"At Hayfield is a stone bridge over the river or Kinder Skowt water. The head of this small river is from a spring upon the top of Kinder Skowt Hill; part goes west to Stokport and thence to the Irish Sea, the other part falls into the Darwent. When it is a stormy south-west wind, it blows up the water with that force that it falls perpendicularly down the rocks and crags, that it seems like a thick smoke for more than a quarter of a mile."

In the same handwriting, on the back of one of the papers, is written the following petition, which tells its own tale, and proves the identity of the writer :—

"To the Right Worshipful and Honourable the Justices of the Peace for the County of Derby, and in this General Quarter Sessions, especially held the 17th Apl., Anno 1705.

"Gentlemen, I humbly beg the acceptance of this to your vies and yr candours in answering my petition. Gentlemen, it is very lately since I have been informed that the High Constable for the hundred of Scarsdale proposes to leave off that piece of county service, and if you think me a fit man, and yt you will be pleased to accept of me unto yt business (my present circumstances are known to you all, and that it will give a support to your unfortunate countryman), and will execute the office with all possible care and trust, and ready to give my accounts when and as often as required, and I hope (if it be required) may give security for the management of yt trust, and no person more thankful than myself shall be for it; and further I will be very tractable and ready to

serve you and my country gentlemen upon my services to the best of my abilities, who heartily wishes your prosperity.

"Tho Brailsford."

That Thomas Brailsford was of Seyner is clear from the following document:—"We whose names are here unto being two of the Trustees of Thomas and John Brailsford, late of Seyner, in the County of Derby, gentlemen, do hereby appoint you the said C. F. to pay unto I. M. of M., in the County of , one of the creditors of the said John Brailsford, the sum of £ out of remainders of the purchase money of Seyner estate now remaining in your hands, the said sum being due to the said I. M. upon composition for the sum of £59 3s. 2d. actually due and owing by the said John Brailsford to the said I. M., and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. In witness, &c."

So that it would seem that the poor old antiquary, when over seventy years old, was honestly giving up his life interest in the family estate, to pay a composition upon his son's debts, whilst he himself was a humble suppliant for the office of High Constable of Scarsdale hundred.

The notes continue to be made for five years after this date, though we do not learn whether he was successful in his suit. Be that as it may, he had evidently learnt the stern lesson "that a heart must be tried by pain" as "gold is tried by fire."

Amongst the list of those who were refused arms in 1601, was the name of Brailsford of Senor, but they were allowed by Dugdale to be in, *or*, a cinquefoil pierced, *gules*. The pedigree given by Dakeyne, no doubt taken from the Brailsford MSS., differs considerably from that given in the Heralds' Visitations; it would seem that they were old vassals of the Savages of Steynesby, Lords of Seynour, part of their lands being held of some Abbey, which Henry VIII. sold to Thos. Goodwyn in the 35th year of his reign, it then being in the tenure of Brailsford. Goodwin sold it to Bokes, who sold it to Wm. Bole of Alfreton, who, 5 Edward VI., sold it to John Brailsford, and he died possessed of both properties in 1 Elizabeth. Those who think it wrong to enjoy Church

property, may attribute the loss of the family property of Seymour a few generations afterwards, as a natural sequence; but we really only know the fact and not the cause of it, and possibly descendants of the family may still exist, although Daniel Dakeyne evidently knew nothing about them later than Dugdale's Visitation, whilst amongst other great services to Derbyshire history he had brought most of those pedigrees down to his own date.

ADDENDUM.

Richard Bassano.

The Editor has in his possession the original grant made by Sir William Dugdale, "Norroy King of Armes," to Richard Bassano as heraldic painter and inspector of arms within the counties of Stafford and Derby. The document, which is unhappily mutilated, obviously for the sake of its once ornate heading, bears the autograph of William Dugdale by the side of the looping-place of the seal strip. It concludes as follows:

"Know ye therefore that I, the said Norroy, for the better execution and performance of his Ma^ties^ pleasure, in the say^d^ Letters-patents approved and directed, have by these presents deputed and appointed Richard Besano of the city of Litchfield, painter, upon occasion to paynt and set forth all Funeral Escocheons and other Armes and coats as have anciently of right been borne, or that may justifiably be borne w^th^in the Counties of Stafford and Derby: And to enter into any church, Chapell, or other particular place in the day time, in houres seasonable, to view and take notice of any such Armes or crests as are or shall be there paynted, graved, carved or set up: to the end that I the sayd Norroy being advertized by him the said Richard thereof, in case they be assumed, and are not justifiable by the Law of Armes, may, according to his sayd Ma^ties^ speciall direction in such cases, deface and obliterate the same, provided always that he the said Richard Besano do not, by colour of this my deputation

paynt any penon, Standard, Guydon or any other Atchievements of Honour as are usually borne by his Ma^ties^ officers in Armes upon the celebration of any solemn Funerall where their attendance is required to direct the regular proceeding of such funerall, w^t^out the speciale appointment and order of me the said Norroy. And lastly that this Deputation thus by me given to him the said Richard Besano shall continue in force untill such time as I the said Norroy shall, under the Seal of my Office revoke the same. Given at London under the Seale of my Office this eighteenth day of May in the twenty-eighth yeare of the reigne of our most gracious sovereign CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King Defender of the Fayth, &c., A°que Domini MDCLXXVI. (1676.)"

Selections from the Stewards' Accounts preserved at Haddon Hall for the years 1549 and 1564.

By W. A. Carrington.

THERE are still preserved in the Muniment Room at Haddon Hall a series of Stewards' Accounts commencing in 1564, and continuing, with omissions, to about the end of the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, a blank of forty-six years occurs in the most interesting period, namely, between the first account and the next succeeding one. Whether the missing accounts were lost or destroyed at Haddon, or were sent to Belvoir, is a matter of conjecture, but it is evident from my recent investigations in the Muniment Room at the latter place that a large portion of the collection of documents originally at Haddon were removed to Belvoir, including a most valuable series of Derbyshire Charters, Court Rolls, etc., a portion of which was returned to Haddon in 1823, as appears from a list of that date found there enumerating the documents returned. The most interesting of these is a collection of early Derbyshire Charters in an excellent state of preservation, including 424 relating to Bakewell alone, and 339 relating to thirty-seven other Derbyshire townships and places. Besides these, there are deposited in the Muniment Room at Belvoir several thousand additional Derbyshire Charters, of which about 300 relate to Bakewell, all prior to the seventeenth century.

The following extracts are taken from the two earliest volumes of Stewards' Accounts, found respectively at Belvoir and Haddon:

Expencs of the bowsholde at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th^ daye of Octobre in A° tcio R. Edwardi Sexto as followythe.

Inpms. delyuerd the ij^th^ daye of Novembre vnto sherps wyffe for a payer of hosse for Mrs. dorothye* by y^e^ Comādmēt of my Master	iij^d^
It. delyuered vnto Wyll̄m Mellors son for brengyng of a dossen of Wodcoks vnto my Mast^r^ y^e^ v^th^ daye of Novēbre	iiij^d^
It. delyuered the xviij^th^ daye of Novembre vnto henrye Norwhode the Cayterer the som	ij^s^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto Wyll̄m Mellor for iiij wodcoks for my Mast^r^	viij^d^
Itm delyuered y^e^ xxij^th^ daye of Decembre vnto my Mast^r^ whyche yis Mastershepe dyd loasse it at y^e^ dysse (dice)	vj^s^ viij^d^
It. delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto Thomas graunger for wylffull (wild fowl) by y^e^ comandment of my Mast^r^	xij^d^
It. delyuered y^e^ daye aforsseyde vnto henrye Savage for ys Coysts to Assheborne for wyne & for halffe a beyffe	xij^d^
It. delyuered y^e^ xxij^th^ daye of Decembre vnto my Mast^r^ to playe at y^e^ dysse w^t^ adden basford †	vj^s^ viij^d^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto Thomas graunger for bryngynge of whyfoulle vnto my Mast^r^	xij^d^
It. alsso delyuered y^e^ xxij^th^ of Decembre afo^r^seyde vnto my M^r^ whyche ys Mastershepe payde vnto addyn barsforde	xxxv^s^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto Wyll̄m Mellors for brengynge of v wodcoks and smalle byrds vnto my M^r^	xij^d^

* Dorothy Vernon, then five years of age. Inq. p. m. taken on the death of Sir Geo. Vernon, Kt., 31st Aug., 7 Eliz.

† "Aden Berysford," patron of the Rectory of Fenny Bentley, Co. Derby, in 1564. Cox's "Churches," iv., p. 518.

It. delyuered y^t seyd daye by y^e comandement of my M^r vnto y^e Coyke for my Masters Rewarde for a swane — xij^d

It. also payde y^e daye aforsed for Eggs for y^e howsholde — viij^d

It. delyuered y^e xxiiij^th of Decembre by y^e Comandmet of my M^r vnto y^e harmytt (Hermit) for y^e brengynge of v Coppull of Counys (Coneys) frome bradley to haddon — viij^d

It. delyuered y^t sed daye aforsed by y^e Comandmet of my M^r vnto henrye norwod for to bye ys sone a coytt (coat) — xij^d

Itm delyuered y^e xxvij^th of Decembre vnto y^e Egwhoman for Eggs — iiij^d

It. payde y^e xxviij^th of Decembre vnto Thomas Jones for a dysshe of fysshe for my Mast^r y^e prysse — iiij^d

It. also delyuered by y^e Comandmet of my Mast^r vnto Wyllm Marsson Allestres boye for a dysshe of fysshe — xij^d

It. payde y^t same daye vnto Alexand^r Carts man for y^e brengynge of a dysshe of Eggs vnto my Mast^r — iiij^d

It. delyuered y^e same daye vnto Margarett of Monyashe for Eggs for my Masters howsholde — viij^d

It. payde y^e ix^th of Januarye vnto Thomas graunger for y^e bryngynige of wylfoulle & dysshe of happulls vnto my Mast^r — xij^d

It. delyuered ye xxvi^th of Januarye vnto Wyllm Whetton Mast^r Revells mynstrell for hys Rewarde — iiij^d

It. delyuered y^e xxix^th of Januarye vnto layke my lorde ferars mynstryll for ys Rewarde by my M^rs Comandmet — ij^s

It. payde y^e ix^th of februarye by the Comandmet of my layde vnto S^r henrye Secheuerylls mynstrell — viij^d

Itm payde y^e^ same daye by y^e^ Comandmet of my Master vnto a Mast^r^ offens for ys rewarde	viij^d^
Itm delyuered y^e^ xi^th^ of februarye vnto y^e^ mayds of y^e^ dayrey for a berege for y^e^ wharpynge of Couerlett yerne	iiij^d^
It. allso delyuered y^e^ xiij^th^ of februarye by my masters Comandment vnto y^e^ hands of Mast^r^ agarde to by fysshe at lychefylde fayer the some of	xj^li^
Itm allso delyuered y^e^ xiij^th^ of februarye aforsseyde vnto y^e^ hands of my Mast^r^ for hys mastersheps vse the some of	vj^s^ viij^d^
Itm delyuered y^e^ xxij^th^ of februarye vnto george Robothom for fetchynge of Wyllm mellors vnto haddon at my masters goinge from haddon to harleston John grynlye goinge w^t^ hyme	iiij^d^
Itm delyuered vnto Thomas grensmythe y^e^ viij^th^ of Marche for ys Coysts to harleston & Thomas polle y^e^ boye of y^e^ Ketchen for y^e^ Caryege of my masters stoffe thedther	xij^d^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto Wryghts wyffe & Eblyns wyffe for ij gallans of ayle for a qwavyte? y^t^ was mayde afore Crystmos	viij^d^
It^e^ payde y^e^ x^th^ of Marche for a yerde & di (half) of Carssey* for henrye Vernon & George Robothum for Ether of y^em^ to payer of nether stocks	ij^s^ vj^d^
It. delyuered vnto henrye sheldon ffor yis Coysts to harleston for to knowe mye M^rs^ pleassur as Consernynge y^e^ Maund† apon shrowffe Theresdaye y^e^ xxij^th^ of Marche	viij^d^
It. payd for mostard y^t^ same daye	iiij^d^

* Carssey—Carsey—Kersey—Cöarse woollen cloth.

† Maundy-Thursday.—The Thursday in Holy Week. Maunds were small baskets containing doles which were distributed, and in medieval times "Maunds" were held in all the great houses. In the "Household Book" of the Earl of Northumberland, which begins in 1512, there are entries of "al maner of things yerly yevin by my lorde of his Maundy and my laidis and his lordschippis childeren." "Shrowffe" probably intended for "*Shere*," an old epithet for the day "Shere Thursday."

It. payd y^e^ xxiij^th^ of Marche vnto Thomas broughe ffor ij stryeks of whyet peasse for y^e^ howshold	iij^s^ viij
It. payd y^e^ xxiij^th^ of Marche aforseyd vnto peter Elliotte for j houndrethe of whyette hearenge y^e^ prisse (white herring)	iij^s^ iiij^d^
Itm. payde y^e^ iiij^th^ daye of Aprill vnto Kynder ffor swepynge of the hall & Kyechyn	iiij^d^
Itm. in butter bought y^t^ same daye for y^e^ vse of y^e^ howsse	viij^d^
It. payde y^e^ v^th^ of Aprill vnto Wyllm bowreinge of Rousley for vj qwartors of veylle spente in Crystynmos y^e^ prisse	vij^s^
It. delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto Thomas loue for to bye dobletts & other thyngs for y^e^ vse of henrye Vernon & John grymlye	v^s^
It. payde y^e^ vj^th^ of Aprill for a gallen of honnye wych was bowght y^e^ xxiiij^th^ of Marche of Roger Smythe y^e^ prisse	xx^d^
It. payde y^e^ ix^th^ of Aprill for Eggs wyche sholde haue byne browght vnto harleston wyche was spent & Etton at Haddon the some of	ij^s^ iiij^d^
It. payd y^e^ x^th^ of Aprill vnto Mees wyffe for makynge & mendynge of henrye Vernons sherts & marten bortons sherts & for makynge of a whenyshette* for Corne	xx^d^
It. payd y^e^ xj^th^ of Aprill at Chesterfylde for a gallen of whyne for my Mast^r^ & for fetchynge of it ther	xx^d^
Ite payde y^t^ same day for iiij Chekyns for my Mast^r^	iiij^d^
Ite delyuered vnto y^e^ hands of my Mast^r^ y^e^ xj^th^ of Aprill aforseyd for to gyve hys norsse (nurse)	xij^d^
Ite bowght y^e^ xiiij^th^ of Aprill iij^li^ of Candylls & iij^li^ of wyke yerne for Candylls y^e^ Some of	xviij^d^

* Whenyshette—A sheet or cover for a wain, *i.e.*, waggon.

It. payd y^{t} same daye vnto John Moseley of Asheborne for serten Kynds of spycs spente betwyxt Crystynmos & shrovetyde for y^{e} vse of my M^{r} at haddon — vj^{s} iij^{d}

It. payd y^{t} same daye vnto a whoman of baukwhell for dyenge of Couerlet yerne blake — vj^{d}

It. payd y^{e} ijth daye of Maye for xxiiij^{li} of hopps — viij^{s}

It. delyuered vnto Rycherd baslowe for ys Coysts to Chesterfylde for fetchynge of y^{e} hopps ther y^{t} same daye & for ij^{li} of Wyke yerne for y^{e} vse of y^{e} howsse — xij^{d}

Ite. payd vnto Robard Jacksson of assheforde ffor my Masters sobside vnto y^{e} Kyngs magestyes vse y^{e} Some of — v^{li}

It. delyuerd vnto henrye Savage & younge norwode y^{e} xiiijth of Maye ffor y^{e} brengynge of ij fayett oxen & sault fysshe vnto my Mast^{r} to harleston — xvj^{d}

It. for my Coysts y^{e} xvth of Maye to y^{e} Chappyll fayer to by beasts y^{er} — viij^{d}

It. payd y^{e} xviijth of Maye vnto George gardiner for showynge of my Masters draught oxin in y^{e} tyme of souinge y^{e} some of — iij^{s} vj^{d}

It. payd y^{t} same day vnto xx whomen for berlyng* of shepe — xx^{d}

It. delyuered vnto my M^{r} y^{t} same daye to gyve vnto M^{r} Rayns for ys Sermonde (Sermon) mayde at harleston y^{e} some of — v^{s}

It. allso delyuered y^{e} daye aforsseyd vnto the hands of my M^{r} at harleston to play ad dyes — v^{s}

It. payd y^{e} viijth daye of June for di (half) a stone of Swynes gres for y^{e} vse of my Masters shepe the prisse — xxj^{d}

* Berlyng—Belting—Shearing the buttocks and tails of sheep, a term used in the Midland counties.

It. delyuered vnto Wyllm berdall y^e^ xij^th^ of June for y^e^ dryvinge of xl shepe from haddon for my Masters foelde at harleston the some	xij^d^
It. also spysse (spice) bowght y^e^ daye aforseyde for y^e^ shepe sherynge	viij^d^
It. payde y^e^ xviij^th^ daye of June vnto iiij^xx^ & iiij (4 score and 4) sherers whyche dyd shere all my M^rs.^ shepe the some of	xiiij^s^
It. payde y^t^ same vnto viij Radlers* of my M^rs^ shepe	xvj^d^
It. also payde y^t^ same daye vnto viij lappers of wholle	ij^s^ viij^d^
It. payd y^e^ xviij^th^ of June aforsseyd vnto xxx washers of all my M^rs^ sayde sheppe	v^s^
It. delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto henrye savage for ys Coysts to harleston ffor y^e^ Caryege of sault ffysshe to my M^r^ to harleston	viij^d^
It. payde the xxij^th^ daye of June vnto Thomas Ayllen for vj stryeks of Rye aft^r^ ij^s^ iiij^d^ a stryeke y^e^ prisse	xiiij^s^
It. delyuered vnto henrye Vernon y^e^ xxviij^th^ of June for to bye vj stryeks of Rye at Chesterfylde	xij^s^
It. payde y^e^ laste daye of June for whyet breyde (white bread) agenst my M^rs^ Comynge to haddon for M^r^ Raynes & others	xvj^d^
It. payde y^e^ forste daye of Julye for a pound of suger	xiiij^d^
It. for my M^r^ y^t^ same daye in Clovis & Maysse	xij^d^
It. of Ressyngs & prunes at Asheborne bowght y^t^ same daye	viij^d^
It. bowght y^e^ daye aforsseyd y^er^ qwartorne a ll of peper prisse ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pepper)	viij^d^
It. payde y^t^ same daye for ij Capons for my M^r^ y^e^ prisse	xviij^d^
It. payde y^e^ ij^th^ daye of Julye at Chesterfylde for a gallen of Claret Whyne for my M^r^ & a Bottyll y^e^ prisse	xx^d^

* Radlers—Markers or branders with raddle, an earthy pigment of a red colour.

It. alsso bowght y^{er} y^{t} same iiij sault sellers & Mostarde vj^{d}

It. payde y^{e} iijth of Julye for a galen of Claret whyne for my M^{r} xvj^{d}

It. paid y^{e} iiij daye of Julye vnto Roger Smythe for Maysse & Ressyngs (mace and raisins) iiij^{d}

It. bought y^{e} vth of Julye at Chesterfylde of all Kynds of seyfysshe ffor my Master iij^{s} iiij^{d}

It. payde y^{s} xth daye of Julye for a pygge for my M^{r} viij^{d}

It. payde y^{e} xjth of Julye vnto a Man y^{t} Kylled Ratts & Myesse xvj^{d}

Itm bowght y^{e} xixth daye of Julye aforsseyde off ffresshe fysshe & breyde for M^{r} henrye Vernon ys wyffe & Mast^{r} sothe xij^{d}

It. alsso payd y^{t} same daye for xij Chekyns xij^{d}

It. payde y^{e} xviijth of Julye vnto Robarte wylsson of Chesterfylde for $\frac{xx^{li}}{iiij}$ & xij^{li} (4 score and 12 pounds) of hopps for y^{e} vse of y^{e} howsse xxvj^{s} x^{d}

It. for my Coysts to harleston y^{e} xixth & xxth of Julye for to Knowe my Masters pleassur as Consernyng M^{r} Cavendysshes Comyng to haddon ij^{s}

It. payde y^{e} xxjth of Julye vnto hanssons wyffe ffor dyuers Kynds of spysse for y^{e} vse of my M^{r} at haddon y^{e} some of ii^{s} iiij^{d}

It. allso delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Rauffe Walker for to gyve my Mast^{r} at harleston for ys Mastersheps vse ther y^{e} some of vij^{li}

It. delyuered vnto henrye sheldon y^{e} xxijth daye of Julye for ys Coysts to harleston for a messege from M^{r} Cauendysshe vnto my M^{r} viij^{d}

It. also delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto Roger neydham for ys Coysts to derby for y^{e} fetchynge & hireinge of horssis for xj stryks of Rye to be brought ffrom derbye to haddon y^{e} Some of xx^{d}

It. alsso payde y^{t} same daye for x loads of sey Coylle (Sea Coal) & ffor the Chargs & brengynge howme of them to haddon xxj^{s} viij^{d}

It. bought alsso y^e^ xj^th^ daye of auguste of John Mosley of Asheborne of dyuers Kynds of spycs agenst M^r^ Cavendysshes Comynge to haddon ffor y^e^ vse of my Mast^r^	vj^s^ iiij^d^
It. alsso Venyger bought y^t^ same daye at Asheborne	viij^d^
It. bought y^e^ xij^th^ of Auguste vj Coppyll of Connys y^e^ prisse	iij^s^
It. alsso bought y^t^ same daye at Chesterfylde a qt^r^ of veylle prisse	xiiij^d^
It. alsso bought ther prunes & Ressyngs prisse	vj^d^
It. payde y^t^ same day for Mostard & for Costs ther	vj^d^
It. alsso bought y^e^ xij^th^ daye of Auguste aforsseyd of y^e^ bayllyffs wyffe of bakwhell ij Capons for my M^r^ & M^r^ Cauendysshe to be bayken	ij^s^ iiij^d^
It. also payde y^e^ daye aforsseyde for Safforne for y^e^ Coke	viij^d^
It. also payde y^e^ xij^th^ of Auguste for vj Chekyns for y^e^ howsholde	vj^d^
It. payde y^e^ xiij^th^ of Auguste for Eggs agenste M^r^ Cavendysshes Comynge to haddon ffor y^e^ Coke to make Costards and other thyngs	xvj^d^
It. alsso payde y^e^ xiiij^th^ daye of Auguste ffor threyde to sow shetts w^t^	iiij^d^
It. bought at Chesterfylde y^e^ xvj^th^ daye of Auguste vj qwartors of Maulte iij after xix^s^ y^e^ qwartor & y^e^ other iij qwartors after xviij^s^ vj^d^ y^e^ qwartor whyche Comythe vnto y^e^ some of	v^li^ xij^s^ vj^d^
It. delyuered y^e^ xviij^th^ of Auguste vnto homffrey Stafforde by the Comandment of my Mast^r^ for gettynge of havks (hawks)	vj^s^ viij^d^
It. payde y^e^ xx^th^ of Auguste vnto Rycherde Elssis wyffe for a Capon & iiij Chekyns for M^r^ Rycherde Corbetts & ys wyffs soper y^t^ nyght	x^d^
It. alsso payde y^t^ same daye for whyett breyde for M^r^ Corbet & ys wyffe	iiij^d^

It. payde y^e^ xxij^th^ daye of Auguste vnto y^e^ Couerlett wheyver of bakwell for y^e^ whevynge of v Couerletts for y^e^ vse of the howsse } v^s^

It. for Chargs of my selffe & James Ragge & my Man to hulle for vij dayes begynenge y^e^ xxvj^th^ of Augvste vnto y^e^ ij^th^ of Septembre for dyuers Matters y^er^ to be done as Consernynge my Masters leayde (lead) & other thyngs y^er^ to be bought & alsso gyuyn vnto the waye Master for ys Rewarde & other for y^e^ whainge of y^e^ saide leade for my M^rs^ moste avantyge y^e^ Some of } xxiiij^s^ iiij^d^

It. alsso payde the ij^th^ daye of Septembre aforsseyde vnto Roger Gregorey of Stockwythe for the Caryege of xviij pyssis of leade by watter ffrome stockwythe to hulle } ix^s^

It. payde y^e^ iiij^th^ of Septembre for iij geysse & iiij Chekyns } ij^s^

It. delyuered vnto george gylbarte y^e^ viij^th^ of Septembre by y^e^ Comandment of my Mast^r^ for ys Coysts into lynkcolleshere for y^e^ Caryege of a bucke vnto my ladye Tayelbosshe & for y^e^ Kepers Rewarde of shottyll for y^e^ Kyllynge of y^e^ sayd buke } vij^s^ iiij^d^

It. payde y^e^ viij^th^ of Septembre vnto henry wylgosse for xxj yerds of lynen cloyethe after vij^d^ y^e^ yerde & xxij yerds after vj^d^ y^e^ yerde & xxxj yerds after v^d^ y^e^ yerde for y^e^ vse of y^e^ howsse } xxxvj^s^ ij^d^

It. alsso payde y^t^ same daye vnto y^e^ forseyde henrye ffor iij Cappis ffor John grynley George Robothum & Ric. wodwarde } ij^s^ vj^d^

It. payde y^e^ x of Septembre vnto harrye Tayler for sauvynge (salving) of y^e^ hurte oxe at svndrey tymes } viij^d^

It. payde y^e^ xiij^th^ daye of Septembre vnto george y^e^ fforbyger* for ys ffee for y^e^ skowrynge of my M^rs^ harnys at haddon } iij^s^ iiij^d^

* Forbyger—A furbisher, *i.e.*, a polisher.

It. alsso bought y^er^ y^t^ same a boeltyngclathe* for y^e^ bakers prisse — xij^d^

It. also bought at Chesterfylde the xiij^th^ & xiiij^th^ daye of Septembre for my M^r^ thre pottells of whyne y^e^ prisse — ij^s^

It. delyuered vnto my Mast^r^ y^e^ xv^th^ of Septembre by y^e^ hands of Wyllm berdall for to gyve y^e^ Kepers of y^e^ heyepeak (Highpeak) for y^er^ Rewarde for a stag ther to be Kylled — v^s^

It. also payde y^e^ xvj^th^ of Septembre aforsseyde for vj gallauns of haylle for y^e^ vse of my Mast^r^ & my ladey at ys Comyng from harleston — ij^s^ vj^d^

It. delyuered y^e^ xix^th^ of Septembre vnto henrye norwode y^e^ Cayter for the vse of y^e^ howsse — v^s^

It. bought at Chesterfylde y^e^ daye aforseyd of Robarte Whatkynson to qwhartors of Mault — xl^s^

It. delyuered y^e^ xxj^th^ of Septembre vnto henrye norwode y^e^ Cayter for to by Caytts† for y^e^ vse of the howsse — xiij^s^

It. also delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto y^e^ hands of my Mast^r^ to gyve a pore whoman for dysshe of pears for a pressent — vj^d^

It. delyuered y^e^ xxiij^th^ of septembre by y^e^ Comandment of my ladey vnto a poer whoman of workesworthe for her Rewarde — iiij^d^

It. also payde y^t^ same daye vnto Rycherde faukners wyffe for drynke wyche my Mast^r^ & my ladey had y^er^ at dyuers tymes — ij^s^ iiij^d^

It. delyuered y^e^ xxiij^th^ day of septembre by y^e^ Comandmet of my ladye vnto alys shepney for y^e^ pressent y^t^ she brought vnto my ladye — xij^d^

It. payde the xxvij^th^ of septembre for a payer of showys for my ladye — xij^d^

* Boeltyngclathe—A bolting cloth to sift wheat or oatmeal with.
† Caytts—Acates—Victuals, provisions.

It. delyuered y^e^ xxx^th^ daye of septembre by y^e^ Comaundyment of my ladye vnto george gylbarte for ys Coysts to my lorde of huntyngtons for y^e^ brengynge of M^rs^ Margaretts* aparell	ij^s^
It. delyuered y^t^ same daye vnto Robarte Mylns for to gyve vnto my Mast^r^ ys Mastershepe being w^t^ my lorde of shrowysberye at whynfylde (Wingfield)	iij^li^
It. delyuered y^e^ furst daye of octobre by my ladys Comaundmet vnto John paykentons & S^r^ Thomas fyetharberts (Fitzherbert) mynstrylls for y^er^ Rewarde	xx^d^
It. bought at Chesterfylde a Kylne heyre of xxvj yerds for to drye Maulte w^t^ after viij^d^ y^e^ yerde y^e^ prisse	xvj^s^ iiij^d^
It. delyuered the v^th^ of octobre by y^e^ Comaundmet of my Mast^r^ vnto Sir nyclys storlys Mynstrell for ys Rewarde (Sir Nich: Strelley's)	xx^d^
Itm payde y^e^ vij^th^ daye of octobre aforsseyde vnto hiblyns wyffe & wryghts wyffe of bakwhell for iiij gallans of aylle for y^e^ vse of my Mast^r^ & my ladye & for the howsholde	ij^s^
It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto y^e^ bayllyffs wyffe of bakwhell by y^e^ Comandmet of my Mast^r^ for ys Mastersheps dyner my ladys & other and brede & drynke vnto y^e^ Chorche at y^e^ bewryall of Mast^r^ Tomas Engylbye	xij^s^ ij^d^

Spyce bought y^e^ viijth of octobre of hanssons wyffe.

Ite of suger iij^li^ the prisse	iij^s^
Ite pepper j^li^ the prisse	ij^s^ viij^d^
Ite pruns ij^li^ the prisse	vij^d^
Ite great Ressyngs ij^li^ di prisse	xij^d^
Ite in gynger & nvtmvks y^e^ prisse	vj^d^
Ite in Clovys & Maysse y^e^ prisse	iiij^d^

* Mistress Margaret was very probably the elder daughter and co-heir of Sir George Vernon, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Stanley, Kt. She would be ten years old at this time.

It. delyuered the ixth of octobre vnto John stephensson by y^{e} Comaundmet of my Mast^{r} for ys Coysts to Rypley vnto Wyllm Engylbye — v^{s}

It. payde y^{e} xjth of octobre for y^{e} fetchynge of a Coyet (coat) & y^{e} brengynge howme to assylbage (Hazle-badge) y^{e} sayde Coet wyche Mast^{r} Engylby hade for ys vse of M^{r} henrye Vernon — viij^{d}

Ite payde y^{e} xiijth of octobre vnto y^{e} wyffe of y^{e} yens (inns) for aylle wyche my ladye had for S^{r} Wyllm Tayelbosshe* (Tailboys) her broder — xij^{d}

It. delyuered y^{e} xviijth of octobre by y^{e} Comaundmet of my Mast^{r} vnto a seruyinge man who whas my ladye Tayelbosshes man — xij^{d}

It. bought at bakwhell y^{e} xxth of octobre agenste S^{r} John berens Comynge to haddon vj gallans of aylle y^{e} prisse — iij^{s}

It. delyuered y^{e} xxjth daye of octobre vnto Randyll one of y^{e} hynde seruants of harleston & Jockye homffrey suttons man for ther Costs to derby & to harleston for wylfoulle agenste my lord Talbotts Comynge — xij^{d}

It. delyuered y^{t} same daye vnto mylns son for ys Reward for ys pressent brought vnto my M^{r} of Myllens† (Melons) from Mast^{r} stafford & ys father — viij^{d}

It. payde the xxiiijth of Octobre for y^{e} Caryege of a Ronlet of Claret whyne ffrom Manchester for my lorde Talbott — ij^{s}

* Sir William Talboys, or Tailbois, brother of Margaret, daughter of George Lord Talboys of Kettleby, county Lincoln, first wife of Sir George Vernon of Haddon, and mother of Margaret and Dorothy Vernon.

† *Melons* are said to have been introduced into England from Jamaica about 1570, but from this entry it is obvious that they were cultivated in this country earlier than the date assigned.

It. payde y^e^ iiijth of novembre vnto John Moer for fower mynssyng Knyffs (mincing knives) for y^e^ Coke — iij

It. payde y^t^ same daye vnto Wyllm Mellors son for whodcoks and small byrds for M^rs^ Dorothe — xij^d^

Stuffe bought ffor the neyds of the howsholde at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th^ daye of octobre in a° t'cio R. E. sexto as folowythe

It. payde y^e^ xxv^th^ daye of octobre vnto y^e^ Tynker of Rousley for a dysshe of freshe fysshe by y^e^ Comandmet of my Mast^r^ — iiij^d^

It. payde y^e^ xxx^th^ of octobre vnto Johans wyffe of baukwell for a dysshe of fresshe fysshe by y^e^ Comadmet of my Mast^r^ — ij^d^

It. also payde y^e^ said daye vnto Wyllm Wryght of baukwell for a dysshe of fresshe fysshe — iiij^d^

It. payde y^t^ same daye for a baskett for y^e^ Carver — ij^d^

It. payde y^e^ iiij^th^ daye of novembre vnto Edwarde deye for iij stoyne of pyche* for y^e^ vse of my Masters sheppe — iiij^s^

It. payde ye vj^th^ daye of novembre vnto Roger James for a dysshe of fresshe fyshe for my Mast^r^ — vj^d^

Ite. payde the ix^th^ of novembre for viij yerds of grow-gram† at viij^s^ viij^d^ y^e^ yerde the prisse — iij^li^ ix^s^ iiij^d^

It. ij yerds of yellow damaske aft^r^ viij^s^ y^e^ yerde y^e^ prisse — xvj^s^

It. ij yerds & di. of whyett daymaske y^e^ prisse — xx^s^

It. vj helns of lynen Cloythe y^e^ prisse — x^s^

It. for all kynds of spycs bought at lenton fayer as aperythe by a byll y^e^ some of — iij^li^ x^s^ vij^d^

It. delyuered vnto Alexander Twyffeford & henrye norwhode at lenton fayer for y^e^ vse of my Mast^r^ — iiij^s^ iiij^d^

* "*Pitch*," still in use for branding sheep; the "*tallow*," too, mixed with *ruddle*, was used for marking them.

† "*Grow-gram*," a coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum.

It. for John hyncks Coysts & Godfrey nevells y^e^ Coyke for byeinge of y^e^ seyd stouffe for them selffs & ther horsses for iiij dayes — x^s^

It. payde y^e^ xixth of novembre for John hyncks Keltor Coytte — v^s^

It. payde for a Keltor Coytte also y^t^ same daye for John Slater — iiij^s^ viij^d^

It. payde y^t^ same daye for iiij yerds of Kelter for Robarte Marpolle y^e^ hynde servant — iiij^s^ viij^d^

It. payde vnto hansons wyffe for iiij povnde of wyckherne for to make Candells y^e^ iij^th^ of decembre — viij^d^

Itm payde y^e^ fforste daye of februarye aforsseyde for see fysshe wyche wyllm aylestre sente forthe of lankyeshyer vnto my Mast^r^ at ys goinge into whestmorelande from haddon — iiij^s^

Itm delyuered vnto henrye norwode y^e^ Cayter y^e^ x^th^ of februarye for y^e^ vse of y^e^ howsse — iij^s^ iiij^d^

It. payd y^t^ same daye vnto wyll goys for to shertts for Thomas whymesholdē & marten bortton of the Kechen — xx^d^

Itm delyuered vnto Rycharde lomes y^e^ xiij^th^ of februarye for to by hopps in Staffordsher ageynst my Masters Comynge to harleston from haddon — xvj^d^

It. payde y^e^ xxij^th^ of februarye for one halffe stryke of moskylls (mussels) — viij^d^

It. bought y^t^ same daye to payer of hedghenge mettyns (hedging mittens) — xviij^d^

It. of steille bought y^t^ same daye for an axe & a byll — iiij^d^

It. delyuered vnto James Ragge y^e^ vij^th^ of Marche for y^e^ Caryege of oyre frome bonshall daylle yende vnto haddon for thre scoyre & fower loads of oyre wyche sayde oyre was brought to haddon w^t^ syxe scoyre & xij horsses after ij^d^ y^e^ horsse for y^e^ caryege of y^e^ sayde ore wyche Comythe to — xxij^s^ ij^d^

It. payde y^e^ ix^th^ daye of marche for moskylls for y^e^ howseholde — viij^d^

It. payd y^e^ xv^th^ of Marche vnto homeffrey smethlye ffor wheyvynge of xxiiij yerds for blankytts at a ob (obolus, *i.e.*, a halfpenny) y^e^ yerd — xij^d^

It. payd y^e^ xviij^th^ of Marche vnto pyegotte for v yerds of lyninge for ij sherts for henrye Vernon — iij^s^ iiij^d^

Ite y^e^ xx^th^ daye of Marche vnto Wyllm Carvyr for vj^ll^ of honyon seyds & for y^e^ makyng of y^e^ Irebans (Iron bands) ffor y^e^ dore in y^e^ hallye — xij^d^

It. payd y^e^ xx^th^ daye of aprill for Tar ffor my Masters shepe at haddon — vj^d^

It. payde y^e^ xxvj^th^ of June for iiij syes stonnis for y^e^ Mowyrs (scythe stones) — ij^d^

Ite bought at Chesterfylde y^e^ viij^th^ of Julye xviij Copps for to drynke in for y^e^ vse of y^e^ howsse y^e^ prisse — xv^d^

It. also bought ther y^t^ same daye v hindrethe of nayellis of dyuers sortts for y^e^ vse of y^e^ howsse y^e^ prisse — ij^s^

It. bought y^e^ xiiij^th^ of Julye at bakwhell xij wheane Clowtts and a hundrethe of nayllis for y^e^ howshold — xvij^d^

It. payde the xvj^th^ of auguste for Canvys for to Make Cheysse — vj^d^

Beasts and other Caytall boughte to the vse of the howsholde at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th^ daye of octobre in an° t°cio R. Edwardi Sexto

Inp. payde y^e^ xxij^th^ daye of Decembre vnto Roger Jackson of assheborne for one qwartor of beyffe for to make pyes agenst Crystmos & one other qwartor of beyffe to be powderd — xij^s^

Itm payde vnto Roger Jacksson of Asheborne syns y^e^ xij^th^ daye of decembre vnto y^e^ laste daye of June for ij qwarters of oxe beyffe at xxx^s^ & viij qwarters of Cow beyffe at liij^s^ iiij^d^ y^e^ some of — iiij^ll^ iij^s^ iiij^d^

It. bought at y^e^ Chapyll fayer ij oxin & j Cowe y^e^ prisse	iij^li^ vij^s^
Ite j Cowe bought of grace Tomblynsson	xvj^s^
Ite bought y^e^ iiij^th^ daye of octobre of Edmonde Creswall j oxe prisse	xxvj^s^ viij^d^

NOTE.—Within a year from the date of the above account 15 entries occur of purchases of beef at a cost of 35li. 18s. od.

Veylls bought for y^e^ vse of my Masters howsse at haddon sins y^e^ vj^th^ daye of Maye in an^o^ iiij^to^ E. vj^to^ as ffollowythe

Inp. bought of Tomas haywarde y^e^ v^th^ daye of aprill vj qwartors of Veylle y^e^ prisse	v^s^
Ite payde y^e^ xxvij^th^ of aprill vnto Tomas haywarde for one veylle	iij^s^ iiij^d^
It. payde vnto Tomas haywarde for iiij Veylls sins y^e^ iiij^th^ daye of Maye vnto y^e^ xiiij^th^ of June y^e^ some of	xiiij^s^ ij^d^

NOTE.—Nine entries of purchases of Veal of Thomas Hayward occur between 5th of April and the 8th of July.

Veyllis bought of other men in ano predicto

Inp. payde y^e^ xx^th^ daye of aprill vnto george Elliott for di. a Veylle (half a Veal)	xiiij^d^
Ite payde y^e^ xiij^th^ of Maye vnto george Elliott for a qwartor of Veylle	ix^d^
It. payde y^e^ xvij^th^ of Maye vnto John hadfylde for a veylle prisse	iiij^s^
It. payde vnto Rycherd Elssey y^e^ xxiij^th^ of Maye for a veylle prisse	iiij^s^
It. payde y^e^ xv^th^ of June vnto M^rs^ shakersley for a qwartor of veylle	x^d^

NOTE.—15 purchases of Veal occur in the above account between the 20th of April and the 9th of September.

Total expended, v^li^ x^s^ ix^d^

Shepe bought for y^e^ vse of my Master sins y^e^ xviij^th^ daye of Marche in An^o^ iiij^to^ E. vj^to^

Inp. bought y^e^ xxviij^th^ of Marche of Wyllm bagnolde of Rauston xj whethers aft^r^ vij^s^ iiij^d^ a pesse y^e^ prisse	iiij^li^ viiij^d^
It. bought y^t^ same daye of Tomas golde iij whethers after iiij^s^ iiij^d^ a pysse	xiij^s^
It. payde y^e^ ix^th^ daye of aprill vnto Tomas gybins for iij whethers after iiij^s^ ij^d^ a pesse	xij^s^ vj^d^
It. payde y^e^ xj^th^ of aprill vnto Wyllm bowrynge and hew hansson for vj whethers	xxv^s^
It. bought y^e^ xiiij^th^ of June of Edwarde blackwall of shepe of all Kynds lx^xx^ & j shepe (6o score & one sheep) y^e^ prisse	vij^li^ iij^s^ iiij^d^
It. bought y^t^ same daye of hew dames wyffe whedow vj whethers after iij^s^ x^d^ a pesse	xxiij^s^
It. payde vnto Rycherde Elssey y^e^ xv^th^ of June for iij fayet (fat) wheythers after iij^s^ viij^d^ a pesse	xj^s^
It. payde the x^th^ daye of Julye vnto Tomas berdall for x whethers at ij^s^ x^d^ a pesse	xxviij^s^ iiij^d^
It. bought of y^e^ whedow of Mydulton one Redyards wyffe vj whethers after ij^s^ ix a pesse	xvj^s^ vj^d^
It. bought of Wyllm Stafforde xx^ti^ whethers after iij^s^ a pesse	iij^li^

Sum. xx^li^ xiij^s^ iiij^d^

Workemen's wags at haddon ffrome the xxiiij^th^ daye of Octobre in a^o^ t^o^cio R. Edwardi sexto as ffolowythe :

Itm payde the xxiiij^th^ daye of octobre vnto Rycharde feylls of ouer haddon for iij dayes thatchynge of y^e^ oxhowsse	xij^d^
Ite payde y^e^ furste daye of nouembre vnto John Mylns for vj wycks after vj^d^ y^e^ wyke for dyuers nessys-sares works doyne for y^e^ howshold y^e^ some	iij^s^

Ite payde vnto Elezebythe halley for sherynge ix days as aperythe by a bocke	iij^{s}
Ite vnto Johan Crechley y^{t} same daye for vj dayes sherynge	ij^{s}
Ite payde y^{e} xvjth of novembre aforseyde vnto Margarett whebster & Margarett hadfylde for bearynge of wayter x days vnto y^{e} sestorne	x^{li}
Ite payde y^{t} same daye vnto Wyllm bowryngs wyffe for y^{e} borde of henrye wagstafe Ryc. wryght Tomas noytte & Robarte handerton for iiij dayes workynge at Elkar for great Tymbre for y^{e} howsse	ij^{s} viij^{d}
It. payde the forste daye of februarye vnto John Hadfylds wyffe for wynowynge of Corne at haddon dyuers sondrey dayes	xij^{d}
Ite payde vnto Rycharde wryght y^{e} xijth of februarye for sawinge at haddon of bords for y^{e} Carver & planks the qwantitye of thre Royds after fyeve shyllyngs y^{e} Royde	xv^{s}
Ite payde y^{e} iiijth daye of Maye vnto nyclys smyths sone of ouerhaddon for vij wyks servys at haddon for helpynge of y^{e} sheperds in lamynge tyme y^{e} some of	ij^{s} viij^{d}
Itm payde y^{e} xxiijth of June vnto Robarte gladwhyne for Mendynge of y^{e} glasse whyndowes in dyuers placs of y^{e} howsse	viij^{d}
It. payde y^{e} xxvjth of June vnto to men for y^{e} makynge & bornynge of y^{e} lyme Kylne at haddon	xij^{d}
It. payde y^{e} viijth daye of Julye vnto homeffrey whyett for ys wags at y^{e} newe Corne mylne at Rosley	vij^{s}
It. payde y^{e} xth of Julye vnto Tomas nycolsson for y^{e} Makynge of a new fornys (furnace) in y^{e} brew-howsse at haddon	x^{s}

Seruants wags at haddon payde by me John hyncks frome the xxiiijth daye of octobre in an^{o} t'cio R. Edwardi sexto as ffolowythe

Inp. payde y^{e} xxvjth daye of octobre vnto Wyllm berdall the hynde seruant for perssill of ys wags	iiij^{d}
It. payde y^{e} iiijth daye of novembre vnto Wyllm Marpolle for persill of ys wags	viij^{d}
It. payde the xxth daye of novembre vnto John sclater for perssill of ys wags	xv^{s}
It. payde the forste daye of decembre vnto Robarte Marppolle	ij^{s}
It. vnto henrye whyetthed y^{t} seddaye	xij^{d}
It. vnto henrye savage y^{e} day aforsed	xvj^{d}
It. payde alsso y^{t} same daye vnto Thomas bowrenge	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. vnto Rycharde baslowe at y^{t} same Tyme	xij^{d}
It. vnto John harresson y^{e} daye aforesed	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. vnto Jayes Eytins y^{t} same daye	ij^{s}
It. vnto Wyllm Mee y^{t} same daye	v^{s}
It. payde the xxvth of decembre vnto howmefrey sutton for persell of ys wags	xx^{s}
It. payde y^{t} same daye vnto henrye norwode for persell of ys wags	v^{s}
It. payde the xxth daye of Januarye vnto John ffearfylde for wags sins that daye	xviij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. payde vnto Alexander Twyfforde at ys departynge frome my Mast^{r}	v^{s}
It. payde vnto Robarte leckas for wags	xxxvj^{s} viij^{d}
It. payde vnto Toms noett for wags	xxviij^{s} v^{d}
It. delyuered vnto Jayes gytins for wags	viij^{s}
It. payde vnto Annys Collyer in wags	v^{s}
It. payde vnto Roger shepe for wags	v^{s} iiij^{d}
It. delyuered vnto John goldwyer for ys servys done at haddon	iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. alsso delyuered vnto henrye holde for wags	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
It. alsso delyuered vnto Wyllm Reve for wags	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}

It. delyuered alsso by my Masters Comandmet vnto geyffrey hunte for persyll of ys wags for y^e^ Tyme beinge brewer — v^s^

It. payde vnto Marten ffeyallis sheperde for persyll of ys wags — x^s^

It. payde vnto John hunte for persyll of ys wags — xvj^d^

Sum. total. solut cccix^li^ xix^s^ iiij^d^

per Ricm ffrenche

Auditor ibm.

Md. that John hynks Steward to Sir George Vernon Knyght of hys howse at Haddon dowe owe vnto the said Sir George vpon hys accompt as aperyth by thys booke for on yere endyd the viij^th^ Day of novembre anno iij^to^ R. E. vj^to^

vij^s^ ix^d^ ob.

the w^ch^ is delyuered to the said Sir George Vernon Knyght

per me Ricm ffrenche

Auditor ibm

My M^r^ Bowke of Recets and payments begining the iij^de^ of October in the sixte yeare of the raigne of o^r^ soueraigne lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of Ingloud france and Ireland quene defendor of the fayth &c 1564.

Payments

Itm payd to Elyzabeth me for heming of sheytes napkens and Towells for my lady — iij^s^

Itm the vj^th^ of October geven in Reward to crosse for kyping the gosshehawke — x^s^

Item payd to ffrauncis fytzhabart the vnder sheryf the vj^th^ day of october for Issews lost by my M^r^ for none apparaunc at the sessyons — vj^s^ viij^d^

Itm to hym for rent clemed by the Quene for bakewell mylne for iij yeares — xiij^s^

Itm payd to my lady Sentlowe (St. Low) the same daye in full payment of xx^li^ my M^r^ Borowed of her — x^li^

Itm payde to george Stevenson the vijth of October for a Taffataye hatt for my M^{r}	vij^{s} vj^{d}
p^{d} the xxvjth of Octob. to v mayds of bakewell for caryinge water to y^{e} brewhowse	xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
p^{d} the same day to henry piggott in p^{te} of paym^{t} for ix score yerds white fryse for lewys (liveries)	vj^{li}
p^{d} the same day for xxiiij yerds of lyen cloth to make sheetes	xxiiij^{s}
paid the same day to Shower for xj wodcocks & iiij dozen small birds and for his labor bringyng them	iiij^{s}
To Edward Bylson for a horsselode of quynses and peyres (quinces and pears) and for vij days worke wth his chargs	xv^{s} vj^{d}
Itm p^{d} the xxjth of nouembre to henry quinters boye to geve to the Swane Keper of Rydware for ij swanes (swans) he sent to my M^{r}	iiij^{s}
To my M^{r} by W^{m} Croseland my l. of shrowesburyes man at shefeld the xvijth of september	xx^{s}
To my M^{r} at shefeld by homffrey ffulwood the xixth of septemble to ple at dyce	x^{s}
payd for horsemeat and for yo^{r} menes Chargs at waltones howse at shefeld from Thursdaye tyll Tuesdaye the xixth of September	xxvij^{s}
To the woman of the wardrope (wardrobe) there	ij^{s}
payd the xxiiijth of September for a quear of paper	iiij^{d}
payd for bread and cheyse and drynke at holmsfelde as my M^{r} came from shefeld the xxviijth of september	iiij^{d}
Taken owte the xxijth of november to put in my M^{r} purse	xx^{s}
p^{d} to xpr cocke for vj eeles & ij piks the xxvth day of novemb.	iiij^{s}
p^{d} to Tyas y^{e} same day for ij^{c} oysters (200)	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} for iij crannocks* of salt at x^{s} the cranocke	xxx^{s}

* "*Crannock*," an old measure of corn.

p[d] for cariage of y[e] same salt	x[s]
p[d] the xxx[th] of Novemb. to clarke of bakewell for shoes for y[e] boyes of y[e] Kechyn & y[e] french boye	v[s] iiij[d]
p[d] for xij drynkynge Juggs y[e] same day	iij[s] x[d]
Gevon to a fellow y[t] helped Tyas to bring y[e] same to haddon from Derby	viij[d]
Gevon to deafe nevell the vij[th] of Decemb	xx[s]
To halley to get my ladies saddle mended and for a botle of muscadell* y[e] vij[th] of Decemb.	ij[s] iiij[d]
p[d] to Tyas for a botle of muscadell for my M[r] the same day	xx[d]
p[d] to John halley of Rolesley & other masons w[th] hym workynge & makyng y[e] hearth in y[e] Kechyn & for a paire of musterd stones xvij daies & for breakyn stones for y[e] said worke on Stanton more the viij[th] of Decemb. 1564	vij[s] x[d]
Paid to Raf becke for Russhes the ix[th] of Decemb.	xx[d]
Gevon y[e] same day to M[r] Mans boye y[t] brought x coples cony (rabbits) & a dozen plows (plovers) vj coples of wilfowle	iij[s] iiij[d]
p[d] for xv foxe skyns the same day	xx[s]
Gevon to Thoms Bilson for wodcoks and snyts (snipes) the x[th] of Deceb.	v[s]
Gevon to one of my M[rs] men for his charge to sheffeld to carry a lr̄e (letter) to my lord of shrewesburye y[e] xiij[th] of deceb.	ij[s]
p[d] to alexander ogdeyn for makyng trappes for y[e] conyngry† y[e] same day	ij[s] iiij[d]

* "*Muscadine*," *Muscadel*, a rich sweet smelling wine.

"And I will have also Wyne de Ryne
With new made Clarye that is good and fyne
Muscadell, terantyne, and bastard,
With Ypocras, and Payment coming afterwards."
MS. Rawl., c. 6.

† "*Conyngery*," a rabbit warren.

p to prancynge nycholas the xxth of decemb. for ffyshe brought by him y^{t} is to say brett & congar	v
Taken owte y^{e} same day to buy hole macey (whole mace) for my lady	v^{s}
To henry pygot for a gowne for the lorde of Chrystenmas	xj^{s} viij^{d}
To thoms fforester fo^{r} bryngyng ij does from Tong the same day	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
p^{d} to Shoar the xxiiijth of decemb. for vj wodcoks & a dozen & d (1½ doz.) blackbyrds	xxj^{d}
p^{d} the same day to dyas for a gallon of malmesye for y^{e} cooke	ij^{s}
To the tenants of baslowe for the caryage of a tūne (tun) of wyne the same daye	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
for a sylver box for spycs	iij^{li}
To iij mynstrelles y^{e} laste day of December	xij^{d}
more to mynstrelles the same daye	x^{d}
Gevon to wetton y^{e} mynstrell the iiijth of January for his rewarde & his fellowes	xxx^{s}
To bower and Adam fo^{r} takinge paynes in the Kechyn the same day	ij^{s}
To hamond and hys fellowes Therle of Worcesters players the xiijth daye of January	xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Gevon to John Basford & Crosse & other hawkers the xiiijth of January	x^{s}
Gevon to my lord of Worcesters players the same day	ij^{s}
p^{d} to Tyas y^{e} xvth of January for y^{e} lone of iiij garnishe* vessell for xpms (Christmas)	viij^{s}
p^{d} to him for y^{e} hyre of ij horses for cariage of the same vessell	ij^{s} viij^{d}
p^{d} to hym for his horsemet at y^{e} Innes	xij^{d}
p^{d} to George Stevenson for garnysshing of a Cuppe	x^{s}

* "*Garnish*," a service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, etc.

To the byrd taken the same daye for iij dozyn of brydds (birds) } xij^{d}

To Shower for x wodcocks and a peck^{e} of muskells (mussels) } iiij^{s}

NOTE.—It is evident from the above entries that considerable preparations were made at Haddon Hall for Christmas festivities.

Derbyshire Tapestry.

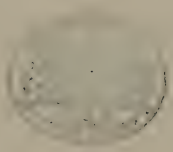
By Rev. Charles Kerry.

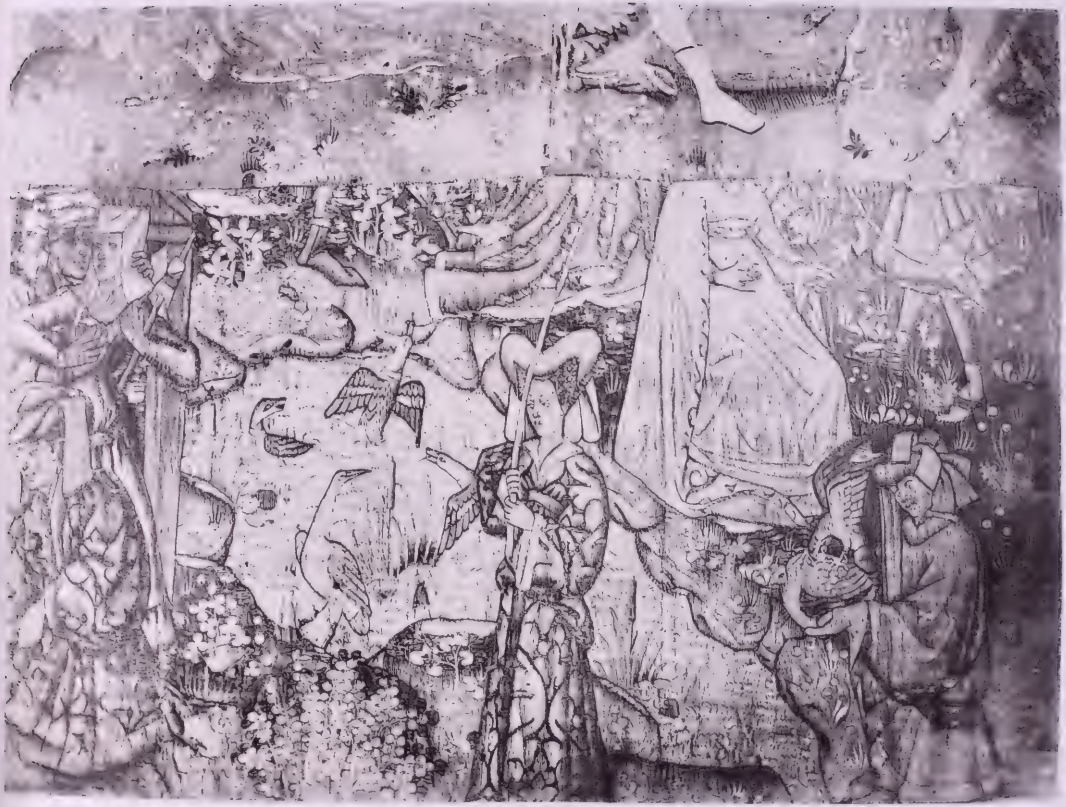
INTRODUCTION.

MOST people profess to admire tapestry, and not a few believe it to have been wrought in some way or other by the needle, attributing its production to the ladies of olden time during the weary hours of their monotonous existence. Tapestry, however, is the triumphant offspring of the weaver's loom. It is purely an adaptation of a woof of different coloured materials, silk or wool, to a particular design set out on the strings of the warp. The best description I have yet discovered of the tapestry loom, and the method of working it, is in a little handbook by Alfred de Champeaux, published for the committee of Council on Education.*

"Tapestry, like all other woven fabrics, is composed of a warp and a woof, but the woof alone appears on both the right and wrong side, because it must entirely cover the warp. In the high warp looms this warp is arranged on a *vertical* plane, and rolled round the cylinders [one at the top and the other at the bottom of the upright frame, and about five or six feet apart]. It is composed of worsted, cotton, or even silk threads of four or five yarns twisted together, and it must be perfectly smooth. [Each thread passes through a gauge of woven wire immediately it leaves the top cyclinder, to keep the series equi-distant.] When stretched upon the rollers, the workman divides it into two leaves [or planes], which are kept apart by a thread passed *alternately*

* The Editor is responsible for the bracketed portions.





TAPESTRY, HARDWICK HALL. FOWLING SCENE.

between the threads of the warp, and by a glass tube [or a round rod of wood from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter], called the *bâton de croisure*. In consequence of this separation, half the threads of the warp are brought in front, while the other half fall behind. To each thread of the leaf, at the height of the workman's hand [he works *sitting*], is attached a bit of fine cord in the shape of a ring, called a coat, and these coats are fastened [each by its string or thread to a bar or pole passing along the front of the warp just above the workman's head]. It is by drawing forward these coats [taking hold of their strings as they pass between the woof and the fastening pole or bar], that the workman, who is seated between the warp and the picture which he is copying, can bring the threads forward [from the back], so as to enable him to cross the warp and the woof. [These back threads, when their coat strings are released, fall behind again, and so tighten the woof thread just inserted.] The material for the woof is wound on a wooden shuttle called a broach or flute. [It is exactly like an ordinary bobbin, with one end elongated and brought to a point for passing between the warp threads. The hole at the flat end is used to place the shuttle on a spindle for winding on its thread.]

"To form the web, the workman takes a shuttle charged with wool or silk, the end of which he fastens to the warp—*to the left of the space* to be covered by the colour in his shuttle; then passing his left hand between the two leaves of the warp separated by the *bâton de croisure*, he draws towards him the threads which *this one shade* is to cover; his right hand passing between the threads lays hold of the shuttle, which he brings to the right, and his left hand taking hold of the coat strings above, brings forward the back threads of the warp, while the right hand returns the shuttle to the place from which it was first moved. This passing and returning of the shuttle forms what is called two shoots or a course.

"The workman continues to repeat these courses one above the other, *following the extent and outline* of the space to be filled in by the colour in his shuttle, and fastens the end of it on the side

on which he is working, which is always the *wrong* side. After each course he closes with the pointed end of his shuttle the threads of the woof of that part of the web already completed, and after a series of courses one above another, he strikes the woof at the top with a heavy comb of ivory or wood, the teeth of which penetrate between each thread of the warp, which in this way becomes completely concealed by the coloured woof.

"The number of threads of the warp to be included in a shoot or a course depends upon the shades: in a plain horizontal part the shoots are made as long as possible to accelerate the work; but it often happens that a shoot only takes in two or three threads of the warp. The outlines of the drawing to be reproduced, and the greater or less extent of the half tints, indicate the length of the courses, as well as the number of them to be ranged one above the other. In order to avoid the appearance of mosaic, which would inevitably result from the simple juxtaposition of the colours, the workman passes from one colour to another by shades which partake of both, and which are graduated like hatching. The right treatment of these stipples forms one of the greatest difficulties of the work, and the practised eye of the workman can alone determine where to begin or finish a shade.

"In the outline of his figures, and in passing from one shade to another, the workman is guided by a slight tracing [usually in Indian ink] on the warp, which is done by means of tracing paper [on which the outline has been taken from the cartoon], being placed on the weaver's side of the warp, and then the design traced therefrom on the threads of the warp This process, having to be done in sections as the work advances, would inevitably mislead the workman in the general effect, if he were not careful to indicate certain leading points or guiding lines on the copy, and to mark them on the warp. But all these precautions and niceties would be of little use if the workman were not specially educated so as to be able to supply the insufficiency of the outline by his own intelligence, and by the resources of his art. . . It takes from twelve to fifteen years to train a workman in the Gobelins manufactory."

Tapestry was not usually a domestic production, but the work of guilds and companies working in communities under a distinguished master, whose initials usually appear in the lower margins of the pictured hanging. Arras and Paris were both famous in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for their superb productions; indeed, the work of the former place was so much appreciated that its *name* sheltered the work of many an alien loom, and the word "Arras" became a generic term for all storied hangings of the later middle ages. After the siege of Arras in 1477, its fame declined, and many of its best masters removed to Brussels, in Brabant, which from that time became the headquarters of the craft. Its textiles are easily distinguished by its trade mark—a red or brown shield, plain, between two Roman capital B's, the latter of which is often reversed in the earlier examples.

As England in the early middle ages was celebrated throughout Europe for its magnificent embroideries, so, without doubt, it must have held *some position* in the production of tapestry, although at present but few ascertained examples of early English work are known. As early as the tenth year of Edward III. (1337), two of the weavers of *Brabant* were encouraged to settle in England, and their protection guaranteed (Cal. Rot. Pat. 2, 10 Ed. III., p. 126); (Rym. Foed. IV., 723). These were "Willielmus de Brabant et Hanekinus de Brabant, textores de partibus Brabantiæ." They had settled in England, and were exercising their craft in York. These men could not have been common weavers—England had plenty of them of her own; (they have only recently expired in our villages with the old spinning wheel); nor were they merely foreigners, but they were men introducing some *new thing*, and so required *special protection*. They had settted in *York*, too, the city of pageants and "Mystery" Plays,—pre-eminently so. Tapestry was in great request there, and they chose their home where their business was likely to flourish. Besides, they were both from "the parts of *Brabant*." If the record had stated expressly that they were "weavers of storied hangings," the statement would have implied

no more than is expressed by that word "Brabant," the very home of the Tapiser's craft.

Happily, we are not left to conjecture with regard to the manufacture of tapestry in York during the middle ages. The Rev. Canon Raine of that city, the well-known historian and archæologist, has kindly furnished us with a list of tapestry weavers, or "*arras-men*," as they appear to have been called in York, from 1413 to 1570, about whom there can be no doubt. He observes—"Many foreigners occur on the archives of York, but their trades are not often mentioned; "Textors," "Websters,' and "Weavers" excepted.

18 Ed. III.	Joh. de Colonia, *Webster.*
"	Hankinus de Durdrght (*no doubt the Hanekinus de Brabant mentioned above.*)
31 Ed. III.	Girwinus Giffard, de Gaunt, *Textor.*
1413.	Philip Lowes, "*Araser.*"
1454.	Henry of y^e^ Yate, "*Ares-man.*"
1460.	Cristianus de la Greve, "*Ares-man.*"
1492.	Julius Fysche, "*Aras-man.*"
1570.	Esdras Browyns, Dacheman (Dutch-man), and
"	Anthony Rayskaest, Doche-man (Dutch-man), *arres workers.*

Again, another entry on the Patent Rolls of 1344 leaves no doubt about the matter (v. 1 Pat. 18, Ed. III. *in tergo*), "De inquirendo de *mysteria tapiciariorum* Londonensis." These certainly were more than ordinary carpet weavers. No doubt, England was supplied mainly from the continent with her choicest hangings, but Müntz (almost naturally) seems rather to ignore the idea of English-made hangings in the middle ages; an impression, we think, which cannot now be supported, for the "Liber Albus" of the city of London contains a writ and an ordinance concerning the "Tapisers" (G. 168 and 257) as early as 26 Edward III., A.D. 1353, and in the same record are regulations concerning the election and oaths of the master Tapisers.

No examples of this early period we believe remain in Derbyshire. The two oldest pieces are at Haddon and Hardwick, the former consisting of a piece of "verdures" (*c.* 1470) hanging under the window-ledge in the drawing-room, and the other a most sumptuous series, suspended on the window side of the Long Gallery at Hardwick, bearing the date 1478. By the kindness of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, we have been favoured with illustrations of these superb hangings, certainly unsurpassed in this county, and perhaps in England. For simplicity, unity, and intense beauty, we have not yet seen anything comparable. The photographs have been executed by Mr. Keene, and the collotype reproductions by the publishers.

In the Rolls of Parliament, Vol. IV., 229, may be found the inventories of the treasures of Henry V., with some very interesting particulars of the vast amount of tapestry among that deceased king's treasures. There are at least eighty pieces, some of which are appraised. Amongst them we have some which would hardly at that time obtain *spontaneous* production in France, for instance the story of Bevis of Hampton; Carpets of tapestry worked with the arms of England; another piece of Arras of gold of the History of the Kings (*of Britain*), which commence "Sanctus Lucius," 15 yards by 5 yards; another of the same suit beginning "Sanctus Edwardus" (*the Confessor*), 14 yards by 5½ yards; a piece of Arras of gold of St. George, with the arms of the Earl of Gloucester, 10 yards by 4 yards, at 10s. the yard.

"In 1392, the Earl of Arundel disposed by will of his blue hangings, with red flowers, *recently made in London*" (Müntz: "History of Tapestry," 162). The same author writes (p. 237), "Towards the end of the reign of Henry VIII., William Sheldon placed his manor of Burcheston, Warwickshire, at the disposal of the tapestry weaver, Robert Hicks, and commanded him to execute on a large scale, maps of the counties of Oxford, Worcester, Warwick, and Gloucester."* In his will, dated 1570, Sheldon calls Hicks "the only auter and beginner of tapestry and arras within this

* Three of these are preserved in the York Museum.

realm." "In 1567-8, colonies of Flemish weavers, more or less important, settled in Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, and Maidstone" (Müntz). It was about this period that the remarkable hangings of the "Four Seasons," now in the armoury at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, were executed. This tapestry is certainly English, and in many ways retains the conventionalism of the earlier schools. The verdures are radiant with flowers of every hue, reminding us of the grassy or rather almost floral beds of the fifteenth century. The borders are composed of forty-two medallions, each with small human figures setting forth some virtue. Each quarter is characterised by the signs of the zodiac peculiar to its season, and exhibits in endless variety the pursuits and recreations of that particular period of the year. The personifications of the seasons are not well drawn, but the verdures are all that could be desired.

Very much, and some of the best, of our Derbyshire tapestry was woven at Mortlake, in Surrey. Here, in 1619, Sir Francis Crane, under the special patronage and encouragement of James I., established a famous manufactory, which speedily rivalled the *ateliers* of the Continent. The best weavers, as of yore, were obtained from Belgium. Amongst them were Jesse Ampe, of Bruges, Jesse Inghels, Jacques Hendricx, Pierre Foquentin, Simon Heynes, of Oudenarde, and Van Quickelburghes, who came about 1630 (Cal. State Papers, IV., 441-2).

The monogram of Sir Francis Crane  appears on the pieces made under his *regime*. He was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and the first master of the Mortlake School. He died June 26th, 1636, when his brother Sir Richard succeeded to his charge. Sir Richard sold the Mortlake premises erected by his brother to King Charles I. He was followed by another, whose initials "J. C." appear on a hanging of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, with the date 1646.

Sir Sackville Crow was master of these works in 1670 (Belvoir MSS. II., 16). The mark used by Sir Sackville consisted of a

vertical stroke threaded with the letters S and C, the head of the latter thrust into the tail of the former or  uppermost letter. During his rule, among many other famous hangings, "The Naked Boys" were woven at Mortlake.

The tapestry lately in Prince Arthur's room at Haddon, representing a Vintage and Apple-gathering by naked children, is evidently the same as that designated "The Naked Boys" in the Mortlake list. The cartoon is clearly from the hand of Mantegna, and the recent discovery of the Mortlake mark upon these exquisite hangings at Haddon evinces the degree of perfection the works of Mortlake had now attained. We cannot adequately describe the surpassing beauty and delicacy of these examples of the weavers' art. The shading is so subtle that the gradations are hardly perceived; indeed, the tapestry looks more like the canvas of Mantegna itself than a textile representation of his cartoons.

The Hangings of the Naked Boys and the History of the Apostles were in the possession of the Rutland family in 1670.

Among the subjects wrought on the looms at Mortlake were—

"1662—Six pieces of rich hangings of Massanissa or rotisk, or antick work, then at Croxton Lodge, belonging to Lord Roos, bought of Mr. Crow, and brought from Burleigh to Belvoir" (Rutland Papers, Hist. MSS. Com. II., 336, 337).

Acts of the Apostles, from Raphael's cartoons.

History of Vulcan and Venus, designed by Rivieres.

Story of Achilles.

Story of S. Paul.—(Borders designed by Vandyke.) One sheet of this may be seen at Haddon in the Chaplain's Room.

The Five Senses (in the State Bedroom, Haddon.)

The Twelve Months, in wool and silk, raised with gold and silver.

Pilgrims of Emmaus.

The Four Seasons.—Ordered by Archbishop Williams of York for the sum of £2,500. Probably the very hangings now at Sudbury Hall, and brought here from Bishopthorpe, by Edward H. Vernon, Archbishop of York.

History of Hero and Leander.—On the grand staircase, Hardwick ; designed by Dr. Francis Cleyne.

Diana and Calisto.—Haddon.

Horses, designed by Dr. Clein.

Triumph of Cæsar, made from copies of Mantegna's cartoons for the King.—Probably at Hampton Court.

The Naked Boys.—Obviously designed by Mantegna.

Some very interesting letters by Sir Sackville Crow, illustrative of the manufacture and cost of tapestry about 1670, have been printed by the Hist. MSS. Com. in their report on the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland (II., 15, 16, 17, 20).

From these we learn that there were then manufacturers at Chelsea (II., 18) and Lambeth (II., 20).

"1670, July 12. An agreement by William Benood of Lambeth, 'tapisheere,' for making 6 pieces of tapestry 9 feet deep, from the design of Vulcan and Venus, according to a sample of small warpe shown to Sir Sackville Crowe, 'to be wrought with middle size or addrass silke, but no sleeve silke to be wrought in itt,' for 25^{s} per ell Flemish, before the end of Aprill next.
The subjects :—

Mars, Venus, & Apollo, 12 feet long.
Vulcan and the Gods, 10 feet long.
Neptune and Vulcan sick, 8 feet 9 inches long.
Vulcan drawing the net, 8 feet 6 inches long.
Vulcan forging, 8 feet 6 inches long.
Vulcan and Cupid, 8 feet 3 inches long.

Sir Sackville Crow and Henry Crow, witnesses."

In the "*Duke's Bedroom*" at Hardwick is a piece marked "F.P. Hatton Garden," bearing also the old Mortlake shield of S. George.

In the eighteenth century tapestry was made at FULHAM, as appears by "*A Catalogue of the entire works of the Fulham Manufactury*," preserved in the Art Library of the South Kensington Museum. They are summarized as "Beautiful tapestry hangings, large and small carpets, screens, backs, and seats for chairs, all finished in the highest perfection after the manner of the Royal Manufacturies at Chaillot and the Goblins at Paris, which will be sold by auction, by Mr. Ford, at his great room in St. James', Haymarket, on Wednesday next, 30th April, 1755." Several of the pieces are made by English Apprentices instructed in this *new* establishment, brought into the kingdom under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

In the list we have:—

No. 79.—"A picture of the King of France, most exquisitely done in the manner of the Chaillot Tapestry Work, in a frame and glass."

No. 92.—"A set of rich and beautiful Tapestry in the manner of Gobelins, containing the five following pieces, viz.:—

"A Flemish Feast, 13 feet 6 inches wide." A fine old hanging of a Flemish Feast is now in the possession of F. Benthall, Esq., of Silsoe, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. Can this be the piece?

"The Gypsies, 12 feet 4 inches wide."

"Winter, 10 feet 8 inches wide."

"A Fish Market, 8 feet 9 inches wide."

"Cattle in a landscape, 14 feet 9 inches wide."

All the rest of the weavings named are chiefly carpets and seats for chairs.

From this period until the reign of Her present Majesty, the tapestry shuttle was quiet in England. The revival of the art was attempted by the late Prince Consort, and several fine examples emanated from his looms at Old Windsor. But that great man was much in advance of his time. Art culture was greatly in

abeyance: the beautiful textures were not sufficiently appreciated, and so the works declined.*

It is to the efforts made by Government in connection with the School of Art at South Kensington, that we must attribute the wonderful advance in the appreciation of art in its highest endeavours of late years.

Whilst our country is being studded with mansions of meritorious design, their interior decoration has not been forgotten, and the choicest works of ancient and modern times now grace the homes of the wealthy.

Tapestry, so long neglected, is once more in the ascendant, and now forms a warm and welcome covering to lofty, chilly walls so long abandoned to incongruous cheapness, and the motley miscellanea of china shops and bazaars, which now so often do duty for suitable mural decorations.

It is to Mr. William Morris, of the eminent firm of Morris & Co., 469, Oxford Street, the well-known artist and distinguished scholar and critic, that England is indebted for the revival of this art.

Three looms, the property of Messrs. W. Morris and Co., are now at work at Merton Abbey by Wimbledon, in Surrey, under the management and supervision of Mr. Dearle.

* We are indebted to Mr. Austen Moore, of the Merton Abbey Works, for the following very valuable particulars of the tapestry works at Old Windsor.

"These works were commenced by Monsieur Henri. Afterwards, however, they existed under a company, with the Duke of Albany as president of the committee. The principal weavers were Messieurs Jean Foussadier, Louis Foussadier, Jean Brunand, George Elliman, William Haines, and F. Dolman. The chief Tapestry productions were:

"'The Battle of Aylsford.'

"'The men of Kent marching before Harold's Army.'

"'The Four Seasons.'"

Four Panels executed for the London Corporation, viz.:—

1.—Tournament on London Bridge.

2.—Queen Elizabeth opening the Royal Exchange.

3.—The City Champion receiving the City's Banner on the steps of Old S. Paul's.

4.—The Queen's Visit to the Mansion House in the Jubilee Year, 1887.





TAPESTRY, HARDWICK HALL. OTTER HUNT.

In a letter to the Editor, dated the 5th day of April, 1893, Mr. Morris writes :—

"It may interest you to know that I wove a piece of ornament with my own hands, the chief merit of which I take it, lies in the fact that I learned the art in doing it, with no other help than what I could get from a very good little eighteenth century book, one of the series of 'Arts and Metiers' published by the Government.

"I think it must be about fifteen years ago I exhibited two pieces at the Manchester Exhibition. The subjects were Flora and Pomona. Some public body at Manchester bought them, and they are there now.

"The most important piece I have yet done was for my own College at Oxford (Exeter). It is in the chapel there. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi, designed by Mr. Burne-Jones. It has generally been thought successful. I am now doing a replica of it, and also a large set of hangings for Mr. D'Arcy, at Stanmore, in Middlesex. The subject is the Achievement of the Sangraal, designed by Mr. Burne-Jones. I have exhibited on three occasions in the Arts and Crafts. Subjects :—

"Peace, by Mr. Burne-Jones ;

"A Greenery, designed by Mr. Dearle, one of my pupils ; and a

"Piece with Animals, designed by Mr. Philip Webb."

Responsive to a kind invitation from Mr. Morris to visit his tapestry establishment at Merton Abbey, I went, accompanied by Mr. Taylor-Whitehead, of Burton Closes, Bakewell. The buildings, chiefly of wood, are said to occupy some portion of the site of the old abbey, close by Merton Station. Here a great surprise awaited us. We soon found that we were in an establishment moved and directed by no common genius. Passing the dye works, where wools of every shade are prepared for the tapestry looms, we soon found ourselves in a large upper room where some painted windows were being leaded and prepared for their destination. Another door led us into the apartment we were seeking—a long upper story, lighted on one side only. Three high warp

looms were arranged down the centre, and on the first of them we saw the *replica* (just named) of the Visit of the Magi, a most charming work, equalling the best productions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We could not see the whole of the work because it was wound round the lower roller, or the greater part of it, as soon as completed; but there was enough visible for us to form a correct estimate of the quality of the work and the status attained by these clever workmen—youths, perhaps, I ought to say, some hardly out of their teens—for Mr. Morris has his selected pupils, who are apprenticed to the craft, and trained under his special supervision. They are the Messrs. Knight, Sleath, Martin, Elleman, Taylor, Haines, Merrist, Keech, and Ellis, and are under the immediate instruction of Mr. J. H. Dearle, who has been with the firm about twenty years.

All honour to this persevering and enterprising public benefactor, of whom his country ought well to be proud. We may safely predict that these works, under the present improved standard of public taste, are destined to become the "Mortlake" of our own times.

On the second and third looms were being woven picturesque and striking representations from the Legend of the Sangraal. We were much surprised at the rapidity with which the fingers plied the shuttle and manipulated the warp for the shoots; but in the face of this apparent facility, the progress is but slow at the best, and the more elaborate pieces are often many months before they leave the looms. This will account for the fact that tapestry can only adorn the mansions of the wealthy. Be this as it may, its beauty is now becoming more appreciated, and the demand for it is increasing every day, as the enhancing value of old examples brought under the hammer clearly shows. At a sale of old tapestry at Christy and Manson's, held August 1st, 1893, a hanging of old Brussels, with Venus and Adonis, measuring 10 feet 9 inches by 15 feet, was sold for 850 guineas. Another, of old Burgundian work, 13 feet 4 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, realised 300 guineas, and another sheet of old Brussels, 11 feet 9 inches

by 8 feet 2 inches, brought 160 guineas, whilst some of the pieces exhibited at the South Kensington Museum have cost as much as £1,200 and more.

Hardwick Hall.

Derbyshire is singularly rich in tapestry, some of which, as at Haddon and Hardwick, still hangs on the walls it covered in the sixteenth century. Some has recently been sold and lost to the county, as at Osmaston-by-Derby; some irretrievably lost, and probably destroyed, as that once at Barlboro', and in the Old Hall at Bretby (mentioned by Glover, II., 158); and some has recently been imported into the county of late years, as at Burton Closes, Bakewell.

The collection at Hardwick far surpasses all others in the county, if not in the United Kingdom. In richness, in variety, and in its representative character it is a marvellous museum of the tapiser's craft, and reflects the highest credit on the cultured taste and the art-loving genius of that most noble and *patriotic* family to whom this princely mansion belongs. May the house of Cavendish long inherit these magnificent heirlooms, and may that generous spirit which so willingly allows the public to visit and admire these treasures be more and more appreciated by all who enjoy the privilege so freely afforded them.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Entrance Hall.

Above the lofty wainscot are eight magnificent hangings of excellent design, workmanship, and colour, from cartoons by Rubens, and probably Le Brun, his rival and successor. They are apparently of the same dimensions, and each is surrounded by an architectural border. A female figure, seated behind a balustrade, over which a gorgeous carpet, intensely realistic and attractive, is carelessly thrown, at once arrests the attention of the visitor. It may be considered perhaps the finest in the suite. Unfortunately, no factory marks are visible on any of the series.

Grand Staircase.

The first four pieces on the right ascending, brought here about the year 1838, represent the story of Hero and Leander. Sir Roger L'Estrange in his "Fables and Stories Moralized," being a second part of his "Fables of Æsop" (Folio, Ed. 1699), writes:—"Everybody has heard of Hero and Leander, and of that unfortunate Amour. The woman lived at Sestos, and the man at Abydos, with the Hellespont (a small arm of the sea) betwixt them. The history says that they were passionately in love, and no coming together but by Leander's swimming over to her in the night, by the benefit of a lamp that his mistress set up for his guide. This way of intercourse served them well enough for a while, but in the conclusion, the wind blew out the light, and the poor youth was drowned in the storm. When Hero came next morning to see the body hulling over to the other shore, she was too generous to outlive her gallant, and so cast herself down from the turret into the sea to bear him company.

"The lamp upon this miscarriage was dedicated to Anteros, the patron of injured lovers, and recommended to posterity with this inscription upon it:—'Let that happy couple, which upon seven years' tryal of a marry'd state, shall declare upon their consciences that they never repented their bargain, light up this lamp again.'

"This is a declaration now of two thousand years standing, and yet from that time to this no mortal has ever so much as offered to re-kindle this lamp."

No. 1.—The first hanging of this set has two figures, male and female, standing a little in advance of the portico of a stately temple. Cupid above, is discharging an arrow at the lady. The landscape is very beautiful, and the general design and colouring very attractive and pleasing.

On the bottom margin is the Mortlake shield of S. George, *arg.*, a cross, *gules*.

No. 2.—A water scene, finely executed. There is much freedom and grace in the principal figures. The expression of

despair in the female is strongly marked. Cupid conveys a lighted torch to the figure in the water pointing upwards.

The border is of the same design as the last—Mortlake.

No. 3.—Leander swimming. Very admirably treated. The subdued tone of the figure in the water, becoming almost invisible in the more submerged parts, is a triumph of skill. A figure standing on the rocky bank close by points to the swimmer, and beckons to another peeping through a half closed doorway. Border uniform with the last—Mortlake.

No. 4.—Body of Leander washed ashore on the Coast of Sestos. A sorrowing Cupid, with an extinguished torch, is seated by the body, whilst two females with clasped and upraised hands lament his death.—Mortlake.

Right hand corner ascending.

The first, apparently the Rape of the Sabines. Very marked contrasts in the colouring. It hangs, however, in an unfavourable light, and is not seen to advantage.

The next piece shews the advance of an army, their leader pointing towards a temple; probably part of the story of Alexander.

The borders of these hangings correspond. In the centre of the base is the *nowed* snake of the Cavendishes, surmounted by a ducal crown.

On the large landing above, at the return of the stairs.

A very large hanging representing the Meeting of Alexander and Clitus. The principal figures are obviously portraits; probably of members of the Cavendish family. Possibly Gobelins, *circa* 1760.

Again ascending, on the right hand are five pieces on the long landing. This series has an architectural border, with bold columns on either side, each decorated with an entwining vine, and a cherub standing at the foot.

In the centre of the top border is a medallion, with a blue heart in the middle, a device adopted at Mortlake in 1649. Wreaths of flowers and fruit extend from the

centre plaque to the angles, where they are held by cherubs half concealed in the cornice or architrave. This series is singularly beautiful. The *cartoons* were probably executed at the end of the sixteenth century or early in the seventeenth century. Three of the hangings have separate hunting scenes, viz., of the wolf, the bear, and the stag. In the latter, the animal appears in a large lake, with a man clinging to its antlers. The hounds are swimming in eager pursuit. The most attractive of the whole set represents a marriage festival. Apparently, the bridal procession is returning home from the marriage ceremony, and numerous link-bearers attend them. A banquet is prepared in the background. The design and execution of this work are of unspeakable beauty and excellence. It is commonly known as "The Spanish Wedding."

Square Lobby, on the left hand impost :—

Part of a hanging of The Return of the Prodigal Son, probably executed about 1550. The principal figure is vested in white, shaded with blue. A belt passes round the waist, from which a gypciere and dagger depend on the left side. Apparently woven in the Netherlands during the Spanish rule.

The next hanging, suspended on the outer wall of the building, is a very remarkable and interesting example, probably executed about 1535. The story is represented in three scenes, surmounted by a continuous canopy, supported by shafts or columns which divide the pictures. As the mediæval artists always represented their figures (however remote the period of the story depicted) in the costume of their own day, it often becomes very difficult to determine the subject intended. It is so here. The costumes are of the time of Henry VIII., but the subject, if not illustrative of some incident during the wars of the Roses, may be of a far more remote period, or possibly borrowed from the pages of romance.

In the first of these compartments a person seems pleading earnestly before a king against a lady, who apparently does not appreciate the force of his argument. The king is entreated by a lady on his right, who is habited in a costume exactly like that on a brass at West Malling, in Kent, representing a daughter of Sir Ant. Babington, of Dethic, who died in 1535. (Haines' "Brasses," Introd. ccxliv.).

In the centre, the king gives his crown to a youth wearing a cap, and his sceptre to another uncovered. A third boy stands in the foreground near the monarch. Much astonishment at the king's act is expressed by three male courtiers in the background.

In the third compartment, a number of carpenters and masons are receiving instructions from the king.

The piece seems to be of English workmanship, and apparently represents a Royal Abdication.

Above the stairs, ascending to the level of the State Room.

A Landscape with fowls and birds.

The narrow border, with a spiral band of leaf work round a straight central rod, assigns this work to the early Renaissance period of art, *circa* 1550. The whole of the colouring has a palish cast, a yellowish grey tone prevailing. No factory or weaver's mark visible.

On the same wall, but higher, and over the door to the State Room, are two very fine examples of Brussels work, marked with the red shield between the two B's. The larger piece bears the name of "I. COPVS," and the other "I. COENOT."

The former, by Copus, is one of the finest examples in Hardwick. Juno, drawn in her chariot by peacocks, occupies the centre foreground. The receding landscape is very charming, the far-off hills losing themselves in the distant skies.

This treatment, however, is somewhat opposed to the truer principles of the Tapiser's art, which does not permit the weaver to convey false impressions, but simply to decorate his hanging

with designs suitable for a flat surface. Be this as it may, this hanging alone is sufficient to establish the fame of Copus, and must rank among the very best productions of the Brussels factory.

The State Room

is adorned with eight magnificent examples of Brussels work, illustrating the History of Ulysses from the "Odyssey." The whole are surrounded by exquisite borders of fruit, figures, and flowers, about 15 inches wide, and each cartoon is defined by a Latin inscription in red Roman capitals, on a white ground, within a medallion at the top. These hangings were probably ordered for their present position by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury soon after the erection of the mansion.

No. 1.—On the left side of the canopy.

"Naufragum Vlis duxit Nausica in Regiam Patris a quo thesauro et conductitys socijs ornatur."*

Two royal personages about to embark are entreated by a kneeling figure. Three vessels are moored in the background. The horizon nearly approaches the top of the design.

This bears the monogram  probably for Andreas van Dries, master of a school at Brussels, with the Brussels mark at the left-hand corner of the bottom margin:  The top of the shield is indented.

No. 2.—Partly concealed by the velvet canopy of the throne, and the inscription hidden.

Here we have "Agamemnon" enthroned, and on his left stands "Menelaus," indicated by their names worked in their robes. Pieces of armour lie on the ground.†

* "Odyssey," viii., 424.

† Probably this scene illustrates the reconciliation of Achilles with Agamemnon. "Achilles now rose, and his thundering voice alone put the Trojans to flight. *When his new armour was brought to him he reconciled himself to Agamemnon*, and hurried to the field of battle, disdaining to take any drink or food until he had avenged the death of his friend Patroclus." (*Dr. Smith's Mythological Dictionary*).

The colours are fresh, the drawing excellent, foreshortening and treatment good. The master weaver's mark, slightly injured, appears at the bottom of the right hand margin thus: 

Brussels mark with indented shield: B B

No. 3.—"PRUDENTIA EVASIT INSIDIAS SIRENARUM* SOCIJVSQVE PRISTINAM FORMAM PARIT."

Here we have two syrens prepared with a potion. The principal figure (that of Ulysses) has on his knee an open book with cabalistic signs, whilst in his right hand he grasps a drawn sword. Sea and vessel visible in the background. Flesh tints, a greyish brown. In the draperies, yellows are shaded with red; and whites, with blue or brown. All the borders have white grounds, on which the groupings of fruit and flowers are wrought. On the margins of this sheet are the Brussels mark, and probably that of Adrian Van Dries, senior, as on the first sheet of this series:  B B

No. 4.—"PIVM DECVS VLIX PARENTEM VTRVMQUE CHARISS. CONIVGI TROIAM PETITVRVS COMMENDAT."

This touching scene is charmingly rendered; a tender and affectionate expression appears on the faces, and the grouping is all that could be desired. Groups of children appear in each angle; some in the centre base medallion have musical instruments.

The Brussels mark B B appears in the base, and the initials N. I. in the right side margin.

No. 5.—VLIXI ASTV REVELATVS ACHILLES INTER LICO MEDIS† REGIS FILIAS VIRGINEO HABITV LATITANS.

Here we have an unpacking of treasures; camel and ruined temple in the background.

* "Odyssey," xii., 51. † One name Licomedis.

The dress of a female figure at the bottom, in the left corner, has indications of the costume of the late Tudor period, *circa* 1580, possibly the date of the cartoon.

The Brussels mark BVB appears in the base, and the master's device at the bottom of the right side margin. 

No. 6.—DIVERSVM PECVS ADARATRVM IVNGENS SIMVLAT INSANIAM VLIXES.

Here Ulysses feigns insanity by yoking a horse to an ox for ploughing.

The execution of this sheet is inferior to the rest. White shaded with red, and the grey flesh tint with brown. Verdure white, shaded and lined with blue.

Brussels mark (shield here embattled). BVB The maker's mark may be intended for the last, but it is slightly different. 

No. 7. "FORMOSUS PVER VLIXES VICIT APRUM PRIUS CIRCA PEDEM ACCEPTO VULNERI."

THE BOAR HUNT ON MOUNT PARNASSUS.

"Parnassus, thick perplex'd with horrid shades,
With deep mouth'd hounds the hunter troop invades; . . .
And foremost of the train his cornel spear
Ulysses wav'd to rouse the savage war.
Deep in the rough recesses of the wood
A lofty copse, the growth of ages, stood . . .
The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar.
Rous'd by the hounds and hunters' mingling cries,
The savage from his leafy sounder flies:
With fiery glare his sanguine eyeballs shine,
And bristles high impale his horrid chine. . . .
His tusks oblique he aimed the knee to gore;
Aslope they glanced, the sinewy fibres tore,





TAPESTRY, HARDWICK HALL. THE ATTACK OF THE SWANS.

And bared the bone: Ulysses, undismay'd,
Soon with redoubl'd force the wound repay'd;
To the right shoulder joint the spear apply'd,
His further flank with streaming purple dyed:
On earth he rush'd with agonising pain;
With joy and vast surprise, th' applauding train
View'd his enormous bulk extended on the plain.
With bandage firm Ulysses' knee they bound:
Then chaunting mystic lays, the closing wound
Of sacred melody confess'd the force:
The tides of life regain'd their azure course."

—*Pope's Translation of Homer's* "*Odyssey*," Book xix., lines 504—538.

The head and eye of the boar are very beautifully executed — "With fiery glance his sanguine eyeballs shine."

Brussels mark, with the initials "N." and "H.," united with a contraction line above, for the maker.

No. 8.—"ANIMI MAGNITUDINE MULTA PERPESSUS TANDEM A PVDICA UXORE EXCIPITVR NON SINE NOTICE SIGNO."

Ulysses, having suffered many things with much fortitude, is at length recognised by the token of his identity, and received by his chaste wife, Penelope.

This hanging exhibits two incidents in one picture, a common practice with the early artists. The scene in the background, showing the interior of a house, represents the preparation of Ulysses for the interview with Penelope.

"Meanwhile, the wearied king the bath ascends;
With faithful cares Eurynomè attends:
O'er every limb a shower of fragrance sheds:
Then dress'd in pomp, magnificent he treads."

The foreground is occupied with the recognition and the salutation.

"To his arms she flew,
And strain'd him close, as to his breast she grew;
The tears poured down amain:"

"Touch'd to the soul, the king with rapture hears,
Hangs round her neck, and speaks his joy in tears."

Yellows and whites shaded with blue. The general tone of the whole colouring at a distance is a warmish grey—very beautiful and effective.

Brussels mark—with the combined initials N.H. as in the last.

The Long Gallery.

The walls of this magnificent apartment—166 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth—are covered from the floor to the cornice with exceedingly fine and remarkable hangings, but, unfortunately, they are so concealed by the paintings, that the tapestry is hardly noticeable.

The side opposite the windows and the two ends are hung with a suite with an unusually wide border, at least three feet deep, so wide as almost to suggest that the border was a necessary enlargement for the present position. In this margin are several heraldic devices, including the arms of the Hardwicks and the crest of the Cavendishes, but no cognizance of the Talbots. Hence we must conclude that these hangings were ordered before the alliance of Elizabeth of Hardwick with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and some time before the present mansion was erected; and it seems probable, from the vast size of these hangings, fitting as they do the present walls so exactly, that, if not adapted, they may have suggested the dimensions of this stately room for their reception. At that period tapestry was held in the highest estimation, and this suite must have cost a sum little short of £10,000 of our money.

The window side of the gallery is hung with arras of the fifteenth century, and is said to bear the date 1478. Although, unquestionably, the finest and most valuable tapestry in Hardwick

and perhaps in the kingdom, it occupies the worst position in the house. It can only have been placed here when its merits were neither understood nor appreciated, whether at the erection of the house or at a later period. It illustrates the highest efforts of the tapisers' craft before its decline. The colours are almost as fresh as the day it was woven, and it appears to have suffered but little from the effects of time. There is nothing in our National collection at the South Kensington so simple, so dignified, and beautiful as this. If only the hangings in this apartment could exchange sides with each other, and the pictures be suspended elsewhere, the treasures of Hardwick would be more conspicuous, and its beauties the more appreciated.

It is to the generosity of the Duke of Dévonshire, our noble Vice-President, that we are indebted for the beautiful illustrations of this enchanting work of art.

The tapestry of almost every period was illustrative of the culture and feeling of its time; that of the fourteenth century, the period of romance and minstrelsy, finds its satisfaction in delineations of the incidents of legendary story mingled with devotional representations of saintly or sacred subjects. In the fifteenth century it becomes more realistic, and makes us acquainted with living or historical celebrities and their achievements, or the pastimes and transactions of everyday life. The sixteenth century again, the period of the *Renaissance* (the *New Birth* of the classical era), gradually extinguishes the feeling of the Christian age by the introduction of mythological heroes, whose doings are the theme of classical prose and song, concurrently with the substitution of Grecian and Roman architecture for that of Christian development. Gods and goddesses, their loves and animosities, earthly heroes and their struggles, classical structures and heathen temples, crowd the textile hangings of this and the following centuries, until the extinction of all true artistic feeling about the commencement of the present century.

The early tapestry at Hardwick is a charming illustration of the hangings of the fifteenth century, in which we are privileged

to witness the pastimes of the nobility after a lapse of more than four hundred years. Here we have the hunting of the bear, the otter, and the wild boar, together with fowling and hawking. The robbing of swans' nests, with the discomfiture of the young thieves by the angry birds, illustrates an amusing incident in the earlier career of these sportsmen.

Unfortunately, some of the subjects have suffered by adaptation. The hangings are much older than the present mansion, and, consequently, must have been brought here from some other place, and the sheets have been cut and joined to fit their present position.

One of these is composed of five pieces of different sizes. The first of them exhibits a part of a bear hunt. A dense forest appears in the distant background. In front of this, Bruin lies on his back with one of the hounds in his deadly embrace, whilst two others attack him in the neck and flank.

Two ladies, most gorgeously attired, appear in the foreground on the flower-sprinkled turf. One of them is apparently retiring in a state of great anxiety or fear, whilst the other is summoning her dogs in the charge of a servant to the attack. The costume of the latter lady is singularly beautiful. A mounted nobleman, in the wide foliated or dagged sleeves so much in vogue at the earlier part of the fifteenth century, is leaving the scene.

The second fragment represents the conclusion of a boar hunt, showing the loading of the carcase. A horse, provided with a ribbed wooden saddle, with high guards before and behind, is backed up to the carcase, while two stalwart fellows in the skirted and belted jackets of the period having seized, one the fore and the other the hind legs of the boar, are preparing to swing him upon the saddle from behind. Two castles appear in the wooded background, whilst in front of these, proceeding towards the right, are two richly-dressed lords with their ladies, followed by a servant. In the foreground are two figures with halberts mounted on knotted and spirally-grooved shafts.

Below these is the third piece, with a fowling scene, which

forms one of our illustrations (Plate II.) The ladies are provided with long sticks to strike the birds when approaching the land. In the same picture, on the right, is a fragment of a hawking incident. A lady is seated holding a hawk's hood on the two first fingers of her right hand, whilst a young man with a fine hawk's lure attached to a string is approaching her. (He probably bore a hawk on his wrist to be hooded, but the upper part of his figure is missing.) The lure is worth attention. Below these, in the foreground, is a figure with a hawk feeding on the back of one of the water-fowl just captured at the pond, the subject of a separate illustration. (See Plate VI.)

The lower right corner of this sheet is formed of two square pieces much smaller than the rest. The upper has a delightfully quaint lion "*couchant*" and "*langued*," sufficiently heraldic in form to satisfy the most fastidious "garter king." He, too, is crouching on a bed of brilliant verdures. The lower fragment has a park with a hurdle fence enclosing two fawns, and a castle in the distance. In the foreground, outside the fence, is a bird of prey with ears like a fox.

Another hanging shows an otter hunt, with the raid on the cygnets. The latter, detached, forms one of our illustrations (Plate III.)

In the grouping of the subjects on this sheet our modern rules of perspective seem to be sorely out of place. The largest figures occupy the middle distance, and the smallest the foreground; whilst in the background are two figures twice the height of the castle in front of them, the latter being apparently dwarfed to exhibit them. In this, as in the other hangings of the series, the endless variety of costumes—no two figures being clad exactly in the same style—form a collection of examples of mediæval fashion, singularly valuable and instructive to the artist and antiquary, and perhaps now unique.

In the swan scene we have a medieval castle, with its two draw-bridges lowered over a moat. Behind, and above it, the masts of a large vessel are visible, and from the top of one of them a watchman is conversing with a sailor below. The internal

arrangements of an approaching galley are rendered visible by the quaint "up-end" perspective. On the prow, the captain is seated blowing a long horn, whilst at the stern in high state, as on a throne, is a monarch with a sceptre in his right hand, his dignity being protected by a tent-like canopy. Between the two are six oarsmen, three on each side, apparently not overburdened with clothing.

The otter hunt is rather confusing. In the background are horses and attendants. In the centre the chief hunstman is blowing a small horn, whilst he carries aloft an otter pierced through the jaws with the centre barb of a long-shafted trident. The dogs are clustered round him, and some of them have their noses very close to its pendant tail or "pole." Three couples of richly-dressed nobles with their ladies, form part of the picture; one of the gentlemen to the right is drawing his dagger or hunting-knife. In the foreground another sportsman, in a richly-embroidered coat, is spearing an otter, whilst two dogs are hastening to the landing.

The adventure with the swans (Plate IV.), in the lower right-hand corner, is full of life and vigour, and admirably executed. Two lads have attempted to reach the nests or the cygnets, in a small, flat-bottomed boat. One bird clearly has been captured, for it is being offered by a girl to the lady in the background, who is on the point of leaving by the vessel which is nearing them behind. The swans have interfered; the boat is sinking, and its single occupant, who has reached the upper end, is assailed by the angry birds, one of which has seized him on the right, whilst another has him by the left arm. His expression of fear, and his obvious cry for help, are admirably pourtrayed. His mate, who seems to have made a desperate plunge from the submerged end of the boat, lies prostrate on the bank, with his feet apparently in the water, at the mercy of a still larger bird, whose neck he grasps with his hand. A female is endeavouring to drive the swan away by the vigorous application of a pole. The latter scene is somewhat obscure, part of the hanging being folded in the window bay.

It is very probable that the subject of our illustration (Plate V.), representing the drawing a bear out of his den, formed part of the hanging showing a bear torn with dogs, though the connecting portions are now missing. The costume of one of these sportsmen, with the white turban and the long calico printed frock, seems to mark the man as an Oriental. His companion with the sword, from the style of his beard, may be a fellow countryman. The leafy pendants attached to the sleeve of the latter are quaint and effective. The dog in the foreground seizing the right paw of the bear, is clothed in a close-fitting "waistcoat" buckled down the back, the forelegs passing properly through the "armholes." This covering is bordered with a rich needlework trimming, composed of a series of perforated roundels within a double-lined margin. The collar is attached to a head strap by a series of ribbon bands.

In the upper part of this hanging, above the cave are portions of four figures—a male and three females, one of whom obviously, from her costume, is a companion of the Orientals beneath. She is represented kneeling immediately above the bear hole, scattering out of her lap something (perhaps food) obviously designed to entice the animals from their lair. These fragments may be seen above the den, and one has fallen upon the animal beneath. The lady's head-dress, on the left, is a gorgeous example of the top gear of the reigns of our Henry V. and VI. The folds at the back of it are part of the skirt of a kneeling lady above, wearing the well-known butterfly head-dress of the period.

Above the turbaned Saracen drawing the bear may be seen a head in a stooping position, wearing a white hat something like the summer "wide awake" of our own day. It is singularly like the bell-shaped hats worn by the deer stealers of Cranbourne Chase a century ago, as depicted in the "Reliquary," Vol. I., new series, p. 239. The belt of the swordsman is set with projecting oval rings attached to the strap by one side only.

His *side* laced boot is the only one of the kind in these hangings; the others are fastened in front.

The falconer with the hawk and fowl, of which an illustration on a larger scale (Plate VI.) is given for the sake of exhibiting the texture, is an admirable drawing. His head-dress reminds us of one in the famous painting of "The Misers" by Quintin Matsys, at Windsor. The lappet between the boy's face and the bird is an appendage to the hat. The hawk is drawn to the life, full of spirit, and exquisite in detail. Mr. Keene has been highly successful here with his camera. The threads of the tapestry seem in places to project from the photograph. The texture is singularly fine, and when this hanging first issued from the loom it must have been a goodly sight to see.

The Blue Room.

Here are three hangings, with two fragments of fifteenth century work.

1.—Triumph of Neptune. Standing in his float with trident in right hand and sceptre in left; the god is drawn by sea horses and other monsters half human.

Probably Brussels, but no mark visible.

2.—From the History of Vulcan. A figure is leaving the rocky smithy for the sea-shore with a paddle or spade over his shoulder. Awaiting him is a kind of floating car to which web-footed creatures, half dog, half fish, are attached.

The borders are singularly beautiful, adorned with fruit, flowers, and children.

On the right margin near the base is this mark: 

Attached to the bottom are fragments of fifteenth century verdures: one has small drooping campanulas studded on a dark green ground; another has rabbits; and a third piece is a fragment of the view of a city, shewing the tops of the towers and houses.

3.—The third sheet has an embracing scene. The borders are splendid examples of art. This hanging bears the same mark as the last.

Green Bed Room.

Here are six hangings among the finest examples of the Brussels looms, singularly fresh and beautiful. All the pieces save two were executed under John Coenot, one of whose hangings is suspended above the entrance to the presence chamber on the top landing of the grand staircase.

The sheet marked A C was possibly by another member of the same family.

1.—Between the door and window—Satyr and eagle gazing on a sleeping beauty. Cupid, above, aims a shaft at the Satyr.

Brussels mark, with the initials "A. C."

2.—Magnificent landscape. Cherubs, with swan wreathed in flowers. Jove seated on a cloud, with eagle. A youth reclining beneath a tree, with a small dog.

Same marks as the preceding.

3.—Two principal figures. A cherub leads a winged horse towards them from a boat moored close by.

Brussels. I. COENOT.

4.—A figure shooting a dart at a flying eagle, two others watching the result.

Brussels. I. COENOT.

5.—Very fine landscape. Numerous females in the foreground, two of whom have musical instruments.

Brussels. I. COENOT.

6.—Landscape, with figures at a fountain.

Brussels. I. C. (I. COENOT.)

Lord Hartington's Bedroom.

1.—History of the Ark. Transfer from Gibeon to Jerusalem. Border of fruits and flowers.

Prevailing tint—Brown.

Probably Brussels. Sixteenth century.



2.—Judgment of Solomon. Probably from the same loom.

Duke's Bedroom.

Three hangings of children at play. All marked with S. George's shield, with "F. P. HATTON GARDEN."

1.—Children, with goats.

2.—Chariot of nautilus shell drawn towards the shore.

3.—Game with ball and mallet.

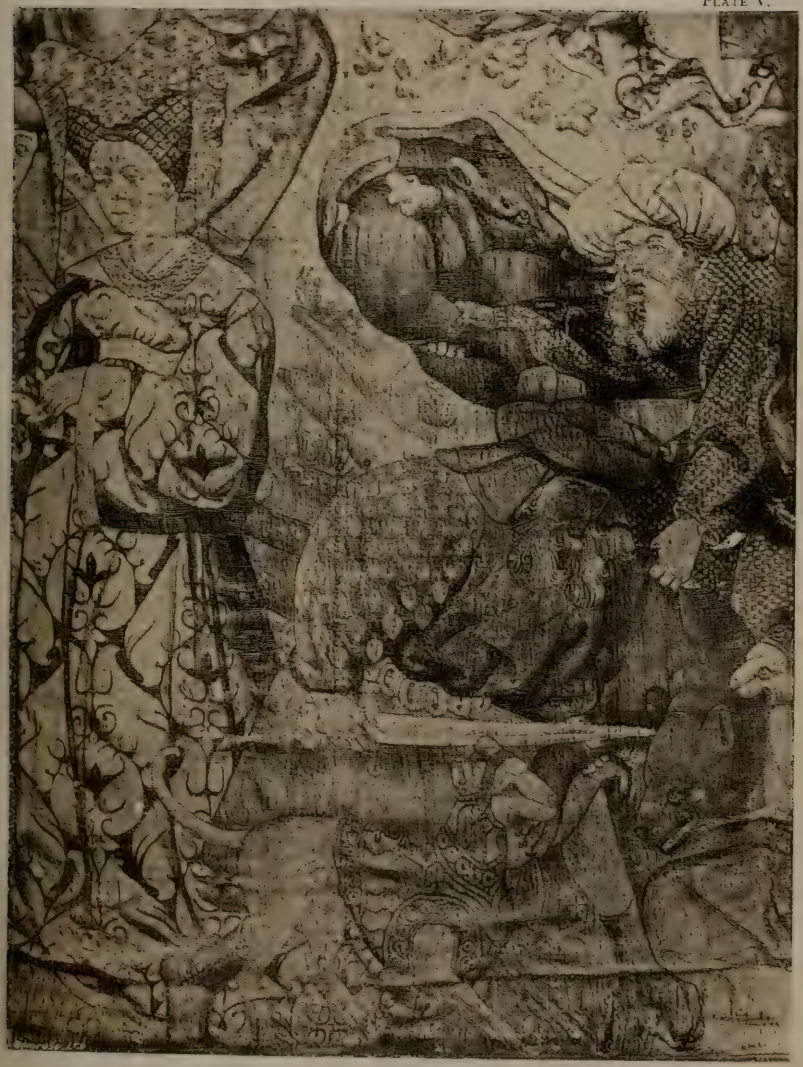
Chapel.

Painted or "Pintado" hangings, after Raphael's cartoons, adorn the chapel. A portion of a large cope or altar cloth of the fourteenth century covers the pulpit, and a fine old relic of red velvet, embroidered with numerous figures of saints under canopies, hangs over the rails of the communion table. It is of early fifteenth century work, and seems to have been a mural hanging such as was used for the decoration of churches on high festivals in the middle ages.

Although the unfortunate Queen of Scots was never within the present mansion of Hardwick, it is more than probable that she was well acquainted with the early arras preserved there, whether brought out of the ruined mansion close by, or from the old hall at Chatsworth; and this lends it an additional charm.

On the 13th of January, 1584-5, Sir Ralph Sadlier left Winfield Manor with his Royal charge for Tutbury. It was in the depth of winter, and the cozy hangings of the castle had been for the most part stripped from those cold and cheerless walls by Lord Paget before the Queen's arrival. Sir Ralph Sadlier, in his letter "To my lord Thesaurer," written soon after his arrival at Tutbury with the Queen on the 14th of January, says:

"Mr. Thomas Grevesly, late sherif of this county, hath sold to Mr. Digby X pair of hangings which wer in my L. (Lord Paget's) great chambre. They wolde have served well heere, for many of suche as came hither vnder the name of hangings, wer no better, no bigger, then meane counterpoints, wherof I believe that Mr. Grevesley is not to beare the wyte, the best of all things being gon before he went to make the inventary; and I see no



TAPESTRY, HARDWICK HALL. DRAWING THE BEAR.



likelihoode of their returne into this contrey, Mr. Digby being vnwilling to depart with them. She (the Queen) lykyth her awne lodging heere well; but better she wolde lyke it if it were hangid with better hangings than these late my L. Paget's, being vnsewtable and vnlymed. Her majesties be too deep for her romes by almost the half, and therfore desyrith to have some other from her majestie. Her chambre is but IX foote deepe from the reason or wallplace, being seeled vnder the rafters as a pavillion roof, and for the reasons overhead ar stretchid some of her majesties large hangings. VIII or IX peeces will serue to hang that chambre, and so many other as will make XXXIII foote, being all the length of her chambre on one syde, with a returne from the chimney: that syde hath no timber." *

Happily a memorandum of the supply sent by Queen Elizabeth to her unhappy cousin at Tutbury has been preserved. It is headed:—"20th of January xxvii Elizab. Wardrobe stuff sent to Tutbury Castell by Rafe Rowlandson, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Balls, for service of the Scottish Queen, from the Tower:

"Six peeces of tapestry hangings of the 'History of the Passion,' lyned with canvass.

"Six peeces of tapestry hangings of the 'Story of Ladyes,' lyned with canvass.

"Seven peeces of hangings of tapestry of the 'Story of Hercules,' lyned." †

In a subsequent letter to the Lord Treasurer, dated 5th Feb., Sir Ralph Sadlier writes: "Toching this Q. note for a tent of tapissery doble lynid with canvas, for her chambre, wherein your L. cannot vnderstand her meaning, I indede heard her not speake of any suche tent. But of lynid hangings for her chambre, these small vnsutable peces which she hath now being vnlyned. And for suche, Mr. Somer sent your L. a note of the depthe of her

* Sir Ralph Sadlier's "State Papers," Vol. iii., No. lxxxi., page 247.
† "History of Tutbury," by Sir Oswald Mosley, p. 168. No authority cited.

chambre, and of the membres and lengthes of the peces requysit for it, observing the spaces betuene the windowes, because her majesties hangings wer to deepe almost by the halfe. It may well be, that she meant first suche, or sparver, or travers as your L. doth note to be her meaning. For in stead of suche a one, at the least ouer head, there is tyghtid over her head a large pece of her majesties, from one syde of her chamber to the other, being 17 foote wyde betweene the wall places, following the order of the roof, which is not lefted over, but seelid vnder the rafters, which makith her chambre the warmer to her good lyking: And speakith of no want there, but of such lynid sutable hangings. But if she call for such a tent or other, when I may know her meaning, it shalbe done as well as it may be heere."

Haddon Hall.

Whilst I thus speak of Hardwick and its textile attractions, I am by no means unmindful of the treasures within the world-renowned Haddon, and of the courtesy of the House of Rutland, which for nearly two centuries has thrown open this ancient mansion to the public. In an account of Haddon recently issued, the Duchess of Rutland writes:—"The late Duke of Rutland used to feel the greatest pleasure in thinking how many visitors from different countries (especially from America) visited Haddon, and he often told us how much it gratified him if he heard they enjoyed themselves."

It is only just to the present princely owner to say that he inherits all his father's love for the venerable home of his family, with all his magnanimity; indeed, no one could possibly take a greater interest in the elucidation of the antiquities of the country than the present Duke, the worthy President of our Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

The restoration of the tapestry at Haddon has been nobly undertaken by the present Duchess—only let us hope to be replaced in its ancient home.

There is much of interest in this time-honoured mansion, but nothing more so than the tapestry which still adorns its walls. True, much of it is frayed and worn, but here are still several superb examples, some of which are not usually seen by the ordinary visitor. If the injured and time-worn hangings could be relegated into the rooms not usually shewn, and the choicer specimens hung in their place, and properly protected, no violence to old associations could be perpetrated, nor need any fear be entertained from the ever-increasing art-loving and appreciative visitors.

The stimulus given to the estimation and value of tapestry by the recent request of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to the Lord Mayor of London, with regard to the disposal of the London Wedding Gift Fund, will raise the general estimation of these ancient fabrics higher than ever, and some of us, it is to be hoped, may live to see the day when every house of importance will again vie with its neighbour in the beauty and elegance of its storied hangings, the work of our own times.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Except in Prince Arthur's and the State bedroom, the finest tapestry at Haddon will be found in the upper rooms of the chaplain's apartments in the lower court. Here we have—

1.—The Conversion of S. Paul—of the series of the "Acts of the Apostles";

2.—Scene from the Story of Alexander;

3.—Deliverance of S. Peter from prison; and

4.—Diana, or the Boar Hunt.

In 1655, the Earl of Rutland had in his possession at Wallingford House, five pieces, each ten feet deep, of the Story of Diana, and there were also eight pieces of the Story of Alexander.*

It is highly probable that two of these Haddon hangings belonged to these sets of 1655 at Wallingford House. Two years later, the eight pieces of the Story of Alexander were at

* Rutland MSS., Historical MSS. Commission, Vol. ii., p. 347.

Belvoir, and here also were eleven more hangings of the History of the Apostles made at Mortlake.

The representation of the Conversion of S. Paul is a truly beautiful work of art. In the centre is the prostrate Apostle, his right arm doubled under his body; the horse has stumbled on its knees, and the bridle reins hang over its head. A ray of light flashes from an opening in the clouds on the right, falling on the closed eyes of the Apostle, whose pallid face is expressive of intense anguish. Close by is a dog, much startled, but defiant at the ray. Two figures in the foreground manifest much interest in the condition of Saul, and seem anxious to render assistance. Another, on the extreme right, is drawing his sword, whilst before him is a soldier, stooping, half stupefied by the flash, his helmet and plume lying on the ground. Here also is a prostrate soldier, scymeter in hand, with his eyes bent on the mysterious light.

The treatment of the whole is of singular beauty and power, the drawing is excellent, and the colouring fairly fresh. The clouds are of a thundery indigo tint, varied in places with a rainy brown tinge. The lights seem to have been a pale yellow—(perhaps of silk). All the figures wear the *calceus*, a kind of high topped boot reaching mid-calf, with toes protruding. The border is very beautifully designed of fruits, flowers, cherubs, and birds—probably the conception of Vandyke.* No maker's mark visible.

No. 2.—Scene from the History of Alexander. Hanging apparently perfect, and nearly square.

Principal figure—A monarch on a throne, within a tent, giving audience to a dismounted horseman of high distinction. The king wears an orle of red and yellow, a cuirass of steel on his body, partly covered by a red mantle secured on the right shoulder. Sceptre in his right hand.

The messenger wears his eagle-crested helmet surmounted by a plume of feathers of red, white, and blue. From his shoulders depends a mantle of gold, embroidered with flowers of blue.

* Müntz, "Tapestry," p. 299.

His horse is held by a soldier; above is seen a large standard waving in the breeze. A figure in armour stands on the right of the monarch, most beautifully delineated. The border is composed of cornucopias and baskets of flowers supported by cherubs; others are sporting with birds. Nothing can well exceed the beauty of the design, and the force and majesty of the figures in this hanging. They are nearly life size.

Probably from Brussels, but no marks visible. A duplicate of this hanging is at Derwent Hall. (See p. 137.)

3. Deliverance of S. Peter by an angel.

The Apostle is seated between two sleeping soldiers. His chains, responsive to the angel's touch, have fallen to the ground. The prisoner seems astonished beyond measure at his freedom, and is ascertaining with his hand the verity of the release of his ankles from the fetters. The angel has a radiated nimbus. Nothing much can be said in favour of this hanging. The drawing is unsatisfactory; the borders, however, of birds, cornucopias, and cherubs, have infinitely more merit, and were probably designed by Vandyke. No marks visible.

4. Diana hunting.

Diana and a female attendant, with a hunting horn, appear on the right. A boar *reguardant*, followed by the hounds in full chase, is about to enter a forest. Landscape of several distances very fine; foliage delicate and well finished; bright sky visible through the openings in the trees.

Very fine border of fruit and flowers. All the high lights of silk. No mark visible.

The Great Nursery

contains a very miscellaneous assortment of pieces. The two earliest are most interesting, and form portions of a hunting scene. One, however, is a replica of the other, with slight variations in colour. In these the landscape is drawn to the summit. In the foreground is a mounted huntsman in a green tunic, with a stiffly pleated strutting skirt. The sleeves are fullish at the shoulders, and close at the wrist. A hunting

horn hangs at his back. A cord from his belt is attached to a dog bounding by the side of the horse. The subjects are outlined with black. Harness red, with buckles of gold. To the right is a man in a pie-coloured suit, blowing a horn; a knapsack is strapped over his shoulders to his waistbelt behind. The horn has attachments arranged exactly like those on the Tutbury horn, illustrated in a former volume. The cartoon must have been executed about 1510. One of these pieces covers the door, and the other hangs on the left side of the fireplace. It would be interesting to be able to account for the duplicate. Both would almost appear to have originated in the same looms as the work in the Earl's Bedroom. Between these two is a large hanging representing the vengeance of the gods on men: a very inferior composition, surrounded by a far superior border.

In this room are some excellent examples of detached borders, one of which is of unusual depth; it has a kind of continuous balustrade, between the openings of which appear large conventional yellow and (white?) roses with excellent effect—colours chiefly greens, browns, and yellows. No marks, but made about 1550.

Bedchamber in bay on the north side of the entrance to the great Hall.

Here are three hunting scenes. One between the windows has a large figure of Diana with bow and arrow, and with her quiver suspended at her back. Here, also, are hangings of verdures of various shades.

A fragment has a male figure seated on a throne, with a scorpion and eagle at his feet.

Lady Cranbourn's Chamber

is hung with "verdures." The foliage is of infinite variety, and beautifully executed. The high lights, of white silk, impart a charming brilliancy. These designs are a combination of woody scenery, grassy plots with flowers, ruins, rustic buildings, lakes with swans and waterfowl, etc. The borders are an arrangement

of flowers and fruits. In the centre of each is an oval medallion with a cluster of three tulips in the middle. The cartoons were drawn about the end of the sixteenth century. The largest of these hangings is a perfect and fine example of this class of work. It represents a rustic garden, divided by an ornamental water, with swans; a floral bridge connects the two banks, on the grassy slopes of which rabbits are disporting themselves, whilst here, also, two cocks dispute their prowess in the presence of a lady bird. No marks visible.

Roger Manners' Room

contains three hangings of greenery or verdures, with lake scenery.

1.—Rustic shelter, with lake and waterfowl in the foreground; vegetation most varied and luxuriant. The side filling is very beautiful, and most carefully executed. The hangings have a blueish cast. The lights (everywhere inserted in white silk) give unusual brightness and freshness to the scene.

The border has vases of flowers in the angles, and in the centre at the top and bottom are fine floral medallions. Those at the side, which are vase-shaped, support fruit and flowers carefully treated. No mark visible.

2.—The smallest of this series has a large building, either cathedral or palace, with three towers in the centre, backed by rugged snow-capped mountains in the distance. The sides are well filled with lofty trees, whilst the foreground is composed of verdures, with a lake and swans.

3.—Of the same character, with a border like the first. No marks.

Prince Arthur's Room.

The "Naked Boys," or the Vintage and Apple Gathering. From designs by Andrea Mantegna (*obiit* 1517).*

* See Introduction, p. 93.

No words can describe the marvellous beauty of this tapestry; the delicate and exquisite treatment of the woof; the subtle shading of the limbs of the little people; the beautiful proportion of their parts, and the quaint glimmerings of the inner passions of the soul, as if seeking, but half afraid to express themselves. It is this feature which assigns the cartoons to the middle period between the passionless delineations of the middle ages, and the struggling of the renaissance school to live with the living, and throw off the winding sheet of the past.

These hangings were executed at Mortlake,* and were, doubtless, among the very choicest productions of Sir Francis Crane's establishment. It may be that the shuttles were plied by some of those master hands introduced from the continent, mentioned on p. 92, the founders of the Mortlake school.

The closet in this room contains a hanging, with the royal arms surrounded by the garter, forming an oval capped by a helmet, bearing a crowned lion for the crest. The whole device is repeated on a ground of small verdures.

DOROTHY VERNON'S ROOM
contains six pieces.

1.—An old worn hanging, probably made about 1530, exhibiting contests between men and beasts. In the centre is a fight with bears, one of which, having embraced and lifted his opponent, is being attacked behind by a man with a double-headed spear. The whole piece is full of animation. The border is a combination of animals, fish, fruit, and flowers, with much yellow and brown in the treatment.

2.—A Hunting Scene, cut in two, and a rough, incongruous piece of work, representing a man in armour, inserted.

Various animals of the chase introduced. Back ground elevated, leaving but little room for the sky.

* The Mortlake shield  (*argent* a cross *gules*) was discovered on one of them when taken down in 1893.

3.—The intruding piece is a very remarkable example: it might have been made by an amateur at home. The material is of rough spun wool or worsted. The woof is frequently oblique, and by no means running at right angles to the warp. In the border, between a series of "*S. Andrew's*" and "gable" crosses; the letters "I. V. S." are introduced. The coarseness of the piece precludes the idea given by Müntz (p. 370, Paris), that the I and V are numerals, and stand for an order mark. May the I. V. S. stand for Iames V. Scotland, and the armed figure be designed to represent that monarch?

James V. was the father of Mary Queen of Scots. Can it have been her work? Has it found its way here from Old Chatsworth? Considering the inferior workmanship of this hanging, there must have been *something in its history to entitle it to its present position;* something commanding respect. Further researches among the treasures at Belvoir may solve the mystery. It may be observed that the unfortunate Queen was much in France, and must often have seen the famous Parisian *ateliers.*

4.—Another piece, an inverted fragment, has verdures with animals.

5.—Another has a hawking scene, with figures, flowers, and medallions in the borders, woven probably about 1550.

State Bed Room.

Here are five hangings of "Grotesques," known as the "Five Senses."*

These very costly and very wonderful hangings were wrought at Mortlake, under the care of Sir Francis Crane. Gold

* "Cardinal Mazarin possessed a set of hangings of 'The Five Senses' in wool and silk with grotesques on a blue background, each piece having in the centre a medallion representing one of the said senses, surrounded by a golden coloured border containing terminals, medallions, cartouches, and shells, and at the top in the midst of this border, *a shield with the arms of England.*" This was of Mortlake work.—"History of Tapestry," by Eugene Muntz, p. 302.

and silver thread is abundantly used in the warp, which embodies also a considerable amount of white silk. One of these pieces was recently found to have borne the Royal arms in the top border in the centre—removed (save the orb and cross) to make room for a blue heart in a medallion—the mark of the Mortlake factory during the Cromwellian era. "A suite of hangings representing the 'Five Senses,' executed at Mortlake, was in the palace at Oatlands, and were sold in 1649 (the year of the execution of Charles I.) for £270." *

There can hardly be a doubt but that we have here the identical suite sold at the dispersal of the Royal effects.

These hangings have central medallions with surrounding festoons of flowers, etc., on which are seated peacocks, monkeys, and various demi-human grotesques, with floral or leafy terminations. Small side plaques in the border have illustrations from the fables of Æsop—the Fox and Stork and the Dog and his Shadow—designed to set forth the sense of "*Seeing*." At the bottom of the first piece we have  perhaps for *P*rince *C*harles *M*ortlake, with the monogram  in the right hand margin for Sir Francis Crane, the first master of the works.

On the hanging behind the bed, the factory mark is slightly re-arranged with the addition of a plain shield  and the  initials of the chief master as above in the margin.

In the right hand border we find the dog and bear, and in the left the stork picking the bone out of the fox's throat (*Feeling*).

3.—Between the fireplace and door.

The centre medallion has a female singing, her viol laid aside, with a stag reposing by her. The left border medallion has an ass in a lion's skin counterfeiting the voice of the Forest King (*Hearing*).

* Manning and Bray's "Surrey."



TAPESTRY, HARDWICK HALL. FALCONER AND HAWK.

The same marks as on the preceding. The shield *cross* not visible, as in the later Mortlake work.

4.—In the central medallion is a female reclining, partaking of fruit.. A monkey on her left is stealthily following her example from a basket of fruit close by. The border plaques have the banquets given by the fox and stork respectively.

The whole designed to illustrate the sense of *taste*. General treatment the same as the first hanging, but without the side peacocks.

5.—The central medallion has a lady reclining with a bird. In the borders are a monkey and a fox.

In the corner, by the little door opening towards the tower stairs, is a hanging illustrating St. Paul shaking off the viper at Melita—one of the series of the Acts of the Apostles.

The work is excellent, and the treatment of the angry waves particularly fine. The wrecked vessel appears in the distance. The subject is enclosed in a broad border of flowers, fruit, birds, and cherubs. No mark visible. It is a great pity this does not occupy a better position.

The Earl's Bedroom

is hung with mutilated hangings representing the "meet" for the chase, with scenes of hunting and hawking, *temp.* Henry VIII. (*c.* 1509). Most of the figures are bordered with fine black lines. Much slashing occurs in the fulness of the sleeves and breeches of the male figures, one of whom wears a gypciere of the end of the fifteenth century.

Melbourne Hall.

Contributed by W. Dashwood Fane, Esq.

The only tapestry wall hangings in Melbourne Hall are those in two of the bedrooms (Nos. 11 and 13) on the principal floor.

Room No. 11 (18 feet long and 16 feet wide) has tapestry on

its two long sides and on one of its ends, the other end being panelled in wood.

The tapestry is above a panelled dado of 3 feet 6 inches, and extends to the cornice, a width of 5 feet 9 inches.

The texture is coarse, and the colours are only white and green, passing through many shades to almost black.

The subjects are wooded scenes, in some parts wild, in others garden-like, with trees planted in alleys, a pool with ducks, etc.

In the foreground the bushes, reeds, and other plants have grotesquely large leaves; but there is a fair gradation in perspective to a distant background.

A peasant wayfarer and other figures in movement are in the mid distance.

On the two sides of the room the tapestry has borders 16 inches wide, of a bold scroll pattern, with fruit and flowers sewn on to the bottom and sides (but not the top) of the main pieces. At the end of the room the tapestry has no border.

From there being panelling below, but not behind the tapestry, I infer that the hangings were placed in the room when it was constructed, about 1710. I believe it is a Flemish fabric.

Room No. 13 (18 feet long and 16 feet wide) is panelled throughout. Parts of its walls carry two large pictures of tapestry of fine texture, stretched on narrow black wooden frames. Each picture has its own narrow worked border, and each is worked in several colours.

The larger picture is 7 feet high, and 15 feet 2 inches long.

Rebecca, a majestic figure, nearly life-size, draped from her neck in an over vestment fringed with gold, and a blue and white under vestment, and wearing sandals laced high with jewels, and a jewelled head-dress, is holding on her waist, in a tilted position, a richly chased and embossed flagon, with an elaborate handle and shapely mouth, from which Eleazar is drinking in a stooping posture. He is bareheaded, but armoured to his knees, and wearing a sword somewhat like an ancient Roman soldier; he wears elaborate buskins, and a red mantle falls from his shoulders.

Rebecca is attended by four females, bare to the waist, and

carrying water jugs in various positions. A copious stream falls into a large pitcher from a grotesque face in an architectural structure with a balustrade. A greyhound attends Rebecca. Eleazar has an attendant fully robed, supporting on his knee a domed coffer of blue leather (or velvet?) framed in brass, and having a shapely brass handle. Three camels are in Eleazar's train.

The smaller picture is 7 feet high and 12 feet long.

Isaac (nearly life-size), clad in princely robes, with a jewelled and plumed head-dress, hastens out of a balustraded and pillared piece of architecture, having a palace in the distance, to meet Rebecca and Eleazar approaching on two camels, side by side. He is astride, and guides his camel with reins; she sits facing sideways, and her camel has a leader on foot. Her upper robe is fringed with gold, her under vestment is richly embroidered. Other camels are in the approaching train. A spaniel runs forward with Isaac.

In these two pictures all the faces and skins are very dark, except in the case of Isaac, who is moderately fair. The figures, features, and actions are very well drawn.

I have not skill to say where these two tapestry pictures were made.

Burton Closes, Bakewell.

1.—On the staircase in the hall is a large and beautiful hanging, measuring 20 feet in length by 9 feet 11 inches in height, representing the defeat of Darius by Alexander at Arbela.

This is one of the most magnificent productions of the loom in the county. Its texture is close and delicate, and the details are given with wonderful distinctness. It is surrounded by a singularly fine border 1 foot 6 inches wide. A small portion is a reproduction of the decayed original, but so admirably has the work been done, that the new cannot be distinguished from the old.

Mr. Taylor-Whitehead has an old engraving of the

original painting, which bears the following inscription beneath :—"Alexander after many Victories gain'd by his valour, defeats DARIUS at Arbela, and having by that Battle put a Period to the Persian Empire, He conquers all the East." The engraving embraces a little more of the original design on the right than the tapestry includes.

DINING ROOM.

2.—On the left of the fireplace is a hanging representing VENUS and VULCAN. The former, seated on clouds with Leda and other companions, is addressing the god of fire seated near the entrance of his cavernous workshop, and apparently superintending the manufacture of arms. A shield supports his right arm, whilst he holds a helmet on his knee. The scene contains six male and four female figures, with six cherubs. The hanging measures 11 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 feet 4 inches. No marks visible.

3.—VENUS and ACTÆON (to the right of the fireplace).

The goddess, dismounted from her chariot drawn by four fiery steeds, seems about to assist a weary, foot-sore, and injured wayfarer. An attending cherub waits with a box of salve or other remedies.

Marks :—In the right hand corner the letter "A," and in the left centre "B" (probably all that remains of the Brussels mark).

4.—A triumph scene. Two huge elephants, apparently attached to a golden chariot, passing a superb temple. In the foreground is a mounted horseman wearing a winged helmet. Approaching him on the right are slaves bearing a costly trophy, whilst to the left appears a company of Baccanal musicians. The design includes nine male and four female figures, with two children. The tapestry is about 11 feet square. No marks visible.

5.—A tournament scene. Very beautiful, full of life and animation, and exceedingly rich in detail ; indeed, a more wonderful piece of work can hardly be conceived. In the middle

foreground two mounted knights armed *cap a pie* are tilting; in front of them, and on the ground, apparently the worse for their adventure, are two whose steeds apparently await them at a distance. A group of ladies with their attendants occupy the right side of the picture, the principal of whom, mounted, beckons to two retiring horsemen richly caparisoned on the left.

The ground is studded with brilliant verdures, and the varied scenery is carried almost to the summit of the picture.* Brussels mark, with the second B reversed, with  on the right side near the bottom.

Morton Oakes.

Communicated by Mrs. Westby Bagshawe.

1.—Constantine and the Cross.

2.—Sara in the Tent. Abram.

Figures from 3 to 4 feet in height.

Lights executed in yellow silk.

3.—Various subjects—a series—some sacred. Between each are fluted columns.

Besides the above, there are some smaller hangings about two or three yards square, very finely executed, and beautifully coloured.

The borders are composed of designs of flowers, animals, and fruits.

Osmaston-by-Derby.

The hangings once in Osmaston Hall are lost to the county. They were sold in 1888 at the sale of Mr. Wilmot's effects. It is said they were purchased by a Frenchman for 550 guineas,

* The collotype representation of this superb hanging (Plate VII.) has been generously presented to the Society by S. Taylor-Whitehead, Esq.

and very soon afterwards resold for £1,200. Among them were :—

1.—The Triumph of Bacchus.

2.—The Triumph of Ceres, seated in a chariot, with figures attending, carrying fruit and corn.

3.—Scene from the history of Vulcan.

From photographs by Mr. R. Keene, all the borders appear to have consisted of bunches of fruits and flowers, secured by ribbons to a double-barred trellis.

Etwall Hall.

In the large room is a garden scene of singular beauty, with houses and woods in the distance. The centre is occupied with a raised ornamental platform, on which rest fluted columns, supporting a pagoda-like structure above. Between the columns are elaborate vases of flowers. The end columns are much larger and decorated with portly cupids plucking grapes and vine leaves.

The super-structure is very beautifully garlanded with fruits, vegetables, and flowers entwined with ribbon, a tassel of fruits and flowers depending in front of each column. Above all, in the centre, is a charming landscape inserted at the top. The basement of the platform is highly ornamented with grotesques, cupids, figures in armour, Diana with her crescent, and other figures difficult to determine. The border at the top has *very* short fluted columns supporting a straight but ornamental border. The bottom border consists of fruits and vegetables. It is much like the hanging now on the south side of the sacrarium at Westminster Abbey, which was executed at Mortlake.

The tapestry in the small room seems to be the continuation of some taken down from another room, viz., The History of King David. The best piece represents the Marriage of David and Bathsheba. A mitred priest stands in the centre conducting the ceremony, while females and warriors stand

around. In the background are scenes from the early history of David—his playing before Saul on the harp; the battle with the Ammonites and the death of Uriah; David's penitence after his great offence—his crown placed on the ground in his humiliation; in the background is a battle raging, whilst near the priest is seen the ark with the cherubim.*

The border† of this tapestry is very quaint. It consists of a series of figures variously engaged, alternating with vases of fruits and flowers, with a small running balustrade beneath, and a continuous, though mutilated, arcade above. The figures are chiefly of ladies attired in the costume prevalent about 1570. Some are playing with mastiffs with the fore feet on their left knee, and with mouth in close proximity to the face; others have flowers or fruits in their right hands; whilst in one instance we have a duet between a lady and a gentleman, the former performing on something like a hurdy-gurdy, and the latter (their faces are *vis à vis* and close together) accompanies her animatedly on a species of guitar. The work is not later than the date assigned. The ground is a rich golden yellow.

Egginton Hall.

Bigsby, in his "History of Repton," thus describes the tapestry here:—

"In the drawing-room are five beautiful pieces of tapestry made at Gobelins by order of Sir H. Every, who died in 1709, before it was completed. The pieces consist of emblematic devices of the Elements, and an allegorical one of Venus and Cupid, with the arms of Every on a shield in each compartment."‡

* For this information we are indebted to the obliging courtesy of Miss Cotton, of Etwall Hall.

† A specimen was kindly sent to the Editor for his inspection. In this piece eleven warp strings go to the inch, and from seventeen to twenty courses of the woof; but this is subject to the varying fineness of the wool.

‡ This Sir Henry Every married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Russel, of Strensham, Co. Worcester, relict of Richard Lygon, Esq., of Madresfield, Co. Worcester. Her mother was the daughter of Sir Rowland Litton, Kt., of Knebworth, Co. Herts. (The arms of Russel and Litton are quartered on the shields.)

The following additional information has been generously contributed by Miss Cotton :—

"In the first hanging of the Elements, '*Earth*' is represented by Ceres in her chariot in the midst of a garden scene, with fountains in the background. A female stands by the side of the goddess, wearing a mural crown. Lions and other wild beasts occupy the foreground. The bordering is of fruit and flowers.

"In the second hanging the '*Air*' is personified by Jupiter and Juno throned on the clouds, with Boreas blowing up a storm in the background. In the foreground are storks, pelicans, etc.

"In the third, '*Fire*' is idealised by Vulcan working at a forge, attended by Venus and Cupid. Here we have a cavern, with a furnace in its recesses. The bordering has pistols and instruments of metal.

"The fourth hanging, for '*Water*,' exhibits Neptune and Andromeda in a chariot drawn by sea-horses with fishes' tails. The border has seaweed, shells, coral, etc.

"The fifth piece has a little Cupid standing before Venus, with a pretty bordering of flowers. Pastoral landscapes of great beauty appear in the top and sides of each bordering, with medallions containing symbolical emblems at the corners.

"The tapestry is of very fine and elaborate workmanship, and is said by the family to have been designed by Le Brun."

Sudbury Hall.

Three hangings of "The Seasons," representing 'Spring,' 'Summer,' and 'Winter,' are preserved at Sudbury. They are in excellent preservation, and probably formed part of the original set ordered at Mortlake, by Williams, Archbishop of York, at a cost of £2,500.* At any rate, these hangings bear the Mortlake

* Müntz, "History of Tapestry," p. 303.

device used during the Commonwealth period :—a jewel-like centre of blue, flashed with white, in a setting of gold.

Edward Vernon Harcourt, son of George, first Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, became Archbishop of York during the latter part of the last century, and through him, most likely, these hangings found their way to Sudbury.

We are indebted to the kindness of Algernon Fawkes, Esq., for the following particulars of this tapestry :—

1.—"Spring." *Background.*—Distant hills and water to the right. On the left, a farmhouse and buildings, surrounded by a wooden fence, with a tree by this enclosure about the centre of the tapestry.

Foreground.—Female seated shearing a sheep. Her dress consists of a blue skirt with a pink overgown, with sandals. On the right is a man dressed in a yellow tunic, with his hat tied to the back of his waistband, carrying a sheep. Another on the left in a pink tunic, with a sheep-skin over his shoulders, and wearing a broad-brimmed hat, is stooping to pick up a sheep. Groups of these animals, with pigs and geese, are near. Two trees appear on each side of the foreground. Height, 11 feet; width, 8 feet 8 inches.

2.—"Summer." *Background*—In the centre a town appears, with a castellated bridge spanning a river. Three cows are represented, with a female milking. On the right are farm buildings. On the left are trees, with a ladder reared against one, and a parrot perched on a branch of another.

Foreground.—In the centre a stunted tree. On the right appears the interior of a wooden enclosure, with a man and woman seated. The female is presenting a garland of flowers to another, who is stooping to receive it. The latter has flowers in her apron, and a wreath on her brow. She is dressed in yellow, with her arm and shoulder exposed. The former is in white, and the man wears a white tunic, red buskins, and a broad-brimmed hat, with a satchel at his waist, and a crook in his hand.

A dog lies in front of the stooping figure, and close by are two groups of sheep. To the left, a man and woman are gathering sticks. Trees adorn the right and left sides of the foreground. A bird is flying over those on the right. Height, 11 feet 1 inch; width, 10 feet 9 inches.

3.—"Winter." And a truly wintry scene it is, within and without. Within the cottage the cold compels the inmates to pile more fuel on the genial fire, before which an aged man has drawn his chair for warmth. The matron approaches the grate to superintend its replenishment, whilst a bundle of faggots for the purpose is brought by a stalwart youth. The landscape visible on the right exhibits an ice-bound stream, on which three youths disport themselves. A fourth, seated on the snowy bank of the river, appeals with outstretched arms to a comrade in a kneeling position on the ice, as though a novice in the art. Houses and a windmill are near the water side. The severity of the season is obvious everywhere.

Height, 11 feet 1 inch; width, 12 feet 1 inch.

Each of these three hangings has a border about 15 inches deep, composed of bunches of roses, tulips, and other flowers, alternating with scroll leaves. In the centre of the top and bottom border is a medallion with a jewel-like centre of blue flashed with white, in a setting of gold.

The colouring of each hanging is soft and quiet in tone, tending to brown and blue.

Derwent Hall.

The tapestry now at Derwent Hall came originally from Worksop Manor, Notts., when dismantled about 1840-50 by the then Duke of Norfolk. Mr. John Read, who then resided at Derwent Hall, purchased it, and hung it up in the entrance hall, where it still remains. It is good of its kind. By a strange coincidence, the Hall at Derwent, after changing hands, came





TAPESTRY. "THE TOURNAMENT." BURTON CLOSES, BAKEWELL

through the Newdigates into the possession of the present Duke of Norfolk, and so the tapestry returned to the family of the original owners.*

The hangings are three in number, and measure each about 11 feet by 10 feet. The subjects are obviously classical, but the scenes are mostly conjectural. Two of the hangings have borders about a foot wide, showing a design composed of cupids, birds, fruits, and flowers, the lily predominating.

No trade or weaver's marks, indicating the origin of the tapestry, remain in the margins, but they may have been trimmed to adapt them to their present position, since they fit the two sides of the entrance hall *exactly*.

1.—An emperor wearing a wreath like those on the coins of the Cæsars is seated in a magnificent chair of state beneath an open tent. Behind the chair of the monarch stands an aged man, obviously of some importance, with his hand resting on the back of the seat. On each side of the Emperor stands a soldier; in one case, however (on the dexter side), the head only appears. The same feature occurs in the hanging in the chaplain's room at Haddon, of which this hanging is clearly a *replica* or duplicate. (*Vide* pp. 120, 121.)

Before the Emperor stands a warrior, dismounted, in the act of delivering some important communication, the horse being held by a servant Behind the latter stand three male attendants and a black boy, who points to a dog with a broad collar. A trunk is placed near the feet of the monarch. The warrior wears a helmet surmounted by an emblem, half bird, half animal, topped by red and white plumes. A lioness' head decorates the shoulder knot of the Emperor.

The warrior wears a dirk-shaped sword, with an eagle's head for the boss of the hilt. Thick festoons of blue leaves hang over the whole length of the picture.

* Communicated by Rev. F. Jourdain, Vicar of Ashbourne.

2.—A warrior, wearing helmet and armour similar to the last, is reclining on a chair. A lady with female attendants, one carrying a dish of apples, seems anxious to commend the fruit to the fatigued soldier, whilst he appears to prefer a dish of prepared meat to which he points on a table close by.

3.—This hanging has four figures—a queen receiving a golden vase or goblet, followed by two female attendants, one of whom is weeping. The goblet is given to the queen by a man with no distinctive dress beyond the decorations of animals' heads similar to those in the other hangings.

The figures are all boldly executed, and almost life-size.*

Eyam Hall.

One of the rooms of Eyam Hall is lined with tapestry, which, from its contracted and mutilated condition, has evidently adorned a more spacious apartment. Here are three or four panels, however, worthy of notice.

The first has a group of figures standing, with a female serving a plate of fruit. The colouring is very rich; the dresses exceedingly handsome; the ermine, chains, and other ornaments, including the feathers in the head-dresses, are all delicately worked, and the figures well drawn and proportionate. This hanging is five feet in width, and from the character of the costumes is thought to be a somewhat early example.

The second panel has a background of foliage and buildings. Three figures in short tunics are blowing horns In the foreground we have a coronation; a venerable looking man with a flowing beard and long Oriental habit is placing a crown of leaves on the head of a figure in a kneeling attitude. His dress consists of a short tunic, over which is a short cloak or cape secured on one shoulder with a morse. The scene is apparently intended to represent the coronation of Jehu, with the announcement on the

* From communications by the Rev. J. E. Andrew, of Derwent.

horns that "Jehu is king." The two phases are delineated on the same panel; a common practice with the mediæval artists. The picture is forty-three inches in width, exclusive of the border, which is sixteen inches.

The third panel has a background of foliage and of Eastern looking buildings. Here we have a band of soldiers in military costume, with spears and helmets of a decidedly Roman character. A female in the foreground carries a decapitated head of a man by the hair, a second female appearing in the distance. Four or five male figures are grouped round the head bearer, looking both at the female and it; one of the men is kneeling.

The scene probably either represents the daughter of Herodias with the head of S. John the Baptist brought by the soldiers in the background from the castle of Machærus, where John is said to have been beheaded, or Judith with the head of Holofernes. The border is composed of flowers and fruit, alternating with human figures. The prevailing tints are blue and brown.

The fourth panel at the end of the room exhibits a hunting scene. Small portions of alien work are inserted in several defective places. The hanging is much faded, and appears to be of considerable antiquity.

No makers' marks are visible on any of the series.*

[The Editor regrets that he has not had an opportunity of examining the hangings at Chatsworth and Elvaston Castle, but he hopes to be allowed to describe them in a future volume. He desires, in conclusion, to offer his warmest thanks to the owners for their unfailing courtesy, and for all assistance rendered him in the preparation of this report.]

* From a communication by Miss Wright.

List of Recusants in the Peak of Derbyshire, 1616.*

List of Bucks killed at Haddon, 1669.

Names of Derbyshire Gentlemen charged for the levy of three horsemen, &c.

By W. A. Carrington.

IN the two volumes of Calendars of the MSS. belonging to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, preserved at Belvoir, published by the Historical MSS. Commission, numerous references occur to lists of persons and places; also to inventories, furniture, household goods, plate, linen, etc., at Belvoir, Haddon, and elsewhere, which do not come within the scope of the Historical MSS. Commission, but which are nevertheless of considerable interest. By the permission of his Grace the following lists have been transcribed from the original MSS, now bound in a series of volumes and deposited in the Library at Belvoir.

The list will, without doubt, be of much interest to many Derbyshire families.

Com. Derb. Recusants in the bighe peake convicted at Lent Assizes A° R° Reg. Reg. Jac:

Iohes Abell de pochia de Eyam, yoman.

Rolandus Abell de ead.

ffrancisca vx. xpoferi Abell de ead.

* There is a previous list for the whole county in Vol. X., p. 56.

ffrancisca vx. ffrancisci Heald de ead, yo.
Nichus Beard de ead, yo.
Thoms Mellor de pochia de Heyfield, taylor.
Elizabetha Ridge de ead, spinster.
Katherine vx. Thome Smythe de ead, husbandman.
Thomas Barley de pochia de Hathersedge, gen.
Matilda vx. eius.
Elizabetha vx. Radi Greene de ead, laborer.
Elizabetha Maunsfeild de ead, vid.
Johanna vx. Thome Skynner de ead, husb.
Thoms Skynner Jun. de ead, yoman.
ffrancisca Skynner de ead, spinster.
Ricus Skynner de ead, yoman.
Johanna Brownley de ead, vid.
Margeria vx. Thome Brittlebanck husb. de ead.
Iohes ffoxe de ead, husbandman.
Margareta vx. eius.
Hen. Morten de ead, husbandman.
Maria vxor eius.
Dorothea vx. ffrancisci Barley de ead, gen.
Johanna Careles vx. Georgii Careles de ead, husb.
Robtus Cam de ead, husband.
Katherina vx. Thome Moreton de ead, husb.
Robtus Cam Jun., de ead, husbandman.
Hugo Cam de ead, yo.
Alicia vx. eius.
Anna Wilcockson de ead, spinster.
Margareta Kempe vx. Nichi Kempe de ead, laborer.
Nichus Elvis de ead, gen.
Wills Smilter de ead, husb.
Dionisia vx. eius.
Lane Smilter de ead, husband.
Phus Smilter de ead, husb.
Anna Smilter de ead, spinster.
Iohanna Siddall de ead, spinster.
Anna Siddall de ead, spinster.

Margeria Thomasyn vx. Robti Thomasyn de ead, husb.
Anna Walden vx. Robti Walden de ead, husb.
Iohanna Walden, vx. Robti de ead, yo.
Petrus Jewell de ead, laborer.
Johanna vx. eius.
Elizabetha Eyre vx. Thome Eyre de ead, husb.
Margareta vx. Johis Hall de ead, husb.
Ema vx. ffrancisci ffidler de ead, husb.
Anna Raworth de ead, vid.
Anna Drable vx. Georgii Drable de ead, husb.
Henricus Hunter de ead, laborer.
Elizabetha Hunter de ead, spinster.
Robtus Hunter de ead, laborer.
Anna vx. Iohis Heald de ead, husb.
Dorothea Heald de ead, spinster.
Anthus Heald de ead, husband.
Ann vx. eius.
Anthus Heald, Jun., de ead, laborer.
Margareta Seele de ead, spinster.
Johes Barker de ead, laborer.
Jana vxor eius.
Iohes Barker, de ead, laborer.
Anna Barker de ead, spinster.
Anna Heald de ead, spinster.
Jacobus Braddall de ead, laborer.
Trotha Sidall de ead vidua.
Antho. Sidall de ead, laborer.
Margareta Sidall de ead, spinster.
Jana Sidall de ead, spinster.
Iohes Barker de ead, husb.
Anna vx. eius.
Margareta Redferne de ead, spinster.
Margareta Hawkesworth de ead, spinster.
Dorothea Siddall de ead, spinster.
Milo Wilkyn de ead, husbandman.
Johes Dam de ead, laborer.

Matilda Yellott de ead, vid.
ffrancisca Greene vx. Iohis Greene de ead, husb.
Dionisius Hodgkinson de ead, laborer.
Margareta vx. eius.
Wills Butler de ead, laborer.
Alicia vx. Johis Butler de ead.
Johes Butler de ead, laborer.
Alicia Cottrell vx. Tho. Cottrell, laborer.
Iohes ffroggott de ead, laborer.
Anna vx. eius.
Robtus Barker de ead, laborer.
Katherina vx. eius.
Thoms Hodgkinson de ead, laborer.
Elizabetha vx. eius.
Silvester vx. Jacobi Silvester de ead.
Elizabetha Tomlinson vx. Willi Tomlinson de ead.
——— Buckley de pochia de Mellor in Com. pd. gen.

Derb. Recusants indicted at Lent Assises Anno r° Jacobi Regis.

ffides Barley de Hathersedge, spinster.
Maria Barley de ead, spinster.
Dorothea vx. ffrancisci Barley de ead.
Thoms Bowden de Heyfield.
Elizabetha vx. Thome Eyre de Hathersedge.
Nichs Elvis de ead.
Johanna vx. Iohis Baker de ead.
Johanna Barker de ead.
Margeria vx. Thome Britlebanck de ead.
Johanna Butler de ead.
Iohes Barker als Hawkesworth de ead.
Anna vx. eius.
xpoferus Cam de ead.
Iohes Cam de ead.
Alicia vx. Hugonis Cam, Jun., de ead.

Alicia Cotterell de ead.
Thoms Cotterell de ead.
Thoms Eyre de ead.
Katherina ffoxe de Hathersedge.
Antonius ffoxe de ead.
Margareta ffoxe de ead.
Iohes ffoxe de ead.
Margeria vx. eius.
Iohes ffrogatt de ead.
ffrancisca vx. Iohis Greene de ead.
Elizabetha vxor Radi Greene de ead.
ffranciscus Held de Eyam
Dionisius Held de ead.
Elizabetha Hall de Hathersedge.
Anna vx. Antonii Held de ead.
Robtus Houghe de ead.
Margareta vx. eius.
Margareta Hall de ead.
Thoms Hodgkinson de ead.
Elizabetha vx. eius.
Petrus Jowet de ead.
Iohanna vx. eius.
Robtus Morten de ead.
Katherina Marshall de ead.
Katherina vx. Robti Ridge de Heyfield.
Maria Raworthe de Hathersedge.
Margareta vx. Iohis Redferne de ead.
Katherina vx. Thome Smythe de Heyfield.
Helena vx. Jacobi Silvester de Hathersedge.
Margareta Seele de ead.
Wills Smilter de ead.
Dionisia vx. eius.
Leo Smilter de ead.
Anna Smilter de ead.
Ricus Thornell als Skynner de ead.
ffrancisca Thornell als Skynner de ead.

Iohanna Thomasyn de ead.
Iohanna vx. Robti Walkden de ead.
Anna Walkden de ead.
Thoms Wild de ead.
Iohanna vx. eius.
Margareta vx. Willi Seele de Hathersedge.
Edrus Allen de Tiddeswall.
Elizabetha vx. eius.
ffranciscus Ashmore de ead.
xpofer Abell de Eyam.
Maria Ashton de Hope.
Thoms Beard de Midlecale.
Iohanna Barker de ead.
ffranciscus Barley de Hathersedge.
Oliverus Bagshawe de Tiddeswall.
Iohes Bradburie de ead.
Margareta Buxton de ead.
Margareta Beverley de ead.
Georgius Blackwell de ead.
Elizeus Blackwell de ead.
Hen. Bagshawe de Bowden gen.
fflorentia vx. eius.
Thoms Bagshawe de ead.
Agneta Bagshawe de ead.
Radus Bagshawe, Jun., de ead.
Wills Bagshawe de ead.
Thoms Beightowe de ead.
Thoms Bowden de Midlecale.
Gratia vxor eius.
Anna vx. Iohis Cam de Hathersedge.
Thoms Cleyton de Tiddeswall.
Ricus Cock de Hope.
Beatricia Cock de ead.
Iohes Cock de ead.
fflorentia vx. eius.
Anna Cock de ead.

Edrus Eyre de Hathersedge.
Thoms Eyre de ead.
Anna Evans de Tiddeswall.
Elizabetha ffurnes de Hathersedge.
Iohes Greatracks de Wormehill.
Margareta Greatrax de ead.
Nichus Harvie de ———
Georgius Hulme de ———
Iohes Hawkesworthe de Hatherseg.
Anna vx. eius.
Wills Hall de ead.
—— Hall de ead.
Hugo Hodgkinson de ead.
Thoms Hall de ead.
Iditha Hodgkinson de Wormehill.
Iohes Howson de Tiddeswall.
Robtus Howson de ead.
Alicia vx. Thome Hill de ead.
Arthurus Hill de ead.
Iditha Hodgkinson de Bowden.
Helena Jackson de Wormehill.
Elizabetha Kempe de Hathersedge.
Anna Kyrke de -———
Edus Knowles de ead.
Ricus Longden de Wormehill.
Georgius Lowe de ead.
Margareta vx. eius.
Robtus Leech de ead.
Elizabetha Mylnes de ead.
Margareta Mellor de Bowden.
Johanna Mellor de ead.
Henricus Mellor de ead.
Thoms Mellor de ead.
Alicia Nedham de Wormehill.
Iohes Pickeringe de Hasley.
Wills Palfreman de Tiddeswall.

Johanna Roades de ———
Elizabetha Rodes de ———
Dorothea Ridge de Bowden.
Elizabetha Ridge de Midlecale.
Katherina Ridge de ead.
Helena Smilter de Hathersedge.
Jacobus Silvester de ead.
Alicia vx. eius.
Alicia Silvester de ead, spinster.
Elizabetha Siddall de Wormehill.
Anna Syworth de Tiddeswall.
Georgius Swyndells de Bowden.
Georgius Shore de ead.
Katherina Smythe de ead.
Thoms Thornehill als Skynner de Hathersedge.
Robtus Tunsted de Wormehill.
Thomasina Tunstead de ead.
Helena Torre de ead.
Editha Tunsted de ead.
Wills Walkden de Hathersedge.
Johanna Wild de ead.
Ricus Woolley de Tiddeswall.
Agnes Wright de Bowden.
Johanna Walmesley de ead.
Gartruda vx. Thome Yellott de Tiddeswall.
Dorothea Blackwall de Tiddeswall.
Robtus Greatrax de Wormehill.
Thoms Hankinson de Hathersedge.
Elizabetha vx. eius.
Robtus Hughe de ead.
Margareta vx. eius.
Dorothea vxor Thurstani Herrodd de Wormehill.
Arthurus Howson de ead.
Iohannes Howson de Tiddeswall.
Anna vxor Rici Longden de Wormehill.
Iohes Morten de Bowden.

Margareta vx. eius.
Katherina vx. Willi Padley de Hathersedge.
Margareta vx. Willi Redferne de ead.
Iohes Totton de ead.
Elizabetha Blackwall de Tiddeswall.
Margareta Beard de Bowden Midlecale.
Clemens Beard de ead.
Radus Blackwall de Blackwall.
Margeria vx. Willi Beverley de Tiddeswall.
Wills Bagshawe de ead.
Dorothea Blackwall de ead.
Robtus Bagshawe de ead.
Ellena Bagshawe de ead.
Prudentia Bagshawe de Bowdon chaple.
Ricus Beighton de ead.
Margareta Bagshawe de ead.
Alicia Bagshawe de ead.
Nichus Beard de ead.
Thoms Britlebanck de Hathersedge.
Alicia Butler de ead, vid.
Antonius Cleyton de Hathersache.
Stephus ffoxe de ead.
Elizabetha vx. Robti Greatraxe de Wormehill.
Augustinus Greatraxe de ead.
Phillippus Hunter de Hathersedge.
Jana vx. Arthuri Hill de Tiddeswall.
Barbara Howson de ead.
Johannes Howson de ead.
Arthurus Howson de ead.
Edrus Howson de Hope.
Petrus Howson de Hope.
Barbara vx. Robti Howson de Tiddeswall.
Dionisius Held de ead.
Ellena Jackson de Wormehill.
Margareta vx. Georgii Lowe de Tiddeswall.
Iana vx. Henr. Mellor de Chappell Le ffrithe.

Iohes Mellor de Bowden Chappell.
ffranciscus Mellor de ead.
Edrus Ollerenshawe de ead.
Margareta vx. Willi Palfreman de Tiddeswall.
Ricus Rowland de ead.
Maria Ridge de Bowden Chappell.
Iohanna vx. Georgii Swindell de Bowden.
Iohes Siddall de Tiddeswall.
Maria Smilter de Hathersage.
ffranciscus Thornehill de ead.
Wills Townerowe de Hassoppe.
Anna vxor Thome Torre de Wormehill.
Ellena Thomasyn de Hathersidge.
Dorothea vx. ffrancisci Wilcockson de Hathersedge.
Dionisia Walkden de ead., spinster.

Recusants indicted at Sumer Assises Anno xiii° Jacobi Regis.

Edwardus Allen sen de Tiddeswall.
Elizabetha vx. eius.
Alicia vx. Oliveri Bagshawe de Tiddeswall.
Margareta Buxtons de ead.
Margareta vx. Willi Bereley de ead.
Dorothea vx. ffrancisci Beverley de Hathersedge.
Johanna Barker de ead vid.
Ricus Beightowe de Bowden Chappell.
Agneta Bagshawe de ead.
Radus Bagshawe de ead.
Anna Bagshawe de ead.
ffranciscus Bagshawe de ead.
Iohes ffayrehurst als Siddall de Tiddiswall.
Margareta vx. Johes Greatrax de Wormehill.
Jana vx. Arthuri Hill de Tiddeswall.
Edrus Howson de ead.
Elizabetha Hawe de Hathersedge.

Margareta vx. Iohis Hanley de ead.
Jana vx. Petri Jowett de Hathersedge.
Anna Kyrk de Bowden Chapell.
Elizabetha Leeche de Tiddeswall.
Iana Mellor de Bowden Chappell.
Wills Palfreman de Tiddeswall.
Katherina Purdley de Hathersedge.
Anna Syward de Tiddeswall.
Thoms Skynner als Thornehill de Hathersedge.
Thomasina vx. ffrancisci Tunsted de Wormehill.
Juditha Tunsted de ead.
Helena vx. Robti Torre de ead.
Elianora Thomasyn de Hathersedge.
Dionisius Wawden de ead.
Matilda Yellott de Hathersedge vid.
Gertruda vx. Thome Yellott de Bowden Chappell.
ffranciscus Abell de Eyam.
Johanna ffayrehurst de ead.
Katherina Smythe de Heyfield.
Katherina Ridge de ead.
Elizabetha Ridge de ead.
Margareta Beighton de ead.
Thoms Beard de ead.
Clemens Beard de ead.
Margareta Beard de ead.
Thoms Bowden de ead.
Gratia vx. eius.
Margareta Tasker de ead.
— Skynner de Hathersage, husb.
Iohanna vx. eius.
Alicia Silvester de ead., spinster.
Laurentius Morten de ead.
Elizabetha Gravenor de ead., spinster.
Elizabetha Hall de ead., vid.
Iohanna Careles de ead.
Anna Barber de ead., spinster.

Iohanna Barber de ead., spinster.
Anna Drable de ead.
Emota ffideler de ead.
Jacobus Rud di ard., de ead.
Elizabetha Eyre de ead., gen.
Margeria Thomasyn de ead.
Alicia ffrythe de ead.
Iohanna Yellott de ead.
Margareta Yellott de ead.
Johes Barker als Hawkesworth de ead.
Anna vx. eius de ead.
Iohanna Wild de ead., Vid.
Elizabetha Dakyn de ead.
Henr. Hodgkinson de ead.
Alicia vx. eius.

1669. Buckes to bee kill'd this grasstyme in Haddon Parke, and to be disposed of, as followeth: (Viz) (at least 20).

4 To the high Sheriffe.
4 To the Judges.
4 To the Mr. Eyre had 2.
2 To Mr. Millward.
4 To Sr. John Gell.
2 To Mr. Eyre of high low.
4 To Mr. Williomet.
2 To Mr. Batch.
2 To Mr. Wright.
1 To Mr. Ashton.
1 To Mr. Savill.
1 To Mr. Geo. Hopkinson.
1 To Mr. Allsoppe.
1 To Mrs. Hopkinson.
1 To Mr. Spateman.
1 To Mr. Dakin.
1 To Mrs. Revill.
2 To Docter Dakin.
1 To Docter Willoughby.
1 To Mr. Crees.
1 To Mr. Calton.
1 To Mr. Adam Eyre.
1 To Mr. Buxton.
1 To Capt. Brocke.
1 To Capt. Waine.
1 To Mr. Ashe.
1 To Mr. Eyre of holme.
1 To Mr. Nicholson.
1 To Mr. Barker.
1 To Mr. Sheldon.
1 To Mr. Pott.
1 To Mr. Appleton.

1 To Mr. Steevenson.
1 To Mr. Grundy.
1 To Mr. Birdes.
1 To Mr. Berisford.
1 To Mr. Roberts.
1 To John Briddon.
1 To Mr. Bourne.
1 To Mr. Wood.
1 To Mr. Clarke.
1 To Mr. Dale.
1 To Mr. Naylor.
2 To Docter Langsdale.
2 To Mr. Hall.
2 To Mr. Barker.
2 To Mr. Gill.
4 To Belvoir.
1 To Haddon folke.
1 ToMr. Bagshawe of bakewell.
1 To Mrs. Harrison.

Derb. ss. 16 May, 1601, the names of those gent. wth. theire seuerall somes of money they are to paye towards setting forthe of three horsemen into Ireland. Vizt.

S^r Willm Bowes Knyght of Wallton l^s.
ffrancis Leek of Svtton Esquire l^s.
John Stanhop of Yellvaston Esquire l^s.
Henry Sacheuerell of Morley Esquire l^s
Henry Cauendish of Douebridge Esquire l^s.
John Willoughby of Rysley Esquire l^s.
John Harpur of Swarkeston Esquire l^s.
John Zouche of Codnor Esq. xxxv^s.
Edward Cockayne of Ashebourne Esquire xxxv^s.
W^m Bradburne of Lea Esq. xxxv^s.
Peter ffretchvill of Stanley Esq. xxxv^s.
Willm Knyueton of Bradley Esq. xxxv^s.
Nichas Langford of Langford Esq. xxxv^s.
George Corson of Croxall Esq. xxxv^s.
John Corson of Keddleston Esq. xxxv^s.
John ffrancis of ffornemark Esq. xxxv^s.
Willm Agard of ffoston Esq. xxxv^s.
Gilbert Thacker of Repton Esq. xxxv^s.
Edward Mondaye of Marton Esq. xxxv^s.
George Beresford of Bentley Esq. xxxv^s.

John Rodes of Barlebrough Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
James Abney of Willesley Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
Walter Horton of Tatton Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
M^{rs} Vernon of Sudbury Wid. xxv$^{s.}$
Henry Lee of Egginton Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
Patrick Lowe of Denby Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
Thomas Powtrell of Westhallam Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
John Bullocke of Darley, Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
John Bentley of Bredsall Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
ffrancis Coke of Trvsley Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
ffrancis ffitzherbert Tyssington Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
Thomas Stanley of Dronfield Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
W^{m} Jessop of Northless Esq. xxv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Poole of Radburne Wid. xxv$^{s.}$
Raufe Sacheuerell of Stanton Esquire xv$^{s.}$
Nichas Strelley of Bewchiffe Esq. xv$^{s.}$
Roger Columbell of Darley Esq. xv$^{s.}$
George Svtton of Ouerhaddon Esq. xv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Cockayne of Harthill Wid. xv$^{s.}$
Robt. Bainbridge of Calk gent. xv$^{s.}$
ffrancis Needham of Melburne gent. xv$^{s.}$
ffrancis Sacheuerell of Chellaston gent. xv$^{s.}$
Richard Harper of Myckellouer gent. zv$^{s.}$
John Cley of Criche gent. xv$^{s.}$
Edward Blunt of Arlaston gent. xv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Poole of Heighedge and German Poole her sonne xv$^{s.}$
Willm. Ireton of Ireton gent. xv$^{s.}$
Charles Agard of Oslaston gent. xv$^{s.}$
Henry Murray of Barton gent. xv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Lowe of Alderwayslee, Wid. xv$^{s.}$
Lawrence Wright of Snellson gent. xv$^{s.}$
Thomas Newton of Chaddesden gent. xv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Blackwell of Alltoon and Raufe her sonne xv$^{s.}$
Raufe Blackwell of Dethick gent. xv$^{s.}$
Anthony Allsop of Allsop gent. xv$^{s.}$

John fflackett of Owneston gent. xv$^{s.}$. (Hunsdon or Hansongrange, par. of Thorpe, conveyed, in 1546, to John Flackett.)
Robt. Myllward of Bradley Ashe gent. xv$^{s.}$
Henry Wigley of Myddleton gent. xv$^{s.}$
John Parker of Lees gent., and John his sonne xv$^{s.}$
George Blunt of Eckington gent. xv$^{s.}$
George Revill of Normanton gent. xv$^{s.}$
Henry Hvmlock of Wingerworth gent. xv$^{s.}$
Robt. Woollhouse of Glapwell gent. xv$^{s.}$
Edw. Barker of Dore gent. xv$^{s.}$
Henry Bagshawe of y^{e} Ridge gent. and Thomas his sonne xv$^{s.}$
Rowland Eyre of Hassop gent. xv$^{s.}$
Richard Skynner of y^{e} Hill gent. xv$^{s.}$
— White of Duffield gent. xv$^{s.}$
Willm. Rowthe of Birley gent. xv$^{s.}$
Anthony Blythe of Dronfielde gent. xv$^{s.}$
M^{ris} Sytwell of Staueley Widoe and thexec. of Robt. Sytwell gent. xv$^{s.}$
Leonard Shallcross of Shallcross gent. xv$^{s.}$
S^{r} Humfrey fferrers undertooke to sett forthe theise horsemen well appointed after fforty marks a horse.

The following interesting account of three marriages solemnized at the Holywell Church* on the 2nd July, 1536, is preserved in Harl. MS. 6113, f. 199b. Brit. Mus.

The mariage of y^{e} Erls of Oxenford Westm^{r}land and Rutlandes Children Solemnysed celebrate and made y^{e} ij day of July in the yere of o^{r} lord god M^{l}cccccxxxvj And in the xxviij yere of y^{e} reigne of our drade sou'egne Lord Kyng Henry the viij knyg of ynglond and of ffraunce defensor of y^{e} faythe of Christe Lorde of Yreland And in Erth y^{e} Sup'me Hede vnd^{r} christ imediately of the churche Catholique of ynglond.

On mūdey y^{e} ij^{de} day of July were solemnysed & made y^{e} day

* Holywell, near Shoreditch, where the Earls of Rutland had a residence.

& yere aboue rehersed y^e^ mariags of these iij noble erles Children their Sones & y^r^ heyres vnd^r^ on Solemnysation at Halywell at y^e^ erle of Rutlands place w^t^ as greate Rialty & Hono^r^ as eu^r^ chawnsed vnto ony Erles children y^e^ day of y^r^ Spowsage or weddyng And thvs were thes weddyngs ordred ffurst Lord John vicontie Bulbecke Son & heyr to S^r^ John Vere Erle of Oxinford * maried y^e^ Lady Dorothe Nevell eldist Dowght^r^ of S^r^ Rauff Nevell Erle of Westm'land And Lord Henry Nevell Son & heir to s^r^ Rauff Nevell erle aforesaid maried y^e^ Lady Anne † eldist dought^r^ of s^r^ Th Maners Erle of Rutland And lorde Henry Rose Son & Heire to y^e^ said erle of Rutland maried y^e^ Lady Margarete dowght^r^ of y^e^ forsaid Erle of Westm'land in y^e^ church at Halywell All iij at on Masse as hereaft^r^ shal be declared.

The p'paracion towarde y^e^ church And y^e^ ord^r^ of Seittyng forth & y^e^ description of y^e^ spousall Apparell.

ffurst in y^e^ mornyng at y^e^ x^th^ ower of y^e^ day were made redy all y^e^ spōsals aforsaide to goo to y^e^ church for y^e^ receyvyng of y^e^ Holy Sacrament of Matrymonye The Brydegromys & their Spouses ornatly garneshed of & after on man^r^. In no kynd of Apparell disagreyng, y^e^ kynd wherof was this The iij yong lordes were Indewed w^t^ dowbletts & Cootts of Radiant Gold, And Gownes of pure wyte Damaske / w^t^ brode gards of wyte velvet lased w^t^ silv^r^ / The iij ladies in Kyrtils of yelowe damaske and Gownes of wite damaske & vpon their Heedds Serkellets of Gold seit w^t^ perles & stones rich & of greate valew And p'cious besides ther Chenys of ffyne gold and purld sarcenets artificially wrought werew^t^ their Necks were Invyroned & garneshed to y^e^ goodly decent & semely seittyng forth of their naturall bewty, to y^e^ delyte of y^e^ beholders, & y^e^ greate magnyfycens prayse & Howno^r^ of y^e^ pgenitors and parents nobilitye. The Church also was Hanged w^t^ cloth of Aras riche & sumptuous. / The pavyments strowed & covrid w^t^ gudly carpetts & stolls also. / And upon y^e^ forme were y^ei^ shuld knele A carpet of greate Riches & therevpon iiij kuyshons

* John Vere, Baron Bulbeck, Sandford and Badlesmere, Earl of Oxford.
† Anne, dau. Sir Thomas Manners, 13th Lord Roos, and 1st Earl of Rutland.

of clene gold most ornatly wrought. / And oy^{r} iiij no lesse p'cious were leid for y^{m} to knele upon. Unto y^{e} wich church thes gudly ladies wer brought, w^{t} y^{e} yong gentilm̄e Bachelers of their Linage w^{t} a greate now̄b^{r} of knyghts esquyers & gentilm̄e a c (hundred) & moo wich did p'ced y^{m} And after y^{m} folowed y^{e} barons erles & Duks as Here aft^{r} fowlowith.

ffurst.

S^{r} Thomas Awdeley Lord Chawncell^{r} of ynglond.

Thom^{a}s Haward Duc of Norff and lord trezour & m'shall of ynglond.

Charles Brandon Duke of Suff.

Marques Dorset Gray.

Marques Exete^{r} Henry.

Erle of Oxinf. John.

Erle of Westm. Raff.

therle of Surrey son of ye Duk of Norff

therle of Essex—Bourchier.

therle of Derby—Stāley.

therle of Cumb^{r}land—Clifford.

therle of Rutland—Man's.

therle of Sussex—Ratclif.

therle of Huntyngton—Hastyn̄gs.



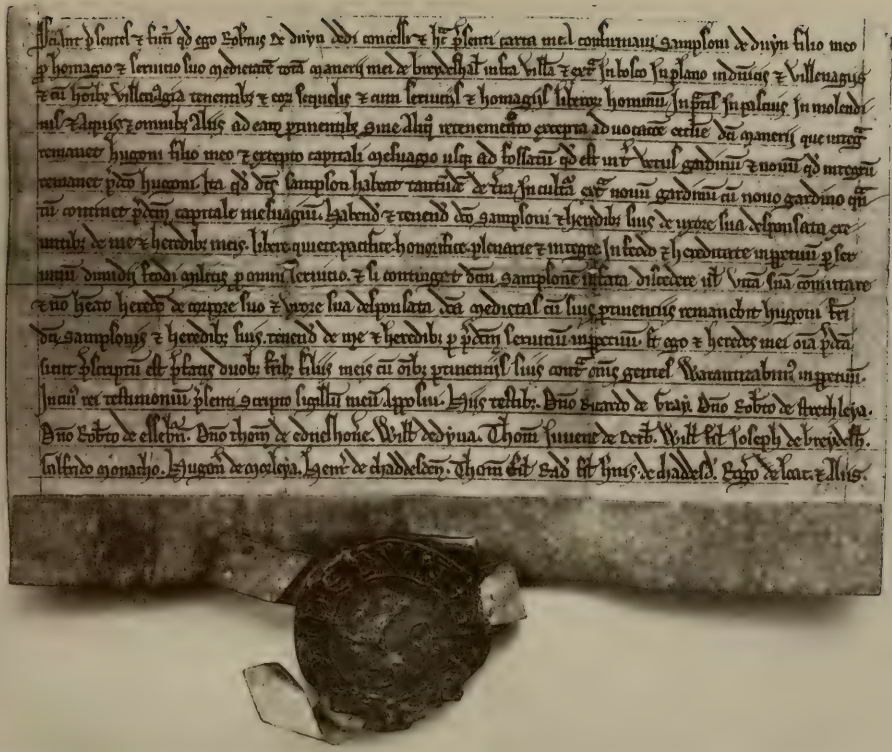


Plate VIII.

CHARTER OF ROBERT DE DUYN, GRANTING TO SAMPSON, HIS SON, A MOIETY OF HIS

Early Charters of Breadsall, with some Notes on the condition of the Villani in the thirteenth century.

By the Editor.

BY the kindness of Mr. Hugo Harpur-Crewe, we have been provided with transcripts of several ancient charters relating to the Manor of Breadsall in this county.

The first of these, relating to a transfer of a portion of the principal manor by Robert Duyn to his son Sampson, is of the deepest interest. It is not only a conveyance of land and tenements with every incident connected therewith, but it is an actual transfer of living men, women, and children (like so many head of cattle), together with their allegiance and manifold services, from one chief lord to another. The document is undated; but as far as we can discover from the names of the witnesses attached, it was executed about the year 1237; that is, about twenty-two years after the great charter of English liberties was extorted from the hands of King John. The provisions of Magna Charta, however, did not materially affect so low a stratum of society as the villani, except *to proportion the fine to the fault*, if any of them fell under the king's mercy.

The charter is as follows:—

(1) "Be it known to all, present and future, that I Robert de Duyn, have given, conceded and by this my present charter confirmed to Sampson de Duyn my son, for his homage and

service, a moiety of my manor of Breadsall, with all appurtenances and liberties appertaining to the said moiety within the village and without, in plain, in meadows, in pastures, in mills & waters, in villenages, & services, & homages of free men ; that is to say—

"The service and homage of the land which Robert the son of Robert Bastard holds in the open field of Southwood :

"The hom : & serv : of the land which Geoffry Monachus holds in the vill of Breadsall :

"The homage & serv : of the land which Henry Dramayl held freely in the vill of Breadshale :

"The hom. & serv : of the land which Richard de Athelardestre holds in the field of Breydeshale :

"The homage & serv : of land which Helyas the son of Fulch holds in the territory of Osmaston :

"And the homage & service of the land which William de Morley holds in the open fields of Morley.

"And Robert the son of Hugo with his land and with all his 'sequela' ; (*i.e.*, his following, his wife, his *issue*, and all his goods and chattels.)

"And William son of the aforesaid with his land and all his belongings

"And Ranulph son of the aforesaid with his land and all his belongings

"And Robert son of Folx, with his land, and all his belongings,

"And Geoffry de Blund, with his land, and all his following,

"And Ralph the prepositus (bailiff or headman) with his land and all his following,

"And Robert in the Clay with his land and all his following,

"And Henry son of Sweyn with his land and all his following,

"And Randulf Cotter with his land and all his following,

"And Sweyn son of Hugh and Alan his son with his land and all his following,

"And Stephen Dirival with his land and all his following,

"And Ralph son of Hugh with his land and all his following.

"Item a moiety of the land of Peter the son of Ralph, with all services and customs,

"And the land which William Cook holds, with all services and customs

"And the land which Reginald the Millar holds with all do. do.

. Henry Palmer

. Henry Chaumpuneys

. Hugh the mill maker

. Letitia de Athelardestre

. Henry son of John le Bercher (foldman or shepherd)

. Gilbert Tynetorium (Tanner) . .

. John le Beucher (butcher) . . .

"And a moiety of land which Nicholas Faber the smith holds in the vill of Breydeshal, with his body and with all his following.

"And Osbert de Gravin with his moiety & with his body and all his belonging.

"And Gervaise de Cothalh with his moiety, his body and all his following.

"And Henry de Cothalh with his moiety, his body and all.

"And a moiety of the whole of my demesne which lies nearer towards the sun, with all things pertaining to the aforesaid except the advowson of the church of the said manor, and except my chief messuage and garden as far as the ditch which is between the new garden and the old, so that that ditch may be the boundary and division, which I wish to remain wholly to Hugo my son and the heirs issuing from him. So that the aforesaid Sampson and his heirs may never be able to plead any right in the advowson of the said church unless the said Hugo should happen to die without any heirs of his own. But for the aforesaid chief messuage, just so much of the land outside the new garden, with the new garden itself, may remain to the said Sampson to make for himself a chief messuage, as much as may contain the aforesaid chief messuage and garden, according to the bounds which are made. Holding and having to the said Sampson & his heirs issuing from his espoused wife, of me and my heirs freely quietly &c. in fee and heirship for ever, by the service of half a knights fee, for all services pertaining to me and my heirs. And if it

befal that the said Sampson in time to come, decease or exchange this life without heirs begotten of his espoused wife, the said moiety with all appurtenances herein mentioned shall remain to Hugo brother of the said Sampson & his heirs, holding the same of me and my heirs to himself & his heirs by the aforesaid service for ever. And I and my heirs all the aforesaid as is aforesaid, to the aforesaid two brothers and their heirs with all the appurtenances we will warrant against all people for ever. In testimony of which I have strengthened the present charter with the protection of my seal, these being witnesses :—

"Lord Robert de Esseborn, Lord Jordan de Snitterton Lord Thomas of Edensor Lord Serlo de Munioye, Thomas 'Juvene' of Derby, William son of Joseph de Breadsal, Geoffry 'Monacho,' Henry de Chaddesden, Thomas son of Hernis, Roger de Ledesbury of Morley, Nicholas Wolf of Morley, Hugo de Morley, Richard de Dun Rector of the church of Breydeshal, Master John de Weston clerk, Henry de Braylesford, Peter de Bakepuz, and others."

This document reveals to us four classes of tenure and tenants.

1st. Of free men, absolutely free, rendering to the lord of the fee *homage* and *service* merely. Of these there were six.

2nd. Of men less free ; the immovable occupants of the soil : the *glebæ ascripticii*. Of these there were twelve.

3rd. Of a class with some occupation not altogether agricultural, yet holding lands by services and customs, but not written down with the soil. Of these there were nine. Amongst them we find a cook, a miller, a millmaker, a foldman, a tanner, and a butcher, with three others, whose occupation is undefined.

4th. The *slaves*, the "*servi*." Happily of these there were but four, viz. : "Faber," Gravin, and the two Cothalls.

Henry de Bracton, the great English lawyer of the time of Henry III., lived exactly when this document was executed. From his work, "De Legibus," we learn correctly the status of

these tenants at Breadsall. Of the second of these classes, he writes :—

"There were free men at the time of the Conquest, who held their tenements freely by free services and customs, and when they were ejected by their conquerors after their reverse, they received their tenement back again in villenage, doing servile work for the same, but *certain* and *defined;* and these are called *glebæ ascripticii*, because written down as attached to the soil. They are not free because they are allowed to do servile work which is not done in consideration of *persons*, *but in respect of their tenements*, and so (he writes) they have not the privilege of '*new disseisin*' because their tenement is in villenage, although privileged, nor yet of Assize of Mort-ancestor, but only a little brief of right according to the custom of the manor, and so they are called *glebæ ascripticii* (living ascripts to the soil), because they rejoice in the privilege that they cannot be removed from the soil as long as they are able to perform their appointed duties to the chief tenant of the Royal demesne, neither can they be *compelled* to the holding of such a tenement unless they please."

Of the fourth class, or slaves, the same writer observes :— "They hold by villenage, and by the *undefined* service of villains, and perform whatsoever may be commanded them as long as it be lawful and honest.

"In the sixth chapter we are informed that slaves are either *such by birth* or have *become* such. They are born of any man serf or woman serf, married or not. The issue of a female serf is a slave, though the father be a free man, because the child follows the condition of the mother.

"A free man may become a slave by confession made in the King's Court that he has attached himself to villenage. Again, a free man may become a slave if, when once he is made free, he be recalled to servitude by reason of his ingratitude.

"A slave, to become a clerk or monk, must be made free, and if after a time he lays aside his clerical estate and returns to a secular life, he becomes a slave again, because such ought to be returned to his former lord.

"There is one substantial condition of slaves. Whosoever is a slave, is a slave just as any other, neither more nor less."

Bartholomew Anglicus, an English Franciscan, who wrote his "Encyclopædia" on the properties of things about the middle of the thirteenth century,* thus describes the condition of a servant :—

"Some servants be bond and born in bondage, and such have many pains by law. For they may not sell nor give away their own goods and chattels, nor make contracts, nor take office of dignity, nor bear witness without leave of their lords. Wherefore, though they be not in childhood, they be oft punished with pains of childhood (*i.e.*, chastised as children). Other servants there be, the which being captured with strangers, and aliens, and with enemies, be bought and sold, and held low under the yoke of thraldom. The third manner of servants be bound freely by their own good will, and serve for reward and for hire. And these commonly be called *Famuli*."

The chartulary of Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire, contains a remarkable survey of the parish of Shillington, in Bedfordshire, made in 1255. It gives the status and services of every class of tenant, and the particular work each tenant had to perform. Generally speaking, the *glebæ ascripticii* had not overmuch leisure to perform their own home work, though these were the more privileged amongst the villains, and if this was so with the monastic tenants, who were always considered more highly favoured than the baronial, what a hard time many of the latter must have had !

The duties of the villani seem to have been measured out by stints, as we now term them, one stint forming one day's service. The following are examples :—

Of Threshing, "twenty-four sheaves of wheat, or 30 of barley, beans, and oats, formed one work or stint.

Of Ditching, "the length of 2½ perches (reckoning by the old measurement of 18 feet for the perch, that is to say, 15 yards)

* "Mediæval Lore." Elliot Stock, 1893.

at the depth of one 'bescata,' or spade graft, with reparation of the ditch on one side, formed one stint.

"On level ground, one perch (18 ft.) dug to the depth of 3 feet, and the width of 5 feet, formed one stint.

"Of WOODCUTTING; 5 bundles of thorns with 5 stakes or stems (but not of oak, ash or apple), to be carried to any place appointed, formed one stint.

"Two bundles of stems, well cleaned, gathered and carried as appointed, formed also one work. In the style of the survey:—

Of HEDGING, "If he shall make an enclosure of brushwood round the park he shall work until nones for one work.

"In the fields, he will make 15 yards of fencing, and collect and carry the thorns from the wood for that purpose, and so construct his fence that no ploughshare can be drawn through—for one stint.

Of PLOUGHING, "He must plough with his yoked oxen one selion* in any place appointed him in the cultivated land for his day's ploughing. The harrowing of the said selion formed one work.

"In winter time he will as of custom plough one rood, and will sow it with his own seed, which is called '*Benesced*' (*i.e.*, '*boon seed*,' because *given* to the lord) and will harrow it—(for one work).

"For 12 days before the Nativity he shall rest—and from the Epiphany to the Feast of Purification he shall perform carrying work only, except that every Friday during this term he shall plough for lightening or lessening the ploughing (in the spring).

"He is free in Easter week and Xmas week, but from the 1st of February to the 1st of August, and from Michaelmas Day to Xmas Day, he will work each week in manner aforesaid—(doing I suppose one stint each day).

Of HOEING, "At hoeing time he is bound to hoe as of

* A *ridge* of land of an uncertain quantity; a strip of ridged land between two furrows.

custom for 3 continuous days, and if more shall be necessary, he will hoe for one entire day for one task (*i.e.*, as *paid labour*).

"A 'load' is defined to be half a quarter of corn. A load of flesh meat is one pig, two sheep's carcases, and a quarter of an ox.

"He shall give the lord 20 eggs at Easter, and on Hokeday, two bushels of oats, called '*Fodder corn*.'

"On Thursday in Whitsun Week, he shall find one man working from morning till nones in the Millpond: or, if not required, he shall clean out in deep ditching, two perches and a half, or (15 yards). If any holidays occur on his working days, he shall work every alternate festival.

"In the 1st week of corn harvest, he shall perform 3 *works*. For *each* of these he shall mow one selion in the culture, and two more selions in the same by the labour called '*Hunger-bed-rype*,'* *i.e.*, without rations from the lord's table.

"In the 2nd week he will reap and carry 3 roods of wheat called '*corn boon*.'

"But in the 3rd week, he shall in like manner perform 3 works, in which, if it can conveniently be done, there shall be a great harvest bidding, at which he will find 3 men working for a whole day. And he shall march before them, and shall warn them how to work fittingly, and when they come to the manor in the evening, each of them shall receive one sufficient loaf, and one dish of ox flesh between two of them, and one 'last' of cheese as is fitting, and sufficient soup and beer.

In the 4th week, 3 more works are prescribed to be done by his 3 men; after which they were to be regaled with the same viands as before, with the choice of herrings if preferred.

"The 5th week much as before.

"If he be sick he shall be excused for 3 weeks in winter and summer, and 15 days in the autumn.

"If he die, the lord shall have his best beast, such as an ox,

* "Bed-rype," *i.e.*, Bid-reap, the *bidding* or summons to reap in harvest. This labour, performed without any allowance of food, was termed "*Hunger-bid-reap*."

or a horse. The Church takes the *second best*, and his relict shall remain in his manse for 30 days, performing no work for the lord. After that time she shall begin to work, as is fitting, for the land.

"He must not sell an ox or horse of his own rearing without his lord's licence, and if his lord need them, he shall have them at 4d. less than any other purchaser.

"If his cattle are taken for the lord, as long as they are detained even for a month, he shall do no work besides ploughing, which shall never be hindered.

"But if he is poor, that he has not wherewithal to plough his own land, he shall work on Fridays for his lord, for the plough service (done for him by his lord)."

After a long list of villains, each holding a virgate of land, it is added:—

"And it is not lawful for any of these above written (the lord being unwilling, or not knowing) to train his sons in the clerical state."

This was in conformity with the sixteenth article of the Council of Clarendon, which provided that "The sons of villains (*i.e.*, Saxons) ought not to be ordained without the consent of their lords in whose lands they are known to have been born." (Cotton MS., Claud. 13, fo. 26; Thierry II., 68).

Of the third class of tenants in the Breadsall charter, amongst whom we find a cook, a miller, a millwright, a shepherd or sheep-folder, a tanner, and a butcher—at least if we may infer their occupation from their surname—we have an interesting parallel in the Shillington Survey. They were more exempt from task work, nor were they conveyed as part and parcel of the land or its incidents.

The Breadsall charters afford an interesting example of the manumission of a villain. There are two documents relating to this transaction. The first dated Wednesday in the Vigil of All Saints, anno 39, Edward III. (October 31, A.D. 1365), is as follows:—

(2) "Know ye present and future, that I Thomas Curzon, lord of Breadsall, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to Master Robert Mold (Rector of the Church of Breadsall), John, the son of John the Reve of Breadsall, my native, with all his following, begotten or to be begotten, together with all his goods and chattels, etc. These being witnesses: Henry Adderleye, William Curzon, chaplain, William le Marshall, and others."

The next is the deed of Manumission, dated the following Sunday.

(3) "Let all know by these presents, that I Robert Mold, Rector of the Church at Breadsall, have manumitted and made free John the son of John the Reve of Breadsall, my native, with all his following, created or to be created, together with all his goods and chattels, that neither I the said Robert Mold, Rector of Breadsall, nor my heirs, nor any others in my name, shall be able to exercise or demand any action or demand by reason of villanage in the aforesaid John, or in his following, begotten or to be begotten, or in his goods or chattels. In testimony of which to this present charter I have affixed my seal. Given at Breadsall on Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints' in the 39th year of K. Edward the Third after the Conquest.' * (November 8th, A.D. 1365.)

The person here manumitted was the son of the Breadsall Reve, a confidential servant, a steward of the Curzons, whose duty it was to stand at his lord's table and perform the more important offices and errands of his master. The youth must have been a lad of much promise to have arrested the attention and commanded the respect of the Rector, who having purchased the thral, at once made him free. It would be interesting to know the subsequent history of the young man, whether he settled down at Breadsall as a free man, or whether, after

* *Vide Rymer's Fœdera* X. 371, anno 5 H. VI.; and XI. 56, anno 22, H. VI. (A.D. 1444).

performing the minor ecclesiastical offices in the old church at Breadsall, he received holy orders and rose to any office of distinction, but we must resign John the son of John the Reve to the mighty list of those whose memories have passed away for ever.

(4) "This is the agreement made between lord Robert de Dun on one part, and Hugh, son of Hugh de Morley, on the other, viz., that the whole land about which there was dispute between lord Robert de Dun and Hugh (de Morley) son of Philip, which lies between Breadsal Wood and Morley-Open-Field, shall lie in pasture common to both vills for ever. Except that land which Gilbert the miller and Hugh son of Henry de Breadsal, hold, which shall quietly remain for ever to the said Robert and his heirs; so that neither the aforesaid Hugh, son of Hugh, nor his heirs, shall ever claim or demand any right thereunto. And that this agreement may stand firm and steadfast for ever, two instruments are made between them, to which their signs are affixed, viz., the instrument which remains in the possession of Robert, with the seal of the said Hugh, and the instrument which remains in the possession of the said Hugh, with the sign of the aforesaid lord Robert. These witnessing: Lord Robert de Esseburn, lord Thomas de Curscun, lord Robert de Muschamp, John de Henoure, Michael de Henover, Roger de Dun, Walter de Morley, Hugh de Dun, John de Weston, clerk, and others."

(5) "Know ye present and future, that I, Hugh de Duyn, lord of a moiety of the vill of Breydishal, and patron of the church of the same vill, being moved by Divine charity, and for the welfare of my soul and of my wife, my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and successors, have given, etc., and confirmed to Richard de Duyn my brother, rector of the church of Bredishal, and to all his successors rectors of the same church, in pure and perpetual alms, free pasture with all their animals of whatsoever kind in my park of Breydishal, and in all other

places where my animals feed; and of augmentation, one acre of my park aforesaid, which extends from 'Hayleisente' unto the footpath which goes towards the 'Hermital' of the park of Breydishal, and lies in length nearer the culture of Robert Foulpintil, of . . . with free ingress and egress to the same pasture and land whenever they please. Especially I have granted to them housebote and haybote in my outwoods of Breadishal as long as they shall last. And if in any case it happen that the outwood of Breydishal be plucked up and laid waste, that then it shall be lawful for them to have and take housebote and haybote in the park aforesaid, as previously they were accustomed to do in the aforesaid outwood. For this donation and confirmation, the aforesaid Richard granted to me for himself and his successors, to enclose and shut in the said park with a ditch. I therefore and my heirs all the aforesaid, in the form promised, to the aforesaid Richard and all his successors, who shall for ever be rectors in the church aforesaid, warrant, acquit, and defend for ever, against all people. And that all the aforesaid premises may obtain the force of firmness for ever, I have strengthened my present charter with my seal. These being witnesses: Lord Sampson de Duyn, Master John de Weston, Hugh de Morley, Will. de Braydishale, Walter, rector of the church of . . . Hugh, his brother, of the same, Geoffry de Coventry, chaplain, and others."

(6) "Know ye, etc., that I, Hugh de Duyn, son of the former lord Robert de Duyn, have given, etc., and by this my present charter confirmed, and for ever quit claimed to Henry de Cursun and Johanna his wife (my daughter) all my lands and tenements, rents, possessions, and all things which to me or my heirs in any way can appertain in the vill and territory of Breydishale, with the advowson of the church of the same vill of Breydishale, and with mills, pools, fisheries, fish preserves, woods, plains, meadows, feedings, pastures, ways, footpaths, and all liberties, commodities, easements, and all other appurtenances, whatsoever and wheresoever, as well in the villages of Breydishale

and Morley, as without. Having and holding to the same Henry and Joan, and their heirs, lawfully procreated of themselves, etc. Rendering thence to the chief lords of the fee the homage and services due to them for all secular service, payment, custom, demand, and suit of any court, for the tenement of Breydishale, and for the third part of the wood of Lyme, which lord Robert, my father, formerly purchased in the fee of Morley (twelve pence yearly), paying to the chief lord of the same fee, and sustaining one lamp burning before the altar in the church of Breydishale every day in the year, for ever, for all secular service and demands. . . Warranty, etc. Witnesses: Sir Ralph de Crumwelle, Kt., Hugh de Morley, Master Richard of the same, Nicholas de Henoure, Hugh de Massi of Morley, William, son of Nigel, of the same, and others.

(7) "Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all bailiffs and his faithful, to whom the present letter may come, saluting: Know ye that at the instance of our beloved and faithful Hugh de Bygod and Robert de Tibetot, we have remitted to Henry de Curzun our anger and all bitterness of spirit which we had contracted on his account, because that he stood out against us in the conflict at Evesham, and we have received him into our favour and to peace; willing and granting that all his lands and tenements taken into our hands for that reason be restored to him. In testimony of which we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness, etc., at Canterbury, the second day of November, in the fiftieth year of our reign." (A.D. 1265.)

(Part of the great seal remaining.)

(8) "Know ye, etc., that I, Richard de Curzon, have given, conceded, and confirmed by this my present deed to Henry, my son, for his homage and service, all my land in Chaddesden, that, viz., which belonged to my father Ralph de Curzon, which fell to me in right of heirship. Holding and having to him, his

heirs, or assigns, or to anyone he pleases to give, release, deliver, or assign, of me and my heirs, freely and quietly, in fee and heirship, etc., etc., performing to me and my heirs the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee for all secular service and demands, foreign excepted. Warranty. For this donation, concession, etc., the aforesaid Henry gave to me thirty marks of silver, etc. Witnesses: William Burdet, Robert de Grendon, Robert de Folevile, Ralph Chamberlain, Robert de Muschamp, Henry de Brechnes, Walter de Morley, Henry le Poer, Stephen de Alwaldeston, Roger de Lyac, Rich[d]. Mercator, Will. de Normanton, and others."

(9) "Know ye, &c., that we Edmund, son of Henry King of England of famous memory, have given, conceded & by this our present charter confirmed to Richard son of Henry de Curzoun of Breydeshale, the whole of that land, and a moiety of the watercourse to his mill of Hadleye, with all its appurtenances, which Hugh de Duyn formerly held of lord Robert de Ferrars formerly Earl of Derby, as it lies in separate parts in the territory of Sutwode. (Southwood.) Having and holding &c. of us & of our heirs in fee and heirship &c. Paying yearly to us & our heirs 25 shill. sterling. Warranty. For this donation and confirmation of our charter, the aforesaid Richard gave to us 6[s] 8[d] for his admission, &c. Witnesses: Roger Brabanzon, William Wyther & Ralph de Montjoye Knights, William de Tyssington, Will de Adredeleye, Ralph de Rolleston, William son of Benedict de Holbrook, John Gassetun, & others. Given at Tuttebyre in the feast of the Nativ. of the B. V. Mary in the 14th year of the reign of King Edward our most dear lord and brother." (September 8th, A.D. 1288.)

(Seal sewn in cloth.)

(10) "Know ye, &c., that I Richard de Curzon of Bredishal, have given, conceded & confirmed to Ralph Knyt of Breydishal for his homage and service, all that land with the appurts. which

Stephen de Dunnesmor* formerly held with all its appurts. & easements in meadows, pastures pertaining thereto within the vill & without. Holding, &c., of me & my heirs or assigns, to him, his heirs or assigns, or to whomsoever & whensoever he shall choose to give or sell, except to a religious house, or to Jews, & their heirs—of me & my heirs, &c., in fee and heirship, for ever. Paying yearly to me 13^{s} 4^{d} of silver (by half-yearly portions) for all services (foreign excepted) as much as to that land pertains, and to the lord suit of court every 3 weeks. Warranty, &c. Witnesses: Richard de Morley, Geoffry de Dethic in Breydishal, Thomas le Power in Spondon, Henry de Chaddisdene, Robert Bastard, & others. Given at Breydishal Wednesday next after the Feast of S. Martin in the 18th year of the Reign of K. Edward." (November 15th, A.D. 1290.)

(11) "Know ye, etc., that we Roger Tromwyne, Knight, Joan de la Pole, my wife, and Roger de Aston, have given, conceded, and by this our present charter confirmed to lord John de Ferrars and Hawisia his wife, the whole of our manor of Breydishale, with all lands and tenements, meadows, feedings, and pastures, pools, mills, fish preserves, fisheries, rents, services, as well of free tenants as of natives, with wards, reliefs, escheats, suits of court, and with all other profits or advantages appertaining in any way to the said manor without any retainder by us or our heirs. Having and holding to the aforesaid John and Hawisia and their heirs or assigns whomsoever, the aforesaid manor of Breydishale, with all and singular the appurts. and profits as is aforesaid, freely, quietly, etc., for ever. Performing thence yearly to the chief lord of this fee, the services due and accustomed. For this donation and charter of confirmation the aforesaid John and Hawisia gave to us £100 sterling. Warranty. Sealing. Witnesses: Robert de Bures, William Tromwyne, Knights, William de Ffissera of Brunton, Master Robert de Bromleye,

* This name we believe is still applied to the highest part of Breadsall Moor rising to the south-west above the old road leading from Little Eaton to Smalley.

Nicholas de Ambruton, clerk, and others. Given at Certeleye (Chartley) on Wednesday the morrow of the Circumcision of the Lord in the 30th year of the reign of K. Edward, son of K. Henry." (January 2nd, A.D. 1302.)

(Two good seals.)

(12) "Know ye, etc., that I, Richard de Curzon, of Breydishale, have given, conceded, and by this my present charter confirmed to Henry my son, Peter de Cothale my native, with all his chattels, and the whole of his following, and all lands, with their appurts., which (wheresoever) he held of me in Breydeshale, and one place of land which is called Hornete Croft, and one place of land in Windeserf as it is enclosed by walls, and one place of moor in Bawall Moor as it is surrounded by a ditch; and the water mill which is called Windesore Mill, with banks, pond, and bays, ways and footpaths leading to that mill; and one place of land lying between that mill and the moor aforesaid, with all the appurts. appertaining to the said lands and mill wheresoever, together with the reversion of the whole of the assart near Windesore Mill, which Alice, who was the wife of Richard de Duyn, and Roger, son of the same Richard, held of me for the term of their life. I grant also to the said Henry, and the heirs of his body lawfully procreated, the power of taking earth and stones in my ground to repair the aforesaid pond when it be necessary, so that he do not raise (the head) to my hurt or the injury of my heirs and assigns. Holding and having to the said Henry and his heirs, etc., of me and my heirs freely, etc. Paying thence yearly to me, etc., two silver pence at two terms in the year (the feast of the Annunciation and of St. Michael). Warranty, sealing, etc. Witnesses: Richard de Morley, Will. de Tissinton, Thomas le Pouer, Hugh de Lont, Walter de Workinton, and others. Given at Breydeshale on Sunday next after the feast of S. Gregory, Pope, in the 31st year of the reign of K. Edward. (March 17th, A.D. 1302-3.)

(13) "Know ye, &c., that I Matthew son of Richard son of Alan, clerk, of Breydeshale, have given conceded, &c., to Henry le Shepherd of Wyrkesworth and Juliana his wife one half acre of arable land with the appurts. in the territory of Breydeshale; which half acre lies in the North-field, in a former assart which is called 'The Lonsorewes,' between the land of Arabella who was the wife of Hugh le Luk on one part, and the land of Thomas Rondolf on the other, and extends itself from the way which leads towards Eyton (Little Eaton) as far as Walker meadow. Holding, &c. Sealing, &c. Witnesses: Richard de Curzon, lord of Breydeshale, Geoffry de Dethic, John le Knyght, John ffabro (smith), Roger clerk, and others. Given at Breydeshale, on Wednesday after the feast of S. Cuthbert in the 10th year of K. Edward, son of King Edward." (March 23rd, A.D. 1317-18.)

(14) "To all, &c. Henry le Corzun, lord of Bredesale, saluting in the Lord. Know all of you that I have given, conceded, released, and confirmed to William, atte Barre, dwelling in Derby, all that land which Robert, the son of William, held in Breydishale, in a place called Cothale, and 30s. yearly rent out of the lands and tenements which Rosa who was the wife of Peter de Cothale, and Thomas, his son, held of me to the end of their life, at two terms of the year, &c. I grant also to the said William, his heirs, &c., that if the said Rosa or Thomas, one or other of them depart or die during the life of the said William, or within the term of 12 years, that the said land, &c., straightway after the death of the said Rosa, or other of them, shall remain to the said William during his life, &c. Paying thence yearly to me and my heirs one (pound) of pepper during the 12 years; but if the said William survive them, he shall pay during his life 20 pounds of silver yearly. And in case of non-payment of the said £20 in whole or in part, then it shall be lawful for me or my heirs freely to enter and possess the said land and tenements and rents, &c. Witnesses: Haymon de Hilleye, Geoffry de Dethic, John Sissore, John de Knyth, Roger

le clerk, and many others. Given at Breydishale, on Sunday next before the feast of S. John Baptist, Anno Dom. 1321." (June 21st.)

(15) "Know ye, &c., that we Margery wife of William at the Fountain, of Little Chester, and Geoffry my son, have given & confirmed to Stephen Wildgos of Braideshale, one rood of arable land in the territory of Braideshale, lying between the bushes between the open fields of Little Chester and Breadeshale with the appurts; between the land formerly Thomas Randolf's on one part, and the land formerly John's called 'Knyght' on the other. Having, &c., the said rood to the said Stephen of the chief lord of the fee. Warranty from both conjointly and separately, &c. Witnesses: Henry le Curzon of Braideshale, Hamon de Yllay of the same, John Cissore, Geoffry called Simon Wildgos of the same, & many others. Given at Little Chester Wednesday in Easter week, anno 2 Edward III." (April 6th, A.D. 1328.)

(16) "Geoffry son of William atte Walle of Little Chester quits his claim to Henry called 'Shepherd' of Breadsall in two acres of arable land in Breadsall fields, which the said Henry had of the gift and feofment of his mother Margery. Witnesses: Henry de Curzon, lord of Braideshal, Hamon de Illay of the same, John Cissore, John Knyth of the same & others. Given at Braideshal, Wednesday next after the Translation of S. Thomas (Becket) the Martyr, A.D. 1330." (July 10th.)

(17) "Know ye, &c., that I Geoffry, called 'The Reve,' son of Ranulph de Breydishale, have given, conceded, & by my present charter confirmed to The Light of the Holy Cross of the Church of Breydeshal, one half acre of arable land, with the appurtenances, separately lying in the territory of Breydeshal; two selions of which half acre lie in 'Tin medew' between the land of Robert le Haywart on one part, and the land of William fitz Geoffry on the other, and one 'But' between the land of Will. fitz Geoffry

on one part, and the land of Henry le Couper on the other, and shoots towards Aylewart meadow, Holmdene. Holding the said half acre and the But, &c., to the said Light in pure & perpetual alms for ever, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, of the chief lords of the fee, by the services due & accustomed for all things, (Warranty to the said Light against all people.) Witnesses: Henry de Curzon, Haymo de Illay, John Kniet, John Cissore, Roger Clerk, & others. Given at Breydushal Sunday next after the feast of the Purification of the B. Mary, A.D. 1330." (February 3rd.)

(18) "This Indenture bears witness that thus it was agreed between Matilda who was the wife of Robert de Holland on one part, and Richard de Curson Rector of the church of Bredesale on the other, viz., that the aforesaid Matilda conceded and released to the said Richard the custody of all lands and tenements with the appurts. which the said Henry de Curzon held of the said Matilda in Breadsale, by reason of the minority of Stephen son & heir of the aforesaid Henry; so that the aforesaid Henry held the said lands and tents. of the said Matilda by Knight's service, with other lands and tents. which might descend to the said heir. Having & holding to the s^d^ Richard his heirs & assigns unto the full & lawful age of the said Stephen, with the Marriage of the same Stephen, w^t^ all appurts. profits of free tenants, & of villains, villanages, advowsons of churches, knights' fees, wards, reliefs, escheats, & marriages, & all other things which in any way appertain unto the said custody without any retention. And if it happen that the aforesaid Stephen die before he comes to his full & lawful age, the said Matilda grants for herself and her heirs that the aforesaid Richard his heirs & assigns may have also custody of the lands and tents. aforesaid, together with the marriage of the heir of the said Stephen. Having, &c., to the said Richard, &c. Warranty. Given at Dagworth Sunday next after the feast of the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, in the 7th year of K. Edward III." (July 10th, A.D. 1333.)

(19) "John le Tayllior of Breadsal and Margaret his wife grant & confirm to Hugh de Streton & Rose his wife 2 acres of arable land in Breadsall, one acre lying in Shortflatt, and another acre in Sothewodfeld, in a place called 'Long Flat.' Witnesses: Richard de Curzon rector of Breadsale, John Knight, Will. Loyak, Geoffry son of Robert Smith, & others: Given at Breadsal, May 1st, 1336."

(20) "Know ye, &c., that I Margaret who was the wife of William Attebarre of Derby, have conceded & confirmed that eight acres of land with the appurts. in Breydeshale, lying in a place called Cothale, which Margaret de Eyton (Eaton) held for her life by my lease, and which after her death ought to revert to me and my heirs, straightway after the death of the s^d^ Margaret de Eyton shall remain to Richard de Curzon parson of the church of Breydeshale. Having and holding to the said Richard and his heirs for ever. And furthermore, I the aforesaid Margery have granted that all the tenements which Alice who was the wife of Henry le Curzoun holds in dower of the gift of the said Henry, and by my assignation, and which after the death of the aforesaid Alice ought to revert to me and my heirs, straightway after the death of the aforesaid Alice shall remain to the aforesaid Richard le Curzon and his heirs for ever. Having and holding to the said Richard, &c. Witnesses: Sir John de Twyford, Edward de Chaundois, Giles de Meygnyll, Hugh de Meygnyll & William de Grey, Knights. Walter de Mountgomeri, Walter de Sharpelowe & others. Given at Derby Wednesday next after the feast of S. in the 12th year of K. Edward III." (*c.* 1338.)

(21) "Know ye, &c., that I, Robert the Miller of Breydeshale, have given, &c., to Richard de Curzon, Rector of the church of Breydeshale, that croft called Benecroft with the appurts. in Breydessale, which croft lies between the croft which the aforesaid Richard purchased of me on one part, and my messuage on the other, and extends itself towards Pykeleylone on one part, and the

Moor of the Mill on the other. Having, &c., to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs for ever, &c. Sealing. Witnesses: Hamo de Hilley, Stephen de Curzon, John de Knyt, William de Loack, Thomas son of John le Knight, and others. Given at Breydeshale, on Wednesday next after the Feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, in the 14th year of K. Edward III." (June 13, A.D. 1340.)

(22) "Know ye, &c., that I, Richard le Kydier, of Breydeshall, have given and confirmed to Richard de Curzoun, parson of the church of Brydesdale, 9 acres and 1 rood of arable land with the appurts. in Bredeshale and Morley, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres lie in the Northwodefeld, between the land of Agnes Cort on one part, and the land of Henry Bercar on the other, and extends from the land of Richard the parson aforesaid, to the bounds of the said assart, formerly of the said Agnes. And one acre of land lies at the Lound in the Crossefeld, between the land of the s[d] parson on one part, and the land of Stephen de Curzon on the other. And one acre lies at Blakemedow, between the land of Henry le Couper on one part, and ——— on the other. And one acre lies in Gravene, between the land of Thomas Knyght on both sides. And two acres in Southwoodefelde, between the land of John le Taillior on one part, and that of Nicholas de Horseley on the other. And half an acre lies between the land of the said parson, and the land of Henry Pope. And two acres lie in Loundefeld of Morley, between the land of Geoffrey, son of Robert of Breydeshale, on one part, and the Lound *syke* (*a dry ditch*) on the other, and extends to Kentsford. And one rood lies in the same field, between the land of William de cheverell (Sacheverel) on one part, and the land of Richard le Parker of Morley, on the other. Having, &c., to the aforesaid Richard, parson of the church of Breydeshall and his heirs, &c. Sealing, &c. Witnesses: William de Mylton of Morley, John Knyght, Will le Loyak, Thomas Knight, John le Smith of Breydeshale, and others. Given at Breydeshale on Wednesday in Whitweek, anno 17 K. Edward III." (June 4th, A.D. 1343)

(23) "Know ye, &c., that we Robert Mold, parson of the church of Breydeshal, and John de Twyford, vicar of Spondon, have given, granted, and confirmed, to Masters Will. de Milton, Will. Suet, John de Houghton, and Thomas de Morley, chaplains, our manor of Breydishale; that manor, viz., which we had of the gift and feofment of Thomas le Curzon of Breydeshale, with all lands, &c., rents, as well of free tenants as of natives, together w^t^ the advowson of Breydesale aforesaid. Having and holding, &c. Given at Breydisale, on Saturday on the morrow of the conversion of S. Paul, in the 50th year of K. Edward III." (January 26th, A.D. 1375-6.)

(24) "Know ye, &c., that we, Robert Mold, parson of the church of Breydesale, and Gilbert de Meleton, chaplain, have given, &c., to Thomas, son of Thomas le Curson of Breydesale, and Alice, his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas, all the lands and tents. which Thomas le Parker holds of us at will. Also 2 messuages and 2 virgates of land w^t^ appurts. in Breydesale, which William le Knyght holds of us in the same vill; and a messuage and a virgate which Henry atte Halle held of us in bondage, in the same vill; and one mess. and one virgate in the same vill which Henry le Shepherd held of us in bondage; and 1 mess. and 1 virg. w^t^ appurts. which Simon le Couper, our native, held of us in bondage; and 1 mess. and a virgate in the same vill which William le Carter, our native, held of us in bondage, with all the following of the aforesaid Simon and William begotten and to be begotten. We give also and grant to the aforesaid Thomas, and Alice, his wife, 24s. of yearly rent, received yearly from a mess. and a virgate of land with the appurts. in Breydesale, which Henry holds for his life. Having and holding, &c. Sealing. Witnesses: Ralph de Stathum,* Will. de Addreley, Roger de

* Lord of Morley.

Rossington,* Richard de Rossington. Given at Breadsale on Sunday, the Feast of S. Catharine the Virgin, in the 4th year of the reign of K. Richard II." (November 25th, A.D. 1380.)

Two good seals.

(25) "Know ye, &c., that I, John de Chaddesden of Melbourne, have given, &c., to Simon de Melbourne, clerk, and William Neuton, parsyn of the church of Braylesford, all my lands, tents, rents, reversions, and services, &c., which I had or have in the vills and fields of Chaddesden and Breydeshale, in Com. Derb., &c. Witnesses: Henry Wychard, Rob. Cokfeld, Thom. de Tutteburye, Nich. Angier, Will. Knyght, and others. Given at Chaddesden, May 1st, Anno 5 Henry V. (A.D. 1417).

Robbery at Breadsall Priory, 1448.

Thieves Excommunicated.

(26) "William, by Divine permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to his beloved sons in Christ, the Rectors of the parish churches of Morley and Breydeshale, and the vicar of the church of Horsleye, and the weekly chaplain celebrating Divine service in the collegiate church of All Saints', Derby, each of our diocese, health, grace, and benediction.

"On the part of our beloved son in Christ, William Dethic, Esquire, of our said diocese, a grave complaint has been shewn to us that some sons of perdition, forgetful of their salvation, having no fear of falling into the abyss of Gehenna, whose names are entirely unknown, and likewise their persons, certain writings, charters, evidences, and muniments *pertaining to the Priory of Breadsal Park*, as the hereditary right of William Dethic in the vills of Breydeshale and Breydeshal Parke aforesaid, *and concerning*

* In 1331, John, elder son of John de Rossington, owned six bovates of land, etc., in Middleton-by-Yolgrave. They were given to the father by his sister Margaret, who had them of the gift and feofment of William Launselyn, her father. He also held the Grange of Ivenbrook in Winster, 1323; land in Gratton, 1320. He resided at Yolgrave in 1350. (Haddon Charters.)

the lordship of the same William, falsely, wickedly, and maliciously, have taken away and wrongfully kept, detained, possessed, and concealed, and have unjustly fabricated. Moreover, the like they keep, detain, possess, and conceal daringly at this present, to the destruction of their souls, and the no slight loss, prejudice, and grievance of the aforesaid William Dethyk the complainant, and to the exceedingly pernicious example of very many others. Wherefore, strongly enjoining you jointly and severally, in virtue of your obedience, we command that all and singular, the takers, &c., of such charters, &c., in your churches aforesaid, and in each of them, on Sundays and Feast Days, during the solemnities of the Masses, when the larger assemblage of the people is present in the same, ye admonish and exhort, and cause to be admonished and exhorted peremptorily, that the writings, charters, and muniments of this kind, to the aforesaid William, within fifteen days immediately following your monitions, (of which days we assign for them—five for the first, five for the second, and the remaining five days for the third and peremptory term), be actually and effectually restored. Or, if that they with perverse mind refuse, under pain of the greater excommunication, which their own delay, default, and fraud (without excuse), deservedly merits, and such monition being first pronounced as we thereupon have put forth in these writs, and if, within the time aforesaid they have not effectually obeyed your monitions of that kind, thereupon, the takers away, possessors and detainers of those writings, charters, evidences, and muniments, and the fabricators of such charters or writings aforesaid, with their authors, abettors, and councillors universally, have incurred the said sentence of the greater excommunication, and so have been, and are excommunicated at the days, hours, and places aforesaid ; the bells being beaten, candles being lighted and extinguished, and for disgrace of those persons cast to the ground, and with the cross reverentially raised in their hands, and with every solemnity fitting in that behalf, openly, and publicly, and solemnly, ye shall denounce and cause to be denounced—and let each one of you so denounce, and not the one by the other excuse himself, or

wait—not ceasing from such denunciation, as often, and when, on the part of the aforesaid William Dethyc, ye shall be suitably required, or any of you shall be suitably required.

"Given under our seal in our Hospice in the Strand in London, on the 20th day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord, 1448, and in the second year of our consecration."

Thomas Breadsale was Prior of this house from 1442-1456.

(27) "Know ye present & future, that I Ralph Illingworth, have given & conceded & by this my present charter confirmed to Richard Illingworth my son, Richard Illingworth my brother, William Osbern, John Chake, Thomas Cresswell, Will. Wye, Ric. Saylle, & Edwd. Ffouke, my manor of Breydsale called the Netherhalle, in the county of Derby, and all my lands & tenements, rents, reversions, & services, meadows, feedings, & pastures, with all their appurtenances, which I have in Breydesale aforesaid, and elsewhere in the same county of Derby. Having & holding all the aforesaid manor with all its appurts., with all the aforesaid lands, &c., to the before mentioned Richard Illingworth my son, Richard Illingworth my brother, William Osbern, &c., &c., their heirs & assigns, of the chief lords of this fee, by the services thence due and of custom used. (Here follows the usual warranty, defence, and note of sealing.) These being witnesses: William Eyland, William Sutton, William Harte, and many others. Given at Breydesale aforesaid, the fourth day of June in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth." (A.D. 1476.)

Signet ring seal. An escalop shell with a legend.

(28) "To all, &c. Know ye that I John Dethic of Breydsall, have given, and by the present writing indented have confirmed, to Sir Ralph Shyrley, Knight, Henry Sacheverell, Richard Knyfton, senior, Thomas Babyngton, Will. Basset, John Ffitzherbert, John Stathum, Robert Gylbert, William Sacheverell, Thomas Knyfton, Richard Rolston, clerk, master Edward Norman, and master

Thomas Stephensun, chaplains of the chauntry of Chaddesden, my whole manor of Breydsall, with the advowson of the church, & all its appurts., as well of free men as of natives, in any way pertaining to the said manor, together with its privileges and all other its appurts. in Breydsale aforesaid. Having & holding the whole manor aforesaid with the *advowson of the church and Priory of Breydsall Parke*, & with other appurts. to the aforesaid Ralph, &c., their heirs and assigns, for ever. Of the chief lord of the fee, by the services due and of right accustomed, which same whole manor with the advowson of the church aforesaid, &c., I had of the gift and feofment of John Babynton, Esq., and Peter de la Pole, Esq., cousin and heir of Henry Hadinley deceased: which s[d] manor and advowson, &c., they had in company with Robert Mold, Rector of Breydsale, and John Twyford, formerly Vicar of Spondon, deceased, of the gift and feofment of Thomas Curzon, formerly lord of the whole of the said manor. (Warranty. Sealing.) These being witnesses: William de la Zouch, Nich. Knyfton, Humfrey Bradbourn, Esquires, John Ireton, Nicholas Curzon, and others. Given at Breydsall, aforesaid, 1st day of June, in the 14th year of the reign of K. Hen. VII." (1499.)

Sagacity of the Rook.

By Rev. Reg. H. C. Fitzherbert.

THE following note, illustrating the sagacity of the Rook, may interest some members of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Every winter, when the hard weather sets in, I establish a tits' larder in my garden. This, as most people know, is merely a bone with portions of meat or fat left adhering, or a piece of skinny fat, or any meat trimmings that you can beg or steal from the cook, tied to a string and suspended in the air. If the tits' larder be a lump of fat, it is best to twist a piece of wire round it; and it must be hung up high enough to be out of the reach of cats. The lower bough of a tree makes a good place; or, if no tree is available, a pole may be stuck aslant in the ground.

During the long frost of last winter, I had a tits' larder hung on the lower branch of a cherry tree, a few yards from the house, and right in front of my window, whence I could watch the pretty little tits taking their meals.

The rooks soon found it out, and also found out a way to make the tits' dinner their own. Standing on the snow-covered ground nearly underneath the swinging piece of fat, a rook would fly up at it, seize it as you take a pawn at chess, *en passant*, and making a sudden turn in the air, alight upon the branch with the fat in his mouth, and then proceed to eat it.

As this cold collation was intended for the special benefit of the tits, and other refreshment was provided for the rooks, I tried

to put a stop to these rapacious proceedings by shortening the string, so that a rook could not turn round in the air to alight upon the bough. But I did not know the extent of a rook's ingenuity and fertility of resource. He now flew on to the branch where the string was tied, and bending downwards seized the string with his beak some inches below the branch, and drew it up with a regular "Hillee haulee, hillee ho" air, and then, putting his foot upon the string to hold it fast, reached down again and pulled up another length of string, which he again secured with his foot, and so on until he brought up the piece of fat within reach.

I watched the rooks go through this clever performance several times, and noticed that occasionally a bird would fail to secure the string with his foot, and let it slip, when of course he had to begin his hauling up again *de novo*. But I failed to recognize any corvine sound or gesture suggestive of that monosyllabic expletive with which an ordinary Englishman would have relieved his feelings under similar circumstances. As far as I could judge from his action, all that my friend on the cherry branch thought or said was, "Try again. Better luck next time!" I was obliged to substitute a stiffish wire for the string; and, so far, this arrangement has baffled the sable marauders; but I feel far from sure that my poor human expedients to protect the tits' larder will not be neutralized after all by some new device of that quaint, useful, and interesting friend of man—the rook.





RELICS FROM DEEPDALE CAVE.

Romano-British Objects from Deepdale, Autumn, 1891.

By John Ward, F.S.A.

THE objects—all of bronze—depicted on the accompanying collotype plate (Plate IX.), were, with a number of others, sent by Mr. Salt, of Buxton, to be illustrated and described in this journal, as far back as the middle of December, 1891. They, however, came too late for the 1892 volume; and pressure of work necessitated their being held over till the present (1894) one. With them, Mr. Salt sent written particulars and a rough section of the spot where they were found; and each object had fastened to it a ticket, specifying the date, and in most cases the depth, at which it was found. None of them were found *in* the cave. They came from a space of about eight square yards on the slope below the entrance of the cave, and nearer the bottom of the valley than the latter. They were all found in the autumn of 1891, and at various depths, some as low as five feet.

Those illustrated on the plate are shown two-thirds of their linear size. They are so well depicted that any lengthy description is superfluous. They are characteristically Roman—such a series as may be seen in any museum of antiquities of that era.

No. 1. Although much worn, this coin must have been one of very considerable beauty. The laureated head to the right, with curly hair, thick moustache, and flowing beard, suggests the

Emperor Pertinax, whose short reign was begun and ended in 163 A.D. All that can be made out of this inscription is LV PERT AVG, which probably was originally, IMP CAES P HELV PERT AVG. The reverse is difficult to make out. It seems to be a draped, standing, female figure, and holding in the right hand a spear. The letters SVL IFE, can be traced.

No. 2. This is an interesting and fairly well preserved coin of Antoninus Pius. It commemorates the pacification of Britain, and the seated figure of the reverse is the origin of that of Britannia on our copper coinage since the time of Charles II. The head of the obverse is to the right, with the inscription ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS XVII. The figure of the reverse is a soldier seated on a rock, with his right hand holding a standard, and the left resting on a shield. Above is the word BRITANNIA.

No. 3. A nicely-turned bronze pendant. Its former use is uncertain, but the inner side of the upper part of the loop is worn, indicating that it was suspended. Found November 20th, 1891, at a depth of four feet.

No. 4. A fibula of the simplest and most elegant form of the cruciform harp-shaped variety, devoid of its pin. It is almost exactly like one Mr. Bailey engraved on Plate XII. of Vol. XIII. of this journal, except that this has the usual loop at the butt end, by which it was secured from loss by means of a cord. On both is a V-shaped raised decoration starting from the spring of the bow. (November 3rd, 1891; five feet deep.)

No. 5. A still simpler and decidedly better wrought example of the above variety. It has lost its pin, and has no suspensory loop. The bow is perfectly plain, and makes a most graceful curve round the cross-bar. It still retains traces of gilding. Found October 28th, 1891.

No. 6. An unusual form of the common harp-shaped variety, still retaining its pin. The width between the bow and the pin is unusually great, giving the fibula a decidedly clumsy appearance. There is a small boss on the summit of the bow, and another on the plate which covers the hinge. This plate it will be noticed

extends beyond the boss: this portion is perforated to form a lunate suspensory loop. Found October 21st, 1891.

No. 7. Bronze pin with neat turned head. Found November 3rd, 1891.

No. 8. An S-shaped or dragonesque brooch. These are by no means common. There is one in the Corinium Museum at Cirencester, and another was found in the Victoria Cave at Settle, and is illustrated in Professor Boyd-Dawkins' *Cave Hunting*. Both are almost identical with the present example. One extremity of this is broken off, but the dragon-like head of the other is still perfect, and retains its settings of enamel, as also does the body. There may be no reason to doubt that these brooches were manufactured in Roman Britain, but there is something quite un-Roman about them. The grotesque head recalls the ancient Scandinavian and Danish art: indeed, the general shape closely resembles that of brooches found in Gotland and other places under Northern influence. Found November 3rd, 1891; five feet deep.

Nos. 9 and 10. Two common harp-shaped fibulæ almost exactly alike. Both lack pins; the summit of the bows are ornamented with a series of transverse concave mouldings; the suspensory loop of these is broken off. November 3rd, 1891, five feet deep; and August 24th, 1891, three feet deep, respectively.

Nos. 11, 12, and 13. Three plain penannular brooches, terminating in slightly chased knobs. No. 12 was found on November 20th, four feet deep; and No. 13, on November 3rd, 1891.

The others, submitted by Mr. Salt, consist chiefly of much rusted iron objects. The largest of these was a flat bar about three inches long terminating in a loop holding a ring. There was another, but smaller ring, similarly held; also a well-shaped hook, perforated at its upper extremity by a small round hole, as though intended to be attached to a chain; a well-preserved needle about three inches long, oval in section, with slit-like hole and similar in general shape and size to the modern bodkin; a

leaf-shaped arrow-head about 2 7½ inches long; and an iron nail, 2 7½ inches long. Among the bronze objects were the pin of a penannular brooch; a finger-ring formed of a coil of wire; a fragment of sheet-bronze chased with a fine basket-work pattern; and an illegible second brass coin. Besides these there were a small cylindrical green glass bead, and a bone needle which originally must have been about six inches long.

I feel sure that if all the objects found in the dark surface soil were carefully examined, they would indicate that the cave was inhabited both before and after that period.

The various excavations made by Messrs. Salt and Millett, although obviously made with most commendable care, cannot be regarded as fulfilling the requirements of recent science. This is no fault of theirs. It would have been impossible for them single-handed to have carried out the well-known system of the one-foot parallelopipeds of the Kents' Cavern excavation at Torquay, which the writer adopted in that of Rains Cave, and described in the second report thereon. It would have been foolish to have attempted it without the regular employment of a proper staff of workmen; and this would have necessitated an expenditure of—well, say, £200. Rains Cave is only about one-tenth the size of that under consideration; and were it not that those who did most of the manual work, did it as a labour of love, and (living close by) could conveniently devote spare odd hours in the work, it could not have been accomplished at the low cost it was to the Society. Had this cave been excavated as Messrs. Salt and Millett have conducted theirs at Deepdale, the results would have been practically *nil*, for the objects then discovered, unlike those of the latter cave, were few and of no intrinsic value. The reward of the one work was an interesting history; that of the other so many objects of marketable value—curios. What scientific value attaches to the Deepdale work, is mainly due to the circumstance that the "finds" themselves, as a whole, proclaim their own origin and age: they are as distinctly Roman as the electric telegraph is Victorian. The prime end of scientific cave-digging is not to find relics of the past, but to ascertain the

circumstances under which these relics came to be where they are found. This in a measure can be done in the process of digging on the spot; but in its fulness it is a subsequent work of the study, arrived at by the careful collation and analysis of notes, plans, and sections made during the work on the spot.

Messrs. Salt and Millett will, I feel sure, not take it that I am seeking to disparage their work and discoveries, when I say that their chief result has been to indicate, rather than interpret, the archæological interest of the cave. It is to be hoped that before long there will be a movement to raise funds for its systematic excavation, headed, be it hoped, by this Society; and then it will be found that the practical knowledge and experience of these two "cave-hunters" will be of the greatest service and value. Meanwhile, it would be well if they kept intact the portion of the cave most suited for this purpose I think few will disagree with me in suggesting that this should be all, or at all events, much of the First Chamber, not only because it is nearest the entrance, but, still more important, because the deposits of its floor show no signs of having been undermined and consequently broken up, as is the case with those of the Second Chamber. Mr. Salt has recently found bones in the cave earth under twelve inches of stalagmite, and it is extremely likely that objects of human manufacture—few and far between, perhaps, it is true—also exist; this earth bearing witness to the contemporaneity of man with very different physiographical conditions from the present. Bone caves are our chief manuscripts of the very early history of our kind, and they are not too plentiful to be lightly neglected.

More than two years ago Mr. Salt made a trial hole in the floor of the small cave—a mere creep hole—on the opposite side of the valley. He found that the surface soil was like that of the larger cave, dark and containing bones and potsherds. This apparently rested upon a red-yellow cave earth, without an intervening stalagmite sheet. In this earth he found bones, and at a depth of five feet a fragment of black pottery. Just recently, he wrote to say that he hoped shortly to do a little more digging here.

Some Place and Field Names of the Parish of Staveley.

By Rev. Will. L. Coleman.

THE word *Staveley* is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, *staef*, a stick, staff, rod, pole, or support; and *ley* or *lea*, which indicates an open place in a wood where the cattle lie, and afterwards a meadow. Thus we get *staefley*, the staffland or meadow of staves. In the Domesday Book, the name is spelt *Stavelie*, and in a document of the reign of Edward VI. we find that form of the word which one so frequently hears now in the local vernacular, *Staley*. In a Lichfield Diocesan Clergy List for 1602, it is termed *Stavy*.

From *Thorpe*, the Danish word for a village or hamlet, we get *Woodthorpe*, the village by the wood; also *Netherthorpe*, the lower hamlet, situated as it is at the foot of the little hill below Woodthorpe.

The three hamlets of Nether, Middle, and West Handley, were originally a separate manor, but are now merged into that of Staveley. The name probably indicates the high meadow, from the Anglo-Saxon *han* or *hean*, high, and *ley*.

The Anglo-Saxon *hagge*, *haigh*, or *hay*, denotes properly an enclosure surrounded by a hedge. There are many instances of this word in Derbyshire, two of which occur in Staveley, viz., the *Hague* farm near to Renishaw, and the *Hagge* between Staveley and Handley. The house which now bears the title of the Hagge was built early in the seventeenth century, and takes its name from the spot on which it stands, which, in the days when the

Frechevilles were lords of the Manor, was part of Staveley Park. This park extended over nearly half the area of the present parish, and we are able partly to trace its boundaries by the names which still remain, *Park House*, *Park Gate*, *Red Lodge*, and *White Lodge*; the two last are said to have been the residences of the park keepers. Tradition also says that the term *Lowgates* owes its origin to one of the park entrances; if so, it will be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *geat*, which means a gate. There is, however, the possibility that the name *Lowgates*, applied to a street in Staveley which forms part of the Chesterfield and Worksop road, may not have reference to the park boundary, but to the road, having for its origin the Danish word *gata*, which denotes a street or road. The words are nearly akin, and the idea of a passage or way underlies both, one being a passage through, the other a passage along. Instances of the former use may be found in *Briggat* in Leeds, and *Bridgegate* and *Irongate* in Derby, and in most of the street names of York.

Two rivers run through the parish, the *Rother* and the *Doelea*. According to Canon Taylor, the former is a corruption of *Rhuddwr*, and means the *red water*. This is very likely, as the waters used to be tinged with sediment from the ironstone which abounded in the country drained by the stream. I say the waters *used to be* tinged with sediment from the ironstone, because they are so no longer, except in the neighbourhood of North Wingfield and Pilsley where the river rises. Most of the iron has been worked out, and the Rother, at Staveley, is now a black and unsightly stream, the receptacle for the Chesterfield sewage and the refuse from several large works.

The *Doelea* in all probability takes its name from the land through which it flows. As we have already seen, a *lea* was an open space where the cattle used to lie, thus *Doelea* is the place where the does lie, and the land gives its name to the stream which flows through it.

Norbriggs, a small hamlet, is a corruption of *North bridge*, now a stone structure over the Doelea. Though this is North-East of Staveley, the designation is correct, for it is North of Staveley on

the main road from Chesterfield to Worksop. This bridge was built in the reign of Queen Mary by a fishmonger named Abbot, who, by way of penance, had been enjoined "to build the North bridge and causeway in the parish of Staley." As nothing was left for its repair, in the days of Sir Peter Frecheville, who died in 1634, a petition was presented to the Justices for the county of Derby, asking them to order the bridge to be repaired at the charge of the county, which order was then given. A stone records that "This county bridge was rebuilt and causeway repaired by the County, Anno 1742."

Not far from the North bridge there is a field called Abbot's flat, which doubtless owes its name to Abbot the fishmonger, who built the bridge.

A bridle road from Netherthorpe to Woodthorpe crosses the Doelea by High bridge, now pronounced "*Ee brig*." From the parish accounts for the last two hundred years, I find that this bridge has been a continual source of expense, scarcely a year passing without something being charged for its repair. The upper part is quite new, but the arch is very quaint. The adjoining meadow is also called *High Briggs*. I am unable to suggest a reason for the name, unless it was called *High* bridge in contrast to the *low* ford a few yards away. I am also at a loss with regard to *Earning** bridge, a little higher up the same stream.

Slitting-Mill bridge over the Rother derives its name from the slitting-mill, built in 1650 for the purpose of slitting iron into thin strips for the use of the sickle and nail makers.

Packsaddle bridge, built in 1777, over the Chesterfield and Gainsboro' canal, is said to be so called on account of its resemblance to a packsaddle, not because it was for the use of packhorses, as it is only a towing path for the horses drawing barges down a branch canal, and is not on any public road.

In 1487, "Richard Ince, of Spynkhill, granted to John Fretchville, a place in Staveley called Handley Wood," and from this

* "Earning"—the south-western pronunciation of the word "*running*." Is this indicative of the comparative force of the stream at this place ?
Anglo-Saxon *Yrnan*, to run ; *Æerning*, running.—Ed.

gentleman we get *Ince farm*, mentioned in the tithe agreements of the Rev. James Gisborne (1716-1759) as being in the occupation of Mrs. Froggatt, of the Hagge, and of which the present *Ince barn* and *Ince meadow* were part. Ince barn is not far from what is now called Handley Wood, and in those days the name embraced a larger area than at present.

In the same papers (Rev. J. Gisborne's tithe agreements) mention is made of *Wortley fields*, which may owe their name to Matilda *Wortley*, the wife of the Sir Peter Frecheville who died in 1503.

Foxlowe plantation is named after the Rev. Francis Foxlowe, who was curate of Staveley at the beginning of this century. Though this is quite a modern name, I have included it for the sake of its association, as Mr. Foxlowe was a man well known in the county, and whose words and deeds are talked of in this neighbourhood to-day. He was vicar of Elmton as well as curate of Staveley, and a captain of Volunteers.

Bright's plantation recalls a family of that name who flourished here during the last century.

Mastin *Moor* and Handley *Moor* carry us back to the time when the spacious area of Staveley Park was surrounded, on at least two of its sides, by open moorland, and the whole neighbourhood was stocked with an abundant variety of furred and feathered life, which the increase of population and the development of the coal and iron trade have now banished.

Hollingwood* *Common* and *Common piece* remind us of the common lands of the parish, which were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1780. As a result of this Act, the name *Intake* appears several times on the map, indicating pieces of land which have been taken in from the road sides.

From Anglo-Saxon *mæra*, a boundary, we have *Meer sick*, the boundary stream, and the *Merrians*, the boundary farm, which mark the parish boundaries.

Another boundary between this parish and Eckington is *Ffoxstone Wood*, now commonly spelt *Foxon*. The word *stain* or *stone* sometimes indicates a boundary stone, as in the case

* Hollin from Anglo-Saxon *holegn*—the holly tree.

of *Staines*, Middlesex, which Camden informs us is so-called from the boundary stone of the jurisdiction of the city of London, and no doubt it does so in this case. Even now, notwithstanding its close proximity to coal pits and railways, a fox is occasionally found there.

Foxhole meadow and *Foxhole nook* were once favourite haunts of Master Reynard.

Many fields bearing the title *coneygree*, a rabbit warren, testify to the presence of these little creatures in large numbers.

Dog croft and *Cow close* are plain enough, but the derivation of *Ox rail* is somewhat difficult. The word *rail* is used in two or three different ways; but the most likely one in this case is that given by Halliwell, who has, "rail—to stray abroad: perhaps from the older word reile, to roll." It probably means simply a pasture or enclosure for oxen, where they could be at large, as there are other fields called *Great rail*, *Little rail*, *Kay rail*, and *Dewis rail*.

Raile is used by Chaucer, Spenser, and others, as meaning "to spring, gush forth, or blow," so that *Well rail* may mean either the well enclosure, or the well spring.

Toad pool is a piece of wet, boggy ground; a very likely spot for the dwelling of the much maligned toad.

Mere is the Anglo-Saxon word for lake or marsh, and, as we should expect, *Shallow meer* and *Crowmere* are damp, low-lying lands, which are frequently flooded.

Not far from Crowmere is *Crow-nest hill;* besides which we have *Hawk lane*, *Cuckoo piece*, and *Snipe meadow*.

This last was formerly the appellation of a meadow near to Stubbing Wood. Snipe are still to be found in the Rother Hallows, and other marshy spots in the neighbourhood. In the latter part of the last century, when that enthusiastic sportsman, the Rev. Francis Gisborne, was rector of Staveley, many of these birds fell to his gun.

Many of our fields derive their names from trees and plants. There are three fields called *The Bushes*, several *Oak closes* and *Broom closes*, *Gorsey close*, *Elm-tree breck*, *Crab-tree piece*, *Rush*

meadow, and two *Yew-tree closes*, from which the yew trees have disappeared.

Garth is a Norse word, signifying an enclosed place. We have three *Willow garths*, which are enclosed strips of damp ground, covered with willows. There is also *Willow holt*, *holt* being an Anglo-Saxon word for a copse.

From the numerous fields called *Rye croft*, *Rye hills*, *Rye close*, and *Rye Riddings*, it would seem that rye was somewhat largely grown in this district.

One field bears the title of *Onion piece*.

Some fields take name from their size, as *Great croft* and *Little croft*. Others from their shape, as *Triangle*, *Three-cornered piece*, *Long croft*, and *Broad piece*.

A large number of names are derived from the physical features of the land, or quality of the soil, as *Pond meadow*, *Quarry field*, *Marl field*, *Limestone close*, *Stoney close*, and *Hill close*.

Breck is from *brekka*, a slope or brink. We have three or four *brecks*, which all agree with this description.

Hunger hill is a duplicate name, signifying literally hill hill, hunger being a common form of Anglo-Saxon *honger* or *hanger*, a hill. Readers of White's "Selborne" will remember *the Hanger* at that place. In the parish of Standon, Herts., there is *Hanging Wood*, and here in Staveley are *Hanging bank plantation* and *Hanging piece*, all derived from the same root, being applied in each case to a site on a hill side.

The terms *bottom*, *flat*, and *butts* are connected with the open field system, and are fully discussed by Canon Atkinson in Vol. XIV. of the "*Antiquary*," so that we need not go into them at length here. A *bottom* is a stretch of low-lying land, not wet like an *ing*, but dry and fertile; we have *The Bottoms* and *Ashes Bottom*, the latter probably owing its distinctive title to an old Staveley family named Ash.

Canon Atkinson's definition of a *flat* is "an extent of fairly level land below the general elevation of the district, mainly deep of soil and fertile, but divisible into separate portions by boundary lines." There are in Staveley, *Short flat*, *Hall flats*, *Sand flats*,

and *Barn flat*, which need no comment. *Abbots flat* has already been mentioned. *Pickleover flat* and *Spital flat* I am unable to explain.*

The *Butts* are the ends or small pieces of land which have been severed from the larger fields; thus we have *Crowmere*, and a small adjoining piece called *Crowmere butts*. There are also *Harehill butts* and *Sour butts*, which latter is severed from a large field by a tiny rivulet, and is an irregular shaped piece of marshy land, producing only rank grass and herbage, which the farmers still call sour, meaning coarse and unwholesome.

Dam-tail is a field adjoining the dam at Foxon wood.

Several *Pithills* mark the site of ironstone mines of the kind usually known as bell pits. It is certain that iron was extensively worked here two hundred and thirty years ago, but probably many of these pits date back much further than that.

Windmill hills at Handley and at Woodthorpe tell of windmills that have long since ceased to exist; while *Dam field* and *Miller's meadow* mark the site of the Woodthorpe dam and water mill.

The Anglo-Saxon *sich* was a furrow, gutter, or watercourse. It is also spelt sic, and syke, and indicates generally a little stream or brook. From this we get *Alder sick*, the brook of the alders. In this case there are but few alders left, and during part of the year the stream is dry. *Wellsick close* is so-called from a little stream issuing from a spring in the field.

In the adjoining parish of Brimington there is *Inkersick*, some land drained by a running stream, and I am indebted to the Editor for the suggestion that *Inker* is a plural of *ing*—a meadow, through the forms of *ingre* and *inkre*. If this is so, Inkersick is the stream of the meadows.

In like manner, *Inkersall* would be the house of the meadows, *sall* being an Anglo-Saxon word for a stone house.

A *Ridding* was a cleared space of sufficient size to be cultivated.

* Pickle—obviously *Pikel*—a little pike of land; and '*over*,' a ridge—from *ufa*—high.

Spital—a short form of *hospital;* probably once connected with some old endowment.—Ed.

In Staveley there are *Bate ridding*, *Wade ridding*, several *Water riddings*, and *Rye riddings*. The *Water riddings* are low, damp places; the *Rye riddings* were, no doubt, clearings where rye was grown. *Bate ridding* and *Wade ridding* may supply the names of their sometime holders.

Higgester, or *Uggester*, an outlying farm, may possibly owe its title to some Norse chieftain named Ugga, and so mean Ugga's land; but this is merely a suggestion.

There is a well in the village, lately disused, which is supplied by a spring, and goes by the name *Spring well*. Staveley people of the last generation had a saying to the effect that if a person once drank of the water from the spring well, he would never afterwards settle down in any other place.

There is also a spring, in a field a short distance from the village, called *Peter well*. It may have been one of the Holy wells of Derbyshire, many of which were dedicated to the saints whose names they bear, *e.g.*, Becket well in Derby, and St. Ann's well in Nottingham.

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